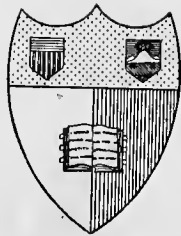




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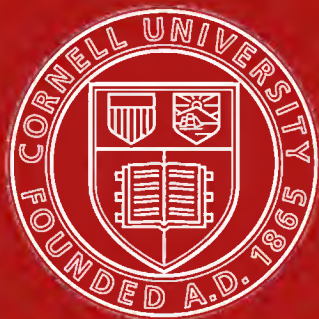
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NEWBURGH

Her Institutions, Industries and Leading Citizens.

HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

"Remember, we know well only the great nations whose books we possess: of the others we know nothing, or, but little."

COMPILED BY JOHN J. NUTT.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Published by Ritchie & Hull, Proprietors Newburgh Journal

1891

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE



IN this book an earnest and candid effort has been made, first, to review the salient points in the history of our city; second, to record her remarkable advancement in the decade just past; and, finally and especially, to picture and describe truthfully and adequately the Newburgh of the present time—her appearance, her institutions, her industries, and her citizens—so as to give, not only a fair representation of her to our contemporaries, but also to leave to those who will ere long fill our places a souvenir of the time and the place in which we live.

As was said in our prospectus, it is one of the objects of this work to attract to Newburgh increased population and wealth. Immigration is the touchstone of the growth and prosperity of a city. Hence we see the attention given it by cities and States in the West; and it is everywhere observable that the localities which have shown the greatest enterprise in this direction have almost without exception surpassed other places of equal or even greater natural advantages. That Newburgh possesses adaptability for manufactures unexcelled by any other city in the eastern States, and that she has many great advantages for commerce and as a place of residence, is conceded by all who have fairly weighed her claims with those of other cities. But the fact that she has these qualifications is not alone sufficient. They must be made known abroad, so that those in less-favored places may be led to transfer their interest and business to our city. We believe that the wide circulation of a book such as this is the best method which can be chosen to disseminate a knowledge of Newburgh. A work devoted to the advancement of a city, if possessed of any merit at all, cannot fail to prove of great benefit to the place.

We know of no city in the land for which a work of this character has been completed on a plan so large and elaborate. The co-operation which we have received from our fellow townsmen exceeded our expectations, and on our part we have more than fulfilled every promise made in the prospectus. We have spared nothing to make the book what it ought to be—what it is.

Great care has been taken in its preparation to confine all statements within conservative bounds. It is quite impossible to bring a book like this down to date. Some changes have occurred since the sheets were put to press.

The publishers desire to express their thanks to the public-spirited citizens who co-operated with them in this work. Without their help the enterprise could not have been carried out.

The historical information has been gleaned by the compiler from many sources. Every volume known to contain anything in relation to Newburgh has been examined, and the files of newspapers from the earliest times have been consulted. Acknowledgments are made particularly to the writings of Rutenber, and also to those of Eager, Boynton, and Headley. And to all those who have aided the compiler to information, or in any other friendly way have helped us, we desire to make grateful recognition.

RITCHIE & HULL.

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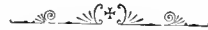
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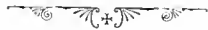
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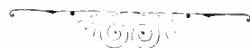
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THE PROTOTYPES, OR "HALF-TONE" ILLUSTRATIONS,
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A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PAST.

The Palatines—The Story of the Glebe—Early Inhabitants—Building a City.



ON the western bank of the Hudson, where it expands into the beautiful bay at the northern portal of the Highlands, is the thriving and historic city which is our home. Five miles north the river hides its course behind the Danskammer; to the south its waters wash the stony foot of old Storm King, and a little farther on

"The moon looks down on old Cro' Nest
And mellows the shades on his shaggy breast."

Across the bay the Beacons stand sentinel, with pretty villages at their feet; behind us stretch the green, billowy fields of Orange

spirit thus implanted is manifest in the people of the place to this day.

The present city of Newburgh is included in lands purchased by Governor Dongan, of New York, in 1684, and conveyed by patent ten years later to Captain John Evans. This patent was annulled in 1699, and that portion of the lands now in whole or in part embraced in the city limits was subsequently granted in ten separate parcels. In the year 1688, Louvois, the war minister of Louis XIV, in order to cripple the enemies of France, gave orders for the devastation of the Palatinate, a strip of territory on the middle Rhine, now included in Bavaria, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and the states of Rhenish Prussia. The French generals, eager to prevent as much suffering



NEWBURGH BAY—LOOKING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

County, dotted with farm-houses and scarred by highways; here and yonder a village; in the northwest the peaks of the Shawangunks and Catskills outlined against the sky.

Where now the city sits on her several terraces the Waoranek (or Murderer's Creek) Indians had their dominion; on the northern spur of the Schunemunk was their stronghold, on the Danskammer they assembled to supplicate the Great Spirit. The first white settlers of these parts were French Huguenots, Scotch Presbyterians, and German husbandmen from the Rhine. Driven from the Old World by religious persecution they came to the New, and here, on and near the banks of the Hudson, they made a home and worshipped the omnipresent God as their conscience moved them. The deep religious

as possible, gave the people warning of the fate awaiting them. Quickly gathering such things as they could carry, the disconsolate Germans fled for their lives, and wandered about Europe for some years seeking a new home. A party of them went to England, in 1708, and the English Government, which had been for a long time debating the wisdom of collecting the poor outcasts from the Palatinate and sending them to America as colonists, concluded to send this party to the banks of the Hudson. Queen Anne, greatly interested in the fugitives, herself bore the expense of their passage to New York, where they landed in the winter of 1708-9. They were sent to the vicinity of Quassaick Creek, and ten years later a patent was issued to them by the Government for 2,190 acres of land, ex-

tending along the river-front from the Quassaick to a little stream near the Balmville Tree, and westward to about the present line of West Street. They were all followers of Luther and members of the Lutheran Church.

NEWBURGH CENSUS FOR 1709.

The following is a list of the families originally constituting this pioneer company:

1. JOSHUA KOCKERTHAL, minister, aged 36; his wife, Sibyle Charlotte, and their children, three in number.
2. LORENTZ SCHWISSER, husbandman and viner, aged 25; his wife, Anna Catharine, and their child, aged 8 years.
3. HEINRICH RENNAU, stocking-maker and husbandman, aged 24; his wife, Johanna, and their two children, and two sisters of his wife, Susanna and Maria Johanna Liboschain, aged 15 and 10 respectively.
4. ANDRIES VOLCK, husbandman and viner, aged 30; his wife, Anna Catharine, and their four children.
5. MICHAEL WEIGAND, husbandman, aged 52; his wife, Anna Catharine, and their three children.

to assist them. The government made them a trifling allowance of "9d. a day per head," and in the spring of 1710 sent them tools and building material, also iron and steel for horseshoes, nails, etc., medicines, books, paper, agricultural implements, horses, cows and pigs. The Surveyor-general of the province was directed to lay out farms for them, but the first survey (in 1714) was not satisfactory to the settlers, who represented that the land being "all upland" they were not able to obtain subsistence for themselves and families "for want of some meadow land for fodder for their cattle in winter." Finally the tract was divided into nine lots, which were numbered from one to nine, each lot containing a snitable quantity for each family, to which they were apportioned.

Before the final allotment changes occurred in the original company; some had died, and others had moved elsewhere, and in apportioning the lands these changes were recognized. The patent was finally issued Dec. 15, 1719, and the settlement was called "The Palatine Parish by Quassaick." By the terms of the patent, forty acres were reserved for highways, and five hundred acres for a



NEWBURGH—LOOKING

6. JACOB WEBBER, husbandman and viner, aged 30; his wife, Anna Elizabeth, and their two children.
7. JOHANNES JACOB PLETTTEL, aged 49, husbandman and viner; his wife, Anna Elizabeth, and their three children. [Mr. Plettel died on the passage to America, and his widow married George Lockstead, who arrived afterwards.]
8. JOHANNES FISCHER, smith and husbandman, aged 27; his wife, Maria Barbara, and their son, aged 2 weeks.
9. MELCHIOR GULCH, carpenter, aged 30; his wife, Anna Catharine, and their two children.
10. ISAAC TURCK, husbandman, aged 23, unmarried.
11. PETER ROSE (or La Ross), cloth-weaver, aged 34; and his wife, Johanna, Mary Wierman, his mother-in-law, and Catharine, her child, aged 2.
12. ISAAC FEELER, husbandman and viner, aged 33; his wife, Catharine, and their son Abram, aged 2.
13. DANIEL FIERE, husbandman, aged 27; his wife, Anna Maria, and their two children.
14. HERMAN SCHUNEMAN, clerk, aged 28, unmarried.

They were fifty-three in number, all in abject poverty. They brought nothing with them, and left behind no friends able

Glebe. The first roads laid out were the King's Highway (now Liberty Street), extending north and south entirely across the patent, and another running westward from the river (now known as Broadway); but the latter was not opened till many years later. The Glebe is bounded by South Street on the south, and North Street on the north.

In apportioning the land George Lockstead and family received 250 acres bordering on Quassaick Creek. He had married the widow of Johannes Jacob Plettel. Michael Weigand and family received 250 acres adjoining on the north, which included the present Washington Headquarters building. Herman Schuneman and wife received 100 acres lying between Washington Street and Broadway. Christian Henricke had 100 acres between Broadway and First Street, which is the tract referred to hereafter as being the first to bear the name of "Newburgh." The Rev. Joshua Kockerthal having died, his widow and children received 250 acres between First and South Streets. Burger Meynders, a blacksmith from Kingston, purchased the interest of Peter Rose, and received 100 acres on the north side of North

Street. Jacob Webber, Johannes Fischer and Andries Volck received Lots 7, 8 and 9 respectively; and Melchior Gulch and Peter Johnson had previously received (October, 1719,) 300 acres each, lying north of the principal tract, in the district now called Middlehope.

Andries Volck and Jacob Webber were the first Trustees of the Glebe, charged with administering its affairs for the benefit and behoof of a Lutheran minister, for which purpose it was to be leased in whole or in parcels for terms not longer than seven years, and to be subject to the annual payment to the provincial authorities of one peppercorn. A minister from New York made annual visits to the parish until 1723, and after 1725 his successor made semi-annual visits.

In the year 1733 Michael Christian Knoll was appointed a minister at Quassaick Creek, Wappingers' Creek and Hackensack. He served in the Parish of Quassaick three times each year, receiving thirty "cheeples" of wheat annually. During his term of service the Palatines erected the church afterwards known as the Glebe school-house. It stood in the burial-ground in Liberty Street, and its site

to the eastern portion of the plot between First Street and Broadway, which had been sold by Christian Henricke to Governor William Burnet, from whom it was purchased by Cadwallader Colden and others, comprising a company, and laid out in town lots, about 1730, and given the name of the Town of Newburgh Plot, which subsequently became a considerable hamlet.

Not only did the new-comers change the civil institutions of the settlement, but the religious complexion as well. In 1747, outnumbering the Lutherans, they elected Alexander Colden and Richard Albertson trustees of the Glebe, and the latter immediately prepared to open the church to the ministers of the Church of England, one of whom, the Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, being even then stationed in the district. On the Sabbath when they held their first service in the building some went armed with swords and sticks. The Lutheran minister and his flock appeared at the door and made a public protest, afterwards retiring to a private house near by to hold their service. Tradition says the Lutherans attempted a forcible ejection of the occupants, and in the



FROM FISHKILL LANDING

is now marked by four posts. Its dimensions, it is said, were about twenty (?) feet square, with a roof extending up four sides to a little cupola, where hung the bell, the gift of Queen Anne. With regard to this bell an aged resident now dead wrote: "It was the smartest little bell I ever heard; you could hear it ring clear down to Murderer's Creek." The house was of very primitive construction; flooring and chimney it had none, save an aperture in the roof through which the smoke ascended.

A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Some of the settlers, lured by promises of better lands, and more intimate association with those of their own nationality, sold their farms and moved away; others were laid at rest in the old churchyard, and the settlement attracted new-comers, who gradually became more numerous than the remnant of the original settlers, till from a German settlement the place had passed, in 1743, almost wholly under the control of the Scotch-English, and been rechristened with the Scotch name of "Newburgh," which at first, however, applied only

skirmish the door of the church was torn from its hinges, and one stalwart Lutheran (said to have been Burger Meynders), was buried beneath it as it fell. He escaped with few bruises, and his brave but outnumbered companions retreated with woeful countenances from the house of prayer they had erected.

In 1749 a decision of the council of the provinces refusing to set aside the election and the acts of the Trustees, practically put an end to the Lutheran parish by Quassaick.

The little bell was taken by night from the cupola and hidden in a swamp, where it remained for a number of years. It was again concealed during the Revolution, and when peace came it was hung in the old Academy and used at the assembly of courts there, as well as for church and school purposes. In 1833 it was sold by the Trustees for \$21.75, in exchange for the bell now in use.*

* "We have at Headquarters a bell which purports to be the old Glebe bell, and which I have myself believed to be such, but which I find to be an error. The old bell weighed 116 pounds, and so precise are the details of an account which I find, that even the freight charge on it to New York is given."—*E. M. Ruttenber.*



THE GATE OF THE HIGHLANDS.



THE HIGHLANDS—LOOKING NORTH FROM WEST POINT.

NEWBURGH DIRECTORY FOR 1750.

In 1750 the resident real estate and leaseholders were the following:

Richard Albertson,	Jonas Denton,	James Smith,
Joseph Albertson,	Michael Dermott,	Thaddeus Smith,
Duncan Alexander,	Henry Don,	Henry Smith,
Isaac Belknap,	Morris Fowler,	Samuel Sands,
Abel Belknap,	Nathan Furman,	Daniel Thurston,
Henry Bend,	Jonathan Hasbrouck,	Jonas Tidd,
Isaac Brown, M. D.,	Caklass Leveridge,	Martin Weigand,
Thomas Brown,	William Mitchell,	Thomas Waters,
Alex. Brower,	Robt. Morrison, M.D.,	William Ward,
Alex. Colden,	William Miller,	William Ward, jr.,
David Conner,	Patrick McCary,	Thomas Ward,
Edmund Conklin, jr.	Charles McCary,	Jeremiah Ward,
James Denton,	John Morrell,	Jacob Wandel,
Samuel Denton,	Thomas Morrell,	John Wandel.
	William Smith,	

The new-comers were mainly members of the English Church. Happily, they were energetic, enterprising and intelligent people,

corner of Broad and Liberty Streets, but afterwards moved to Liberty Street opposite Gidney Avenue. Isaac Belknap lived near where is now the junction of Colden and Water Streets, and sailed a sloop; Richard Albertson was the sheriff of the county (then Ulster). The Wards were of Palatine stock by inter-marriage, and ancestors of the famous oarsmen, the Ward brothers. The farm lying between First Street and South was purchased from the widow and family of Joshua Kockerthal by James Smith, and eventually descended to Benjamin Smith, except a piece in the southeast corner now covered in part by "the Square," which was sold to Alexander Colden.

In 1752 a new patent was issued by the Government, and the Glebe lands of "The Parish of Quassaick" were formally transferred to Alexander Colden and Richard Albertson, under the title of "The Parish of Newburgh," to hold the benefice for the support of a minister of the Church of England and a school-master. One of the first acts of the new Trustees was to lay out streets through the Glebe, namely, South, Clinton, Broad, Nicolls and North, running east and west; and Water, Hasbrouck (now Montgomery), Seckond (now Grand), and Kings (now Liberty), extending between North and South Streets, and two unnamed streets extending between Broad and North, west of Liberty. South, Broad, Nicoll and North



NEWBURGH—FROM THE RIVER NEAR SOUTH STREET.

and their acquisition was most favorable to the growth of the place. Alexander Colden was a son of Lient.-Gov. Colden, of Coldenham; he had been a resident for several years. In 1743 he obtained the charter for the Newburgh ferry, by virtue of which the privilege is still held. Sail and rowboats were used for the purpose of ferriage, and the landing-place was at the foot of First Street. He erected a grist mill on the site now occupied by the Newburgh Bleachery, and sailed a sloop to New York from his dock at the foot of First Street. Jonathan Hasbrouck was from the Huguenot settlement at New Paltz, and had acquired the possession of a large tract of land, part of which is now the Headquarters property. He erected the historic building in several parts at different times, and purchased and managed the Colden grist mill. James Denton erected a grist mill at Denton's Creek, south of Balmville, and had also a small store. Duncan Alexander was the brother of William Alexander, familiarly known in the history of the Revolution as Lord Sterling. John Morrell, Doctor Morrison, William Ward, Henry Bend and Joseph Albertson lived on the east side of Liberty Street, north of South; Henry Don lived on the northeast corner of South and Grand Streets; William Ward, jr., lived on the east side of Montgomery Street, north of Clinton; Martin Weigand then had a tavern at the

were laid out on the map to the western limits of the Glebe, and Clinton only as far west as Liberty. South, Broad and North Streets were each two chains wide, and the others each one chain. The land was also divided into lots, of one acre each, making six lots in each square.

The trustees also established a public landing at the foot of North Street, held agricultural fairs, took temporal charge of the church, erected a parsonage, and a residence and schoolhouse combined for the school-master, and did other ennobling work which contributed to the growth and prosperity of the place. The parsonage stood on the west side of the King's Highway (Liberty Street), north of Gidney Avenue. It had a single story and attic and a portico, and was about thirty-five feet square. There Hezekiah Watkins, the first resident English clergyman, lived. It eventually became a tenement house. The school-master's house was also on the west side of Liberty Street near Clinton.

In 1762 Newburgh was set off from the precinct of the Highlands, and made a precinct by itself. The records of the town of Newburgh date from the following year, when the citizens met at the house of Jonathan Hasbrouck (Washington's Headquarters), and elected the precinct officials. Newburgh then included the present

towns of Marlborough and Plattekill, which ten years later were incorporated as the Town of New Marlborough, leaving Newburgh with its present bounds.

The hamlet on the Glebe in 1776 comprised less than a score of houses. Three boats owned in the town made trips to New York, and "people from the back parts of the country" brought their produce to Newburgh for shipment. The first tavern was erected by Martin Wygant (or Weigand), a grandson of Michael Weigand, one of the original settlers, on the north side of Broad Street, near Liberty. During one period of the Revolution General Wayne had his headquarters at Martin Weigand's house, then on Liberty Street, opposite Gidney Avenue, and there, also, the townspeople often met to transact public business.

Many mills were built on the creeks in the vicinity—on Quassaick Creek, Tent Stone Meadow Creek and Fostertown Creek, among others. Hamlets grew up near these mills, and at some places there

1775) in the southern district of Ulster County, of which Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Newburgh, was Colonel. Two companies were organized for this regiment in Newburgh, the first commanded by Samuel Clark and the second by Arthur Smith. In December following a regiment of minute men was organized with Thomas Palmer, of Newburgh, as Colonel. In the Summer of 1776 the convention directed the general committee of the county to organize three companies (201 men) of rangers, to be employed "as scouting parties to range the woods" and prevent attacks by the Indians. Of one of the companies Isaac Belknap, of Newburgh, was appointed captain. In addition to these regiments and companies, the committee of safety was constantly engaged in promoting enlistments. Even the aged were not exempt from duty, and "those who under ordinary circumstances would be exempt," were asked (in 1778) to form companies to repel invasions and suppress insurrections; and a company of that kind was formed, of which Samuel Edmonds was captain. Martin Weigand's



NEWBURGH—FROM THE RIVER NEAR FIFTH STREET.

was a smith's shop, and, also, that Noah's ark of commerce, a country store. The population at Balmville became fully as large as that on the Glebe.

The results of all these years of pioneer labor were exhibited in many well cultivated farms, and in the substantial dwellings that had supplanted the rude log cabins. The lumber business of the town became important, and large quantities of ship-timber, planks and staves were forwarded to market, the public landing at North Street being almost exclusively used for this purpose. Shipyards were established, and Newburgh ships engaged in the Liverpool trade, smaller vessels running to points on the coast and to the West Indies. In colonial days Newburgh was also a whaling town of some importance.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

Newburgh's historic record is indissolubly bound up with that of the great struggle for freedom from foreign dominion, and the city has within its limits relics and memories of those times when the terrors of the war tried men's souls to the uttermost, and when the village acquired a distinction that will cling as long as the nation shall endure. The Precinct of Newburgh had its own committee of safety, responsible at first to the general committee at the City of New York, and subsequently recognized by the provincial committee of safety, and invested with the control of the minute men and the duties of local administration. A regiment was formed (June,

tavern was the rendezvous for Colonel Hasbrouck's regiment "upon any proper alarm."

How frequently the militia of Newburgh was called out is shown by the following return made of the service of Colonel Hasbrouck's regiment :

Dec. 12, 1776..	Alarm and service at Ramapo	300 men..	27 days.
Jan. 7, 1777..	" " " "	100 " ..	14 "
" 28, 1777..	" " " "	200 " ..	40 "
" " " "	" " at Fort Montgomery	150 " ..	12 "
Mar. 7, " "	" " " "	150 " ..	90 "
" " " "	" " at Peekskill	250 " ..	40 "
July, " "	" " at Fort Montgomery	460 " ..	8 "
Aug. " "	" " " "	500 " ..	8 "
Oct. " "	" " at Fort Constitution	200 " ..	10 "
" " " "	" " at Burning of Esopus	460 " ..	30 "
Nov. " "	" " at New Windsor	120 " ..	45 "
April, 1778..	" " at West Point	420 " ..	8 "

A depot of stores, which was established in the precinct in 1777, was maintained until peace came, the people often being called upon to collect the stores needed by the army, and to transport them to other points; the place was made a general rendezvous for troops, and the billeting of soldiers on the inhabitants was of frequent occurrence. It is true that the precinct escaped direct devastation by the British; even the vessels of the Crown did but little injury when they voyaged up the Hudson in the fall of 1777, but many of the men of the neighborhood were killed or taken prisoners in the gallant, though hopeless, defense of the forts in the Highlands.

In those days Newburgh had but few opened streets, the principal one being the King's Highway, along which were scattered a few odd-looking brown houses, the old church, the parsonage and schoolhouse. Broad Street extended only a short distance below Grand. The road to the ferry ran across Jonathan Hasbrouck's farm and the Colden plot, from Hasbrouck's grist mill on Quassaick Creek, to near the corner of Colden and First Streets, and then circled around the hill to the river. There was a public dock there. When the army came the lower part of the Smith farm was occupied by store-houses and barracks for soldiers. (These buildings were used after the war for business purposes.) The Colden road was then extended to where is now Third Street. After the extension of this road the ferry ran from a place immediately north of where Mailler's dock now is. The Government built a dock, in the early part of the war, at the foot of Third Street (and subsequently another at Fourth Street), and a road was laid out from the docks and army buildings diagonally up the hill to a junction with South Street, about opposite where is now the First Baptist Church. Water Street was not completely opened till the Newburgh and Sullivan turnpike was established.

There were seventeen houses in all on the Glebe (since known as "Old Town"), and four at Colden's Gore, the name given to the inter-

was killed. Except as prisoners, no British soldiers were seen in the vicinity afterward.

One who was a resident of the village during the war left on record the following: "The appearance of General Washington was familiar to me. He seemed different from anyone else. He was of a commanding form, and had a kind, calm and majestic countenance; a splendid rider, and we boys revered him, and extended a due share of our respect to his horse and servant Will, a handsome black, somewhat in years. The General rode a bay horse, and his servant rode behind on a brown horse. Mrs. Washington was short and stout. I thought she was homely and could never have been a handsome woman. The Headquarters house had a post and rail fence around it, and an orchard on the west side; a large barn and monstrous hay barracks stood southwest of the house. The Life Guards used to parade in the dooryard west of the house; they were a fine body of men, every one six feet and over in height."

The Charter of the Glebe was complied with down to 1793, the Protestant Episcopal Church having been recognized as the legal recipient of the benefits of the Glebe. Probably the succession of the Protestant Episcopal Church would have continued to the present time had not that church ceased to exist on the German patent.



NEWBURGH—FROM THE RIVER NEAR THIRD STREET.

section of Water and Colden Streets, one of these being Capt. Isaac Belknap's and another Alex. Colden's. At the south end of the King's Highway was the Hasbrouck house. James Smith had a residence in Smith Street, east side, near Second. Benjamin Smith, who became the owner of the Smith farm (lying between First and South Streets), lived in Liberty Street, corner of Campbell. The hillsides were covered with orchards. A strip of land along the river from Barclay Street to North was called the Dismal Swamp, and was covered with a dense and unbroken thicket. Ship-building was an important industry before and after the war.

During the Revolution the fife and drum were heard almost constantly in the streets. When the British sailed up the river to burn Kingston, after the capture of the forts in the Highlands, October 6, 1777, Newburgh people hid their valuables in the woods. Almost all the male portion of the population had gone to the defense of the forts. The approach of the fleet was made known by the kindling of fires on the mountain tops. Here and there independent bodies of men assembled on the shore, and fired at the ships as they passed. Many shots were fired at the village, and the women and children hid in the cellars. On the 23d the ships passed down the river, and again fired on the village. One man on the ferryboat (a periagua)

From 1793 to 1815 there was no regular minister, and nothing but a temporary church organization.

The absence of a legal ecclesiastical beneficiary, and other reasons, led the inhabitants in 1803 to obtain a legislative enactment providing that the income of the Glebe be divided between the Newburgh Academy and such other schools as then existed, or might thereafter exist, on the Glebe. In 1805 an effort was made in the courts to regain the land, but it failed.

Created and endowed by the English Government long before the conception of independence, or the establishment of our system of titles to lands, preserved inviolate by the laws of the colony and constitution of the State, the Glebe instituted an Academy which served this community nearly a century, and in 1886, by the consolidation of its capital and conversion of its leases, it paid nearly half of the cost of the new Academy building. In 1884 an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing the trustees, on certain payments being made, to commute the rents and release the property from further charge; and the original tract has all been released with the exception of a comparatively few lots.

An old gentleman, born in Newburgh before the Revolution, left the following reminiscence: "The old story of the seizure of the Palatine

Church, and carrying off the bell, I heard repeated a great many years ago. It was always said it was Burger Meynders who was buried under the falling door during the fracas. Meynders then owned the Headquarters property, and I always understood he built the oldest part of the house. The church was used as a blacksmith-shop by Morgan Cole before it was fitted up as a schoolhouse. Once during the war soldiers stabled their horses in it. After the war Martin Weigand, who had a deep regard for the old church, suggested that it be repaired. The project was agreed to by others, and the repairs were made. After that the Methodists, and preachers of other denominations, conducted services there."

"'Twas a low building reared by pious hands
Midst the deep foliage of the darksome wood;
Poor was its state, and many years had told
Their passing seasons o'er its humble roof;
Relentless time had grasped the lowly gate,
And crumbling dust bespoke its fearful might.
The mouldering doorway and the falling walls,
The creaking pulpit and its aged cloth,
The glassless frames, the time-worn sacred book,
The worn-out seats, and the cold, forsaken aisle,
Seemed in the dimness of the evening shade
The fearful relics of departed years,
Untouched of earth and sacred made to Heaven."

LAYING OUT THE CITY.

Notwithstanding the hardships and sacrifices imposed on the people by the war, the growth of the town was rapid both during

Newburgh plot had been opened by Cadwallader Colden previous to 1730, and was located between First Street and what is now Broadway (though the latter street was not opened till 1801). It was the first plot to bear the name of Newburgh.

Until 1790 the village was a disjointed settlement. The three township plots of which it was composed had no connection, except through Liberty Street and a few "cross-lot" roads. South, North, Nicoll, Clinton, Water, Montgomery and Grand (on the Glebe) existed mainly on paper; while High Street and the road described as running diagonally across the plot, were, (with the exception of Liberty Street) the only opened roads in the Town of Newburgh plot. None of the lateral streets intersected each other till 1790, when the road commissioners accepted the dedications that had been made, and took the task in hand of joining together the streets of the three distinct original divisions of the present city. An angle was unavoidably formed in Water Street at the junction of Colden, at High and Smith, and at Montgomery and Hasbrouck (now called Hudson Terrace), and the citizens thus have a perpetual memorial of the Township of Newburgh, the Township of Washington and the Glebe. South Street, the dividing line between the Glebe and the Township of Washington, was originally laid out from the river directly west to the west bounds of the patent, and was at first opened from Liberty Street to the river. West of Liberty Street its course was subsequently changed, by order of the trustees, because the western end, as originally laid out, "running through wet ground and over a high hill" was "impracticable," and it was agreed to



THE HIGHLANDS—FROM NEAR DOWNING PARK.

and immediately after that period. With the disbandment of the army the precinct received an increase of population, some of those who at last laid down the sword resuming civil pursuits here. There was also a considerable addition of families who had fled from New York City upon its capture by the British. Hitherto New Windsor (through the Ellisons) had mainly absorbed the commercial business of the district. In 1782 Benjamin Smith laid out in streets and lots that part of his farm lying east of Montgomery Street, and between First and South Streets. The streets were named Montgomery, Smith and Water, and First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and South. To this plot he gave the name of the TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON. But it was never popularly known by that name, and if so the name is now lost and forgotten, and is only found on the original map and the few old deeds that continue to retain the record of its birth and death.

These lots were rapidly taken up, as well as the adjoining lots on the Glebe, and in the Township of Newburgh. The "Old Town" of

allow the road to follow the course now known as Gidney Avenue "from opposite Martin Weigand's to the northward of a piece of swamp land adjoining said high hills."

In 1790 the population of the town was 2,365. In 1797 the village had grown so large that it was considered advisable to organize a fire department, and for this purpose a law was passed by the Legislature directing the election of Trustees of the Fire Company of the Village of Newburgh. The limits of the village defined by this act included that portion of the original patent south of an east and west line running six rods north of the Academy, and east of Liberty Street.

Other events of the concluding years of the century were the erection of the Academy, the founding of the first Presbyterian church, the Methodist Episcopal classes in 1786, and the Associate Reformed in 1797. The first newspaper, the *Newburgh Packet*, was published in 1795. The Newburgh post-office was established in 1795.

The village threw off the town title and was incorporated in 1800, being the third incorporated village in the State. Charles Clinton was the first president. The next year the Newburgh and Cochection Turnpike Company was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. Both were measures largely influencing the prosperity of the place—the one giving local government, and the other, by opening a new route of travel to the west, brought a trade which had previously reached the Hudson at New Windsor. Up to that time all roads to Newburgh were of the character of cross roads.

The turnpike was of incalculable benefit to Newburgh, as it opened an avenue of trade extending many miles into the interior, and eventually by it the product of a vast region of country was brought here for shipment to New York. The effect was magical. New Windsor was speedily shorn of its supremacy and its merchants removed their business to Newburgh. Within the next few years the town made great strides in prosperity, and an unprecedented spirit of public and private enterprise was manifested. Other roads followed—the Newburgh and New Windsor in 1808, connecting at New Windsor

Newburgh's extensive trade with the interior of the State was due to its location on tide-water, and, consequently, its facilities for shipping. It was the first shipping point of consequence on the west bank of the river north of New York. The Highlands, Palisades and other mountain ranges were a natural barrier to easy access to the river south of Newburgh, and, as we have said before, Newburgh was the natural outlet for the trade of a vast section of country before the days of railroads and canals. The transportation business was consequently the most important in the town. Docks and storehouses lined the water-front. The first dock was built about 1731 by the proprietors of the Town of Newburgh Plot, and was afterwards known as Colden's dock. It was near the foot of First Street. Colonel Jonathan Hasbrouck built a small dock and storehouse, afterwards known as the Old Red Storehouse, on his property just below the Headquarters, for the purpose of shipping grain and receiving flour. During the Revolution the Continental Dock, at the foot of Third Street, was built for military purposes. North of it was an enclosure for cattle and a slaughter-house,



DUBOIS STREET—LOOKING SOUTH FROM FIRST STREET.

with the turnpike to Monroe; the Newburgh and Sullivan County in 1810, and the Newburgh and Plattekill in 1812. Water works were built, docks erected, and new freighting and passenger lines established. The Newburgh Bank commenced business, and many public and private improvements were made.

In 1810 the population of the *town* of Newburgh was 4,627, an increase of 1,369 in ten years. In 1814 the population of the *village* alone was 2,323.

As the new turnpikes were opened the trade of the village was extended in many directions, and a very considerable portion of the trade of the southern tier of counties of this State, and of northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania, found here its natural mart.

In 1819 the trade had spread as far west as Canandaigua, with which place Newburgh was connected by passenger coaches and freight wagons. In that year a company, that was aided largely by Newburgh capital, built on Cayuga Lake a steamboat, which connected the Newburgh stage lines with Ithaca, the whole journey being made in two days. This line of travel was subsequently (in 1834), extended to Buffalo, and was the shortest and most expeditious route from the Hudson River to the Western country. From 1820 to 1830 the Newburgh Bank had a branch in Ithaca.

etc. During the year that peace was proclaimed another was built at the foot of Fourth Street, afterwards known as Oakley & Davis's, also a storehouse for provisions for the army. After the close of the war David Howell built a dock near the foot of Second Street. Then came Walsh's dock, now Mailer's, and then the dock of Jacob and Leonard Carpenter (now owned by The Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company). John Anderson built a dock south of Third Street, and there were others. It would be impossible to locate the old docks precisely from present landmarks. The army buildings appear to have been the first storehouses. Many of the docks were west of what is now Front Street (which was opened in 1833), and the old storehouses were nearly on the present east line of Water Street. After the war Major Pettingale established what was called Pettingle's Landing, near the foot of North Street, which was then a good road. Large quantities of ship timber, staves and shingles were sent off from this landing.

Major Isaac Belknap sailed a sloop prior to the Revolution from Colden's Dock, and frequently made trips to the West Indies. William Harding, Richard Buckingham and Lewis Clark sailed sloops before the war. These vessels were frequently in the public service, and just before the British sailed up the river they were sent to

Albany to carry troops to reinforce General Gates, and thus escaped destruction by the British men-of-war. They were built at Albany, of red cedar, and after the Dutch model. During the Revolution the boating business was of course suspended, and though resumed at the close of the war, was not engaged in extensively till after 1790.

As early as 1798 there were four lines of sloops. Caleb Coffin sailed George Gardner's sloop on alternate Fridays. Daniel Smith and William Wilson, owners, Daniel Smith, master, sailed the sloop Morning Star from Daniel Smith's dock on alternate Fridays. John Anderson sailed the sloop Eliza on alternate Tuesdays. Derrick Ammerman sailed the sloop Ceres, owned by Hugh Walsh, from Hugh Walsh's dock. Until 1830 the business was continued by means of sloops. In 1830 Mr. Christopher Reeve purchased the steamer Baltimore, and a half interest was soon afterward sold to D. Crawford & Co., the steamer making alternate trips from Reeve's dock and from Crawford's. Benjamin Carpenter, not to be out-done, had built at Low Point the same year a steamboat called the William Young, which commenced its trips in September. Other freighters

when the streets leading to the docks were frequently blocked for hours with farmers' loaded wagons, coming in long processions to unload their contents on the wharves, and then to be re-laden with supplies for the household and farm.

But the completion of the Erie Canal, diverted most of this great trade through other channels, and on the night when the waters of Lake Erie mingled with those of the Atlantic in the harbor of New York, with beacon fires blazing on the headlands along the Hudson, Newburgh rolled up and laid away its map of the Southern Tier. Considerable travel by stage coach continued until the opening of railroads through the center of the State, and a large trade remained with the southeastern portion of this State, and neighboring portions of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; but the Delaware & Hudson Canal at length penetrated this region and cut off another source of wealth. Efforts were made to repair the loss thus sustained by the organization of a company to engage in whale fishing, and by endeavoring to secure the establishment here of a government navy-yard. The former enterprise, however, met with limited success, and the proposal to establish a navy-yard did not receive the favor of the



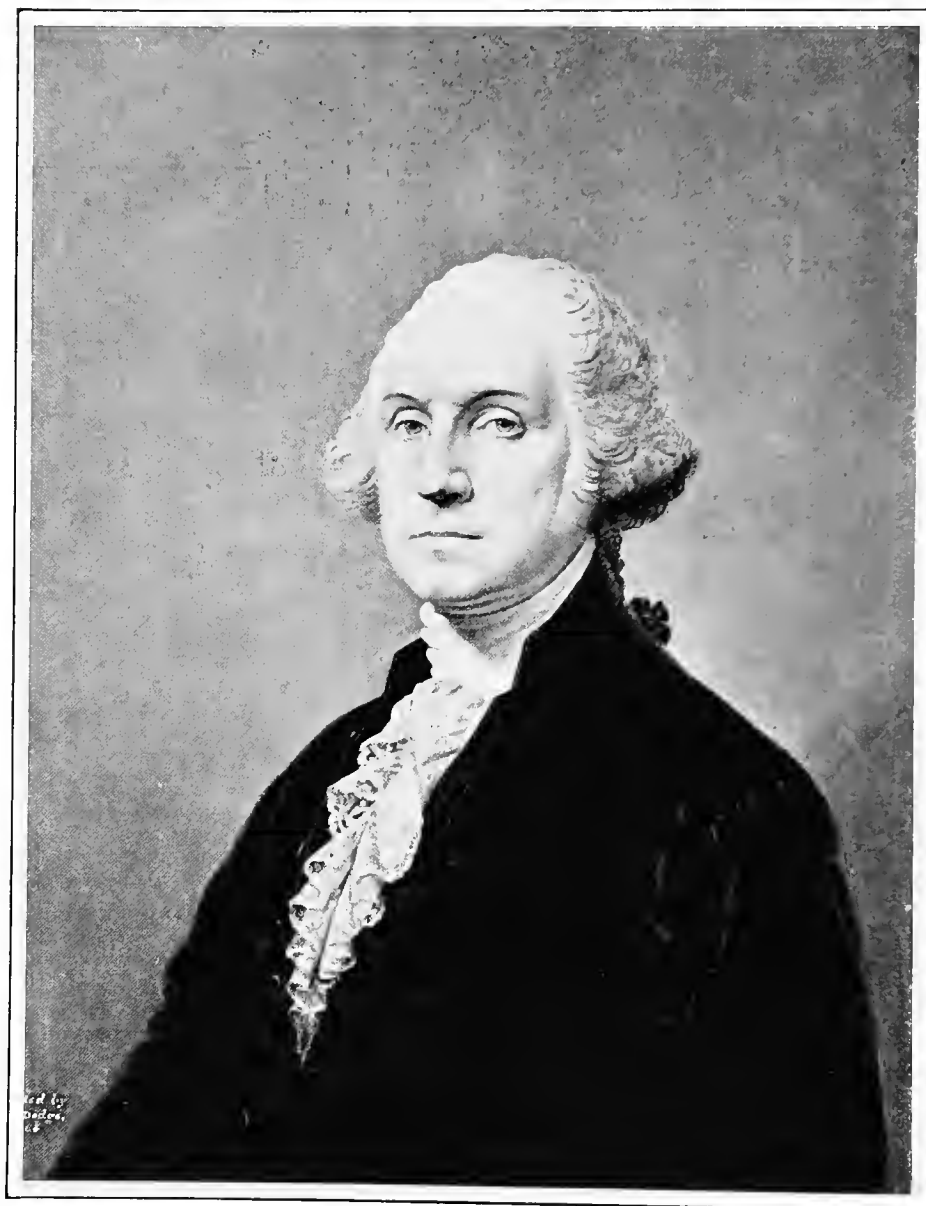
GRAND STREET—LOOKING SOUTH FROM THIRD STREET.

immediately built or purchased steamboats. Oakley & Davis put on their line (in 1832) the Providence, and D. Crawford & Co. (in 1833) built the Washington, and after purchasing Mr. Reeve's interest in the Baltimore, ran both boats. In 1835 the Baltimore was put on the Albany and Newburgh route. The Messrs. Reeve had in the meantime supplied the place of the Baltimore with the steamer Legislator. The Washington was the best boat in the trade, and Mr. Carpenter built in 1835 the James Madison, a superior boat to the Washington; she was the first beam-engine steamer in the trade. During the same year Oakley & Davis changed the Providence for the Superior, and Mr. Thomas Powell, who had been in retirement for several years, now again entered the list of competitors and built the famous steamer Highlander. The Thomas Powell was the best steamboat built for the Newburgh trade, and was put on the route in 1846, leaving Newburgh in the morning, and returning in the evening. On the 16th of July of that year she made the trip from New York to Newburgh in two hours and forty minutes actual running time.

The number of firms and vessels engaged in the transportation business exhibits the magnitude of Newburgh's trade in those days,

Government. The construction of the Erie Railroad from Goshen to Piermont, and its subsequent extension in other directions, took away the last vestige of the ancient trade of Newburgh, and the old stage coaches and the long lines of farmers' wagons, with their stores of butter and pork, became but a memory.

But another change has come; a new era has dawned; the tidal wave of prosperity that swept over the village a hundred years ago has returned. The old turnpikes have been paralleled with railroads, stretching to us from every direction; and the river, too, gives communication with the Atlantic coast and all the world. Many manufacturing are springing up within our bounds, and the year 1891 finds us the most thriving city on the Hudson, with citizens full of the spirit of public enterprise, with public institutions comparatively unequalled, and with apparently every factor and requisite to ensure its bright future as a manufacturing and commercial city of importance.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

The Last Cantonment—Washington at New Windsor—The Public Building—No King But God—Mutiny Quelled—The Cincinnati—
Dissolution of the Army.

“ Sacred is this mansion hoary;
 'Neath the roof-tree years ago,
Dwelt the father of our glory,
 He whose name appalled the foe,
Greater honor
 Home nor hearth can never know.”



Q a commanding eminence on the west bank of the Hudson, overlooking the beautiful bay of Newburgh, and taking within its range all the grandeur of the water and mountain scenery for which the region is famed, there stands an ancient dwelling. It is a hallowed place, a casket of precious memories, an impressive orator.

Stand here on the old piazza, where Washington often sat in meditation, and see yonder through the portal of the Highlands West Point enthroned among the mountains, the Gibraltar of the Revolution; Pollopel's Island, which during the latter part of the war was a military prison, lifts its bald head out of the waters of the bay at your feet; the beacon summits of the mountains where the watchfires blazed, the camp grounds in the woods of New Windsor, the sites of the public building, barracks, storehouses and hospital of our army, the headquarters of the generals—all are within short distances from this sacred spot.

Under this low-descending roof Washington made his headquarters and his family their home during the latter part of the war for independence; and in and about this place were enacted scenes and events of such vital and thrilling nature that they shall never be forgotten while love of country is a characteristic of American manhood. At two periods previously the headquarters of the commander-in-chief were at the little village of New Windsor, only two miles south.

Commencing with the campaign of 1777, the region in which are West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill was an arena of almost constant military activity. Fishkill village was long the principal depot of the American army. There they placed their chief magazines,* their hospitals and their workshops, which formed a town of themselves, besides a military prison, and “handsome large barracks” built in the wood at the foot of the mountain. It was clear that the plan of the British was to render themselves masters of the whole course of the Hudson River, thus separating the States east of it from those west, and subdue each section in turn. West Point was, therefore, made choice of as the most important place to fortify, and Fishkill, and subsequently Newburgh also, on either side of the river, as the places

best adapted for the principal depots of supplies. A dock (called the Continental Dock) was built for military purposes at Newburgh, and in its neighborhood were some of the army buildings.

One who saw West Point in 1780 wrote: “Lifting your eyes you beheld on every side lofty summits thick set with redoubts and batteries, and from the fort proper at West Point, which is on the edge of the river, to the top of the mountain are six different forts, all in the form of an amphitheatre, and protecting each other.”

As an additional security, an iron chain of immense strength was thrown across at the short bend of the river, and fixed to huge blocks on each shore. It was buoyed up by very large logs, about sixteen feet long, pointed at the ends to lessen their opposition to the force of the current at flood and ebb tide. The logs were placed a short distance from each other, the chain carried over them, and made fast to each by staples.* There were also a number of anchors dropped at proper distances, with cables made fast to the chain, to give it greater stability. The New England colonies were the principal source of the supplies and material for carrying on the war, and as the British occupied New York and patrolled the Hudson up to the Highlands, the ferry between Fishkill and Newburgh was the connecting link between the two sections of country. Loaded teams were constantly arriving at the former place, and when the army was in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were ferried across the river, and took their tedious way back of the Highlands till they reached their destination. This was the door of communication; West Point was the key that locked it, and of all the posts in the United States Washington deemed it the most important. From September, 1778,† until the close of the war the “main” Continental army was almost constantly in the Highlands or in their vicinity.

On June 25, 1779, General Washington established his headquarters at New Windsor village. He remained there till July 22, and then took up his headquarters at West Point. The main army was then posted at West Point, Constitution Island, Fishkill, New Windsor, Ft. Montgomery, and Smith's Clove, fourteen miles southwest of West Point. While at New Windsor Washington planned

* See Illustration on Page 31.

* “About this time, (January, 1782), nine or ten thousand stands of arms and a large quantity of powder, brought from France by Colonel Laurens, were brought from Boston to Fishkill.”—*Major-General Heath's Memoirs*.

† “The grand army under General Washington took up a new position; one division under the immediate command of General Putnam at Fishkill,” etc.—*General Heath's Memoirs*.

the attack on Stony Point, which Wayne carried out so successfully. He left West Point in November, spent the winter in Morristown, and came again to New Windsor Dec. 6, 1780.

Here he spent the winter of 1780-'81, near his stronghold, watching through his secret service the doings of the British on the lower Hudson. His headquarters were in the Thomas Ellison house, on the hill immediately south of the village. The main army was separated into several cantonments. There was a large force at West Point, including four Massachusetts brigades; two Connecticut brigades were on the opposite side of the river; there was another cantonment "in the woods two miles in the rear of the works at West Point," and another at Fishkill; a force of New Jersey troops was at Pompton, two thousand Pennsylvania troops at Morristown, several New York regiments at Albany, and other troops elsewhere.

Gen. Knox had his headquarters at the John Ellison house, at Vail's Gate. LaFayette joined his commander at New Windsor, and

in Virginia, Heath forwarded to him supplies, principally collected in New England, till General Washington wrote (Oct. 27, 1781,) that "there will be no occasion for forwarding any more beef cattle from the northward for this army."

After the surrender of Cornwallis the Continental troops engaged in the Yorktown campaign (with the exception of the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia troops, who were detached, with St. Clair in command, and ordered to join Greene in the south) started on their long journey northward. The French army remained in Virginia. The "main army" on the Hudson went into winter quarters at West Point and its vicinity.

In the spring of 1782 we find the main body of the Continental army encamped along the Hudson, on both sides of the river, in proximity to the highlands.

On March 31, Washington established his headquarters in the Hasbrouck house at Newburgh.* The main English army was Sir



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS—FROM THE NORTHWEST.

had his headquarters there for a short time in the winter. He was not with Washington at Newburgh, as has often been stated, and did not even visit the Headquarters when in Newburgh in 1824.

We are aware that his name has been coupled with the Newburgh Headquarters in song and story, and for those who have set much store on the tradition, there is consolation in the fact that it is only a mistake of two years in time and two miles in distance. In Dec., 1781, after the surrender of Cornwallis, he sailed for France, and did not return to this country till 1784.

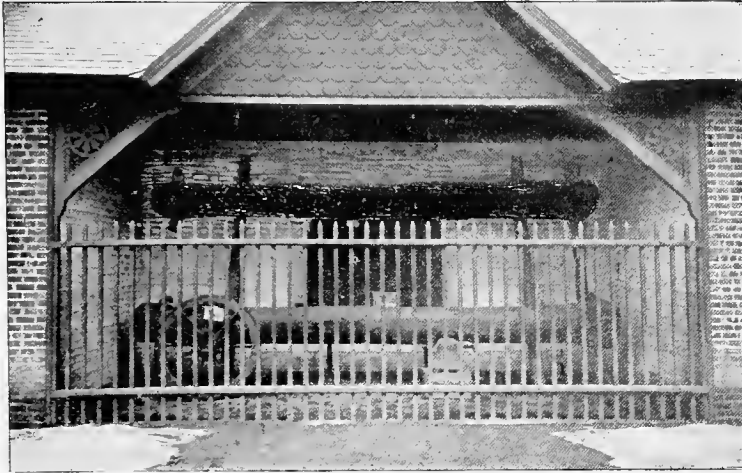
Here at New Windsor Washington planned that master-stroke of strategy and generalship that culminated in the surrender of the army of Cornwallis at Yorktown. General Heath was left in command of the army remaining at West Point and its vicinity, consisting of two regiments of New Hampshire, ten of Massachusetts, five of Connecticut infantry, the corps of invalids, Sheldon's legion, and the Third Regiment of artillery, together with all such State troops and militia as remained in the service. During Washington's campaign

Henry Clinton's at New York, and now once more Washington watched his movements from his Highland stronghold. Hostilities had almost ceased, negotiations were commenced for the restoration of peace, and the army passed a whole year in comparative idleness.

Although never again to meet the enemy in deadly conflict in the field, they were yet to participate in events that will always be of thrilling interest to all who read of their noble deeds. The first was the celebration of the birth of the Dauphin of France, on the 31st of May, 1782. Major Villefranche had employed a thousand men for ten days in the construction of a curious edifice at West Point. It was called an arbor, and was composed of the simple materials which the common trees of the vicinity afforded, and was about 220 feet in length and 80 in width, supported by a grand colonnade of 118

* Extract from General Heath's diary: "March 31.—His Excellency General Washington arrived at Newburgh; he had been absent from the main army since the 19th of the preceding August, having spent the winter at Philadelphia after the capture of Earl Cornwallis."

pillars, made of the trunks of trees. The covering of the roof consisted of boughs and branches of trees curiously interwoven, and the same material formed the walls. On the inside every pillar was encircled with muskets and bayonets, bound around in a fanciful and handsome manner, and the whole interior was decorated with evergreens, festoons of flowers, garlands, emblematical devices, *fleurs de lis*, and other ornaments significant of the existing alliance between



LINKS OF FORT MONTGOMERY CHAIN.

SEE PAGE 29.

France and America. The superb structure in symmetry and proportion and elegance of arrangement has seldom been surpassed on any temporary occasion, and it affected the spectators with admiration and pleasure. All the troops were paraded on the contiguous hills on both sides of the river at West Point at 2:30 o'clock, forming a circle several miles in circumference in plain view from the edifice, and at a signal (the firing of three caunons), the regimental commanders repaired to the building for the entertainment prepared for them. At 5 o'clock General Washington and lady led a distinguished company from the quarters of General MacDougall to the arbor, where more than five hundred ladies and gentlemen partook of a magnificent festival. Each toast, thirteen in all, was announced by the discharge of thirteen cannons. In the evening the arbor was illuminated by a vast number of lights, and at a signal from the battery the soldiers on the hills discharged their guns, and all the cannons in the forts and batteries were fired. This *feu de joie* was three times repeated, each time followed by three shouts of acclamation and benediction for the Dauphin by the united voices of the whole army on all sides. The mountains re-echoed like tremendous peals of thunder, and the flashings from thousands of fire-arms in the darkness of evening could be compared only to the most vivid flashes of lightning from the clouds. Washington, escorting Mrs. Knox, opened the grand ball, and with a dignified and graceful air carried down a dance of twenty couples in the arbor on the green grass.* The celebration was concluded by the exhibition of fireworks, consisting of rockets, wheels, fountains, trees, bee-hives, balloons, flowers and *fleurs de lis*, admirably constructed, and played off at twenty minutes after eleven o'clock.

On the Fourth of July a similar celebration occurred, in honor of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the army being assembled in the same manner as before.

The inspection and muster of the different corps took place in the month of June, and the commander-in-chief publicly complimented several regiments for their respectable and soldier-like appearance. Every other day, by brigade and by detail, the troops were exercised and drilled. The army was in the best of spirits at this period,

proud of its victories, and confident of its strength and efficiency in battle. Baron Steuben had exercised the officers and soldiers in the various movements and evolutions, and exerted all his great powers for the establishment of a regular system of discipline among the heterogeneous bodies of soldiers. One of the finest companies in the army was the "light company" of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and Washington said he had never seen its superior. Other splendid organizations were the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, the Second Connecticut Brigade and the First and Second Massachusetts brigades. Washington assured Major General the Baron Steuben that the credit for the efficiency of the army was due to his indefatigable assiduity and eminent services; and in public orders expressed approbation of the laudable disposition and pride of corps which seemed to be diffused throughout the army, remarking also upon the amazing contrast between the past and present appearance of the troops.

On August 31 the army (mainly in boats) moved down the river from New Windsor, Fishkill, West Point, and adjacent positions, and encamped at Verplanck's Point, for the purpose of reviewing and extending a welcome to the French army then on its return march from Virginia. The camp presented a beautiful and picturesque appearance. In front flowed the grandest river in the world, and the noble mountains formed the most sublime background that painting can express. All the tents were decorated with laurel, evergreens and limbs of trees. On Sept. 14, the French army arrived and encamped within a few miles of the Americans. General Washington reviewed the French army on Oct. 1, and the next day the French officers reviewed the American army. A fortnight later eight battalions were picked from the Continental troops and manœvered before the officers of the two armies. The Americans bestowed every courtesy and attention upon the French soldiers, who had aided them in throwing off the British yoke. On October 22 the French army left for Boston, where it embarked for home.

The American forces consisted of about eight thousand men who, for the first time since the beginning of the war, were decently clothed, well armed, properly equipped, and camped in tents of regular model. Six years' service in the field had made them trained



THE JOHN ELLISON HOUSE—Front View from the Old Road.

veterans, and Prince de Broglie said that to him "they all seemed good looking, robust and well chosen." Several of the French army, who had seen troops of different European nations, bestowed encomiums and applause on our army, and said they had seen none superior to the American. Such was the army that came to Newburgh.

At that time the main army was divided into two wings, each of which was sub-divided into two divisions, which in turn were sub-divided into brigades, composed of several regiments each.

* Thacher's Journal.

NEWBURGH.

RIGHT WING—MAJOR-GENERAL GATES.

First Division—Major-General MacDougall.

First Brigade, Col. Swift.

Second Connecticut Regiment.
Fourth Connecticut Regiment.
Rhode Island Regiment.

Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Huntington.

First Connecticut Regiment.
Fifth Connecticut Regiment.
Ninth Connecticut Regiment.

Second Division—Major-General St. Clair.

First Brigade, Col. Courtland.

First New York Regiment.
Second New York Regiment.

Second Division—Major-General Howe.

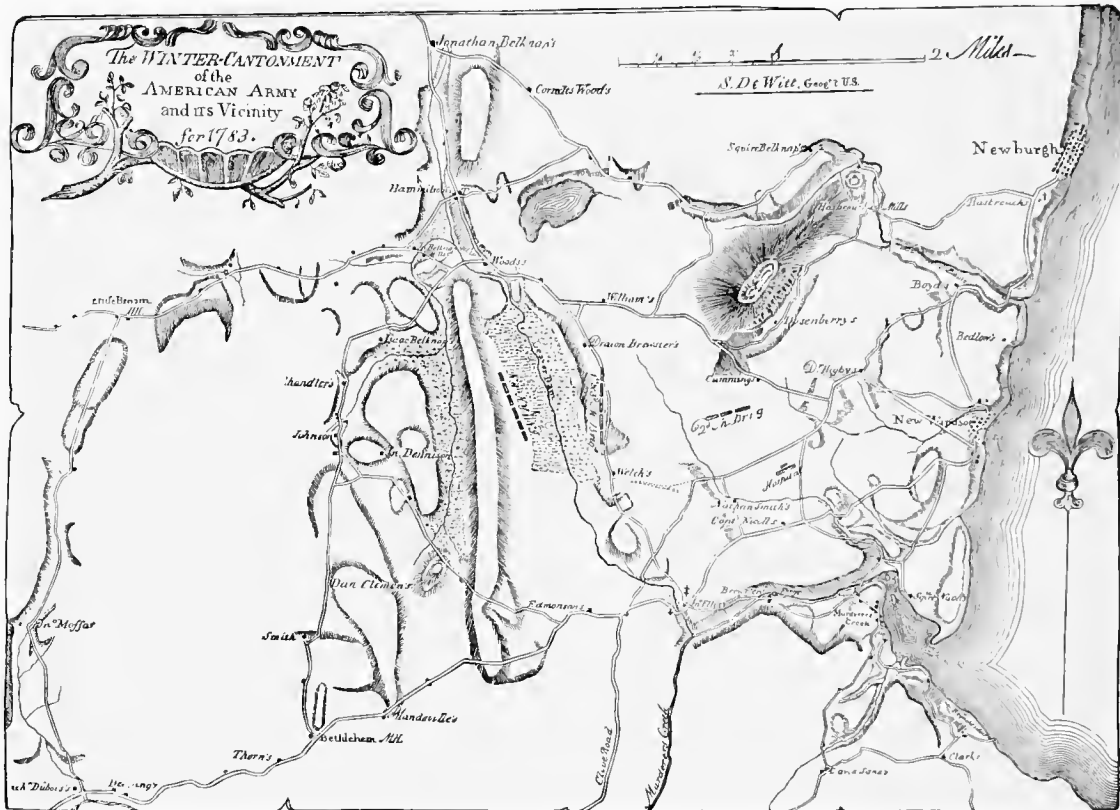
First Brigade, General Patterson.

Second Massachusetts Regiment.
Fifth Massachusetts Regiment.
Eighth Massachusetts Regiment.

Second Brigade, Col. Greatton.

Third Massachusetts Regiment.
Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.
Ninth Massachusetts Regiment.

On the morning of the 26th of October, 1782, the troops of the left wing marched from Verplanck's Point to Garrison's, and on the next day crossed the river to West Point, marched through the post, over Storm King Mountain, and passed the night on its northern slope in the open field. On the morrow the various brigades proceeded to the positions assigned them. The right wing of the army,



MAP OF THE CANTONMENT, AND VICINITY.

Second Brigade, Col. Dayton.

First New Jersey Regiment.
Second New Jersey Regiment.

LEFT WING—MAJOR-GENERAL HEATH.

First Division—Major-General Lord Stirling.

First Brigade, Col. ———

Tenth Massachusetts Regiment.
First New Hampshire Regiment.
Second New Hampshire Regiment.

Second Brigade, Col. Sheppard.

First Massachusetts Regiment.
Fourth Massachusetts Regiment.
Seventh Massachusetts Regiment.

under General Gates, with the exception of the Connecticut regiments, which remained at West Point and its vicinity, came a few days afterwards.

The campground is situated in the Town of New Windsor, mainly along the Silver Stream (designated in the map as the Beaver Dam), and on the slopes south and southwest of Snake Hill—from two and a half to three miles distant from Washington's Headquarters, in a southwest direction. Silver Stream flows through a wide valley, southeasterly, the fields rising on either side in long, gentle inclines, till they reach a considerable elevation, from which a great range of country is unfolded to view. The water course for a distance is through a morass, on either side of which most of the troops were encamped. The soldiers built a causeway across the swamp, and remains of it can be seen to this day. The New York, New Hampshire and New Jersey lines were on the west side of the stream, and on the eastern slopes were the First and Third Massachusetts Bri

gades, mainly on lands now owned by W. L. McGill. The camp of the Second Massachusetts Brigade was on the high ground directly south of and half a mile distant from Snake Hill, on the farm now owned by John Heron, formerly the Munn farm.

The only map of the cantonment that has been preserved is Simeon DeWitt's, found recently among the papers of General Gates, in the possession of the New York Historical Society.* It shows the location of the several State lines, with the exception of the Rhode Island Regiment and the Maryland Battalion. The former was ordered from the New Windsor cantonment to the Schuylerville barracks, and the latter came to the cantonment after the map had been made.

The campground was mainly covered with woods, but now most of it is cleared land. The soldiers' quarters were spacious, healthy and well built, and consisted of log houses, containing two chambers, each inhabited by eight soldiers. The barracks were mainly arranged in State lines and brigade lines, but the non-commissioned officers occupied a separate range of barracks. They were not all built together in rows, for other huts were scattered through the vicinity. They were built without a bit of iron or even nails. To obtain the wood for constructing the barracks, the soldiers cut great quantities of timber; they also cut a vast amount of firewood.



THE CAMPGROUND.

except on the northwest, where you can see far up the valley, and on the southwest, where there is a view of the Hudson.

"These hills shall keep their memory sure;
The blocks we rear shall fall away;
The mountain fastnesses endure,
And speak their glorious deeds for aye."

Walk over the fields and even to this day can be seen the remains of bake-ovens and the foundations of huts. A number of years ago several graves were found in a strip of woods on the Heron farm, and Mr. McGill has ploughed up on his land many relics, such as buttons, etc.

Where were probably the barracks of the Second Massachusetts Brigade, on the Heron farm, there is an old well, now filled up with stone, and the former owner also found near by foundations of huts, the stones of which he removed to use in building walls. A road, formerly a Continental road, runs through the campground.

The headquarters of General Gates from December, 1782, to April, 1783, was in the John Ellison house at Vail's Gate, a short distance south of the New Windsor cantonment. It is still standing, a picturesque building of stone, erected by Col. Thomas Ellison, founder of the New Windsor family of that name. He was a pioneer merchant of 1723. The original residence of Colonel Ellison was on the bank

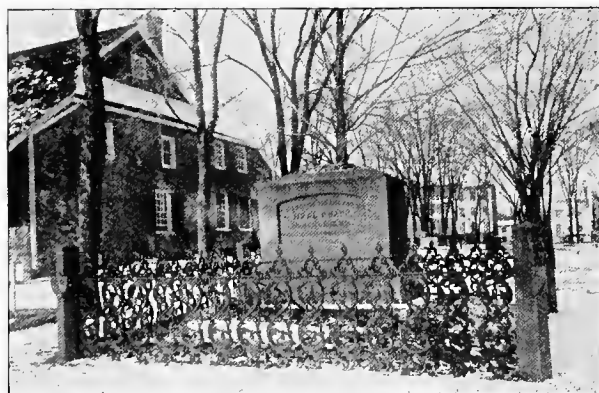


THE VERPLANCK HOUSE AT FISHKILL.

STUEBEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

General Heath said the cantonment for its nature and kind was beautiful. Those who will visit the place now will say the same. Stand on the slope on either side of the valley and the whole campground is spread out before your eyes. Hills are on every side,

* The search for this map was instituted by Major E. C. Boynton, of Newburgh.

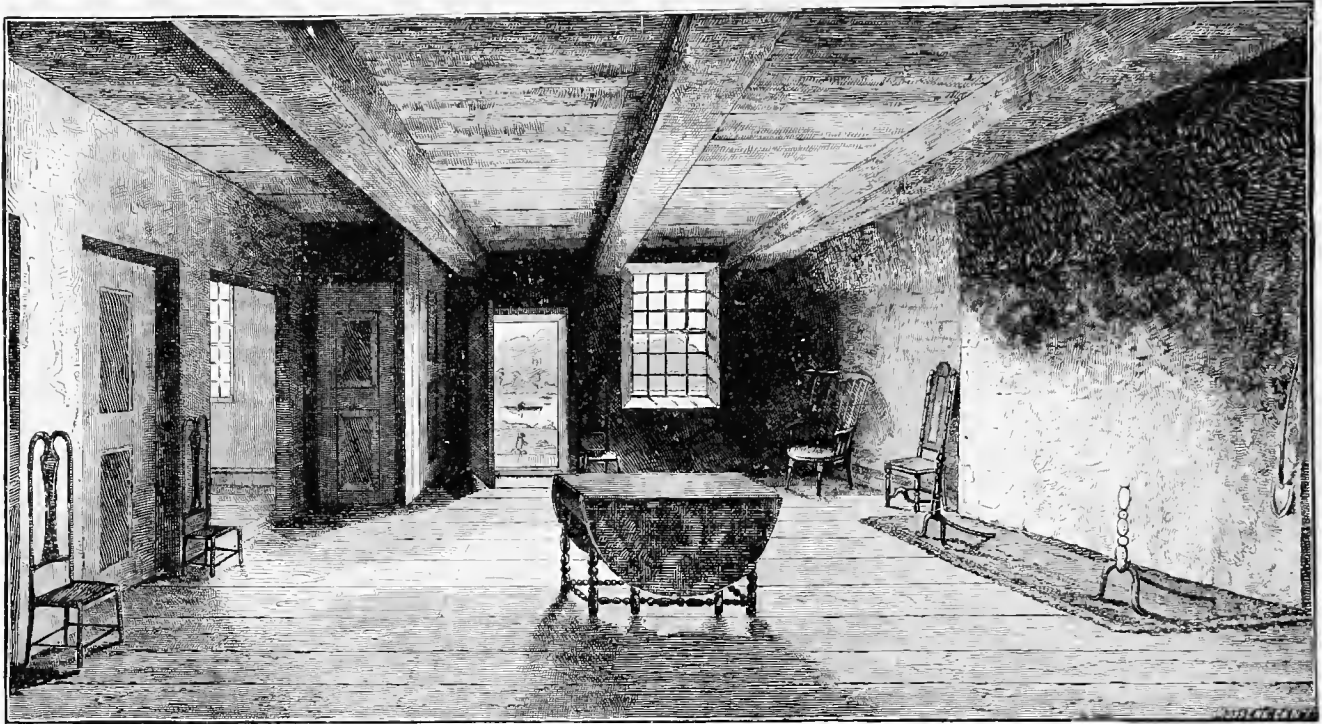


UZAL KNAPP'S MONUMENT.

of the Hudson, at New Windsor Village. Washington had his headquarters there in 1779-'80-'81. Major-General Knox, at the time of the New Windsor cantonment, was in command of West Point. He had previously been in command of the artillery. He and General Greene had their headquarters at the Ellison house at Vail's Gate, five weeks in the months of June and July, 1779, and General Knox was there ten weeks in the Fall of the same year; also from Nov. 20,

1780, to July 4, 1781; and from May, 1782, till ordered to take command at West Point, Aug. 24, 1782. While the army was at Snake Hill, General Greene and General Wayne were in the South. At one period of the war General Wayne had his headquarters at Mrs. Wool's house (formerly Weigand's hotel), in Broad Street, near Liber-

sions of the Provincial Convention and of its Committee of Safety were held in the old Reformed Dutch Church, from August, 1776, to December, 1777, during which time the preliminary work of forming a State government was transacted and the first Constitution of the State nearly completed. More or less directly connected with the



ROOM WITH SEVEN DOORS AND ONE WINDOW.

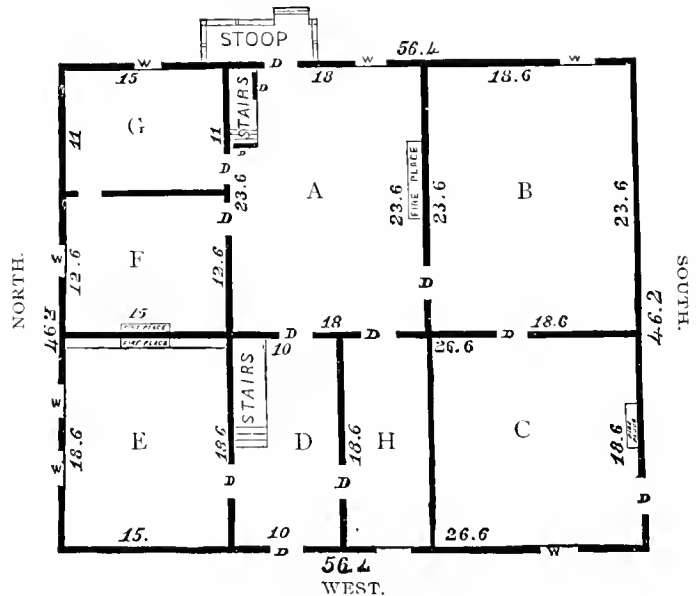
AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

ty. James Donnelly, who was living in Old Town then, related that he saw the General almost every day. "He was short and stout and had red eyes. I remember his eyes because we had a cross dog that had red eyes, and we called him 'Mad Anthony' altogether." General Heath spent the Winter at his home in Roxbury, Mass., returning to the cantonment in the Spring. Lord Stirling was at Albany, where he died before the close of the war. Baron Steuben had his headquarters in the Verplanck house at Fishkill. St. Clair is supposed to have had his headquarters at the Edmonston house. "Wood's," on the Little Britain road, was the Mrs. Falls house, where Governor Clinton had his residence after the fall of Fort Montgomery; in 1782-3 it was the quarters of Colonel Francis Barber, Asst. Inspector-General to Baron Steuben, and is believed to have been also the quarters of Major John Armstrong, the author of the "Newburgh Letters."

The Life Guards were stationed a few rods northwest of Washington's Headquarters. They were all native Americans, "sober, young, active and well made," the pick of the army, and none less than 5 feet 9 inches tall. Their uniform consisted of a blue coat, with white facings, white waistcoat and breeches, black stock and black half-gaiters, and a round hat with blue and white feather. The motto of the corps was "Conquer or Die." Their number was about sixty. William Colfax was the Captain Commandant. The last survivor of this corps was Uzal Knapp, of New Windsor. He died January 11, 1856, aged ninety-six. His body lay in state in these headquarters four days, and was buried with great honors at the foot of the flagstaff near the building over which he kept faithful vigil three-quarters of a century before, and on the same green slope where he and his companions watched and sported.

One of the store-houses of the Commissary-General was where the Union Church now stands. Fishkill Village, besides having long been the principal depot of the army, was the place where the ses-

action of these bodies was the establishment there, or rather its removal from New York to Fishkill, of the only Revolutionary newspaper in the State—the *Fishkill Packet*, by Samuel Loudon—in



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS—DIAGRAM OF FIRST FLOOR.

- A—Dining Room, or Room with Seven Doors and One Window.
- B—Family Room.
- C—Kitchen.
- D—Hall.
- E—Parlor, or Sitting Room.
- F—Washington's Office.
- G—Washington's Bed-room.
- H—Store Room.

the office of which were printed the first copies of the Declaration of Independence which were issued in the State, as well as of the first Constitution of the State.*

The Headquarters building is constructed of rough-hewn stone. It is one story high, and has a frontage of fifty-six feet, and a depth of



WEST ENTRANCE TO WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

forty-six. The farm once belonged to Burger Meynders. He sold it to Jonathan Hasbrouck (1747), who built the house and retained the ownership till his death in 1780, and when Washington vacated the house the family returned to it, and occupied it till a short time anterior to 1849, when it came into the possession of the State.

The large room, which is entered from the piazza on the east, known as "the room with the seven doors and one window," was used as a dining-room by Washington's family, which consisted of himself, his wife, and his aid-de-camp Colonel Tilghman, he who carried the news of the surrender of Cornwallis to Congress. The housekeeper was a Mrs. Thompson. The small northeast room was Washington's bedroom, and the larger one adjoining was used by him as a private office. The family-room was the southeast room, and the kitchen the southwest room; the northwest room was the parlor. Between the kitchen and the parlor were the hall and stair-case and the storeroom, so-called from having been used by Colonel Hasbrouck, and subsequently by his widow as a store. The parlor was reserved for Mrs. Washington and her guests.

No alterations in form have been made, not even to the old piazza, nor to the great wide-open chimney and the old fireplace; and the sun still streams through the one window into the room with the seven doors. The orchard that shaded the house on the southwest, and the post and rail fence, are gone, and the haystacks that stood to the

southeast; graveled walks wind among the trees, and a great monument stands on the green slope in front. But we see the same natural scenes that Washington saw; the same noble river runs at the foot of the hill, and about us are the same green fields and blue mountains. Inspired by the patriotic memories that thrill every visitor, cannot imagination picture the father of his country and his generals gathered on this old piazza as of old, and in the distance the camps of the soldiers? Can we not also see the General on his shapely bay horse, with the servant Bill riding behind? They were familiar figures in the village. The General was a bold horseman, leaping the highest fences and going extremely quick, without standing in his stirrups, bearing on the bridle or letting his horse run wild. His horse was as good as he was handsome, but above all perfectly well-trained, easy in hand and stopping short in a gallop without bearing on the bit. Washington himself broke all his own horses.

Distinguished statesmen and high officers in the army were frequent guests at headquarters. There was little room to spare in the dwelling, and if a guest remained during the night it was the practice to make up a camp-bed for him in the parlor. The Marquis de Chastellux passed the night in that room once. When he went in to breakfast the next morning at ten, his bed was folded up, and his chamber became the sitting-room for the whole afternoon. The smallness of the house, and the difficulty to which he saw General and Mrs. Washington put themselves, made him apprehensive lest General Rochambeau, who had set out for headquarters the day after him, by traveling as fast might arrive on the day that he remained there. He therefore sent to Fishkill to meet him with a request that he would stay there that night. His precaution was not superfluous, and the messenger found Rochambeau already at the landing, where he slept, and did not come to the headquarters till the next morning.



THE OLD FIREPLACE, AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

But guests at dinner were numerous and welcome.* This meal was served about five. On the day de Chastellux was there Adjutant General Hand, Colonel Reed and Major Walker dined with him.

* The late Gulian C. Verplanck said: "The Constitution of the State of New York was printed in 1777, and was the first as well as the most important book ever printed in the State. The people could find but one press in their domain with which to print the work of their representatives. It was done at Fishkill by Samuel Loudon, who had been a Whig editor and printer in the city of New York, and who had retired with his press to Fishkill."

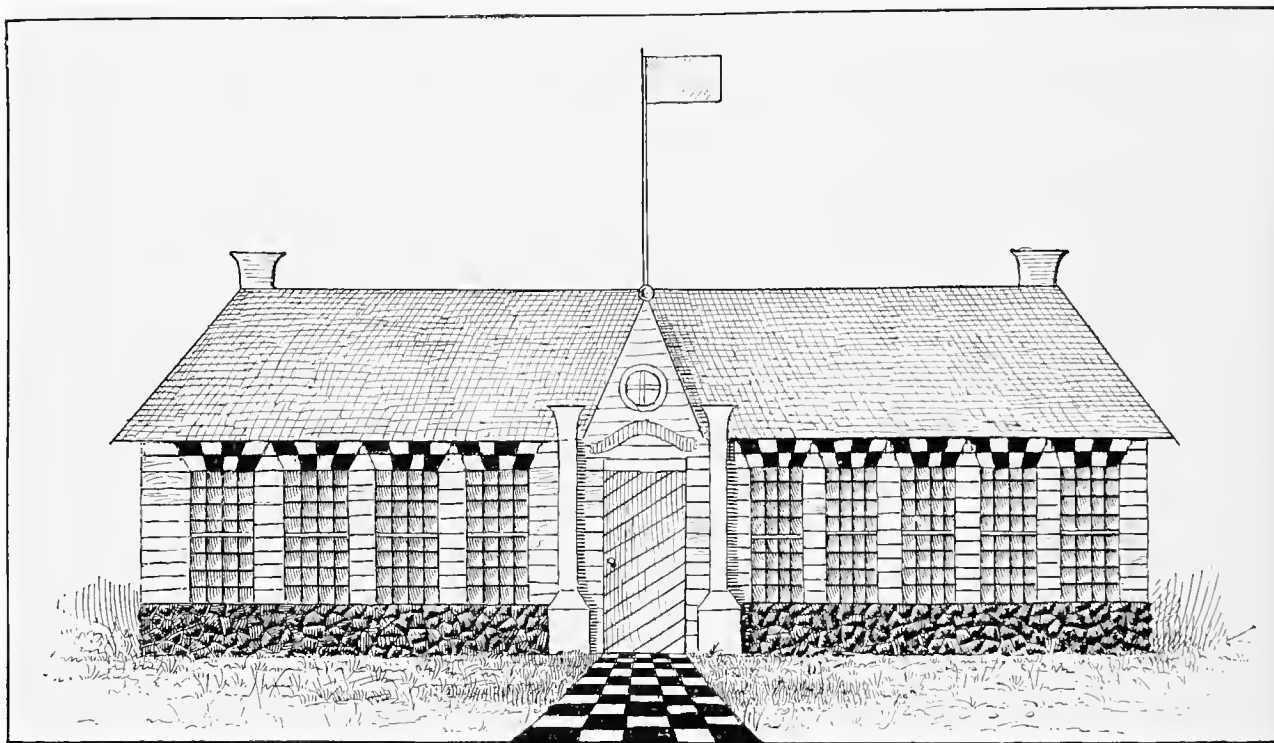
*His excellency, the Commander-in-chief, has long been in the practice of inviting a certain number of officers to dine at his table every day.—*Thacher.*

The repast was served in the English fashion, and consisted of butcher's meat and poultry, with vegetables of several sorts, followed by a second course of pastry. After this the cloth was removed, and a great quantity of nuts was served, which the General usually continued eating for two hours, toasting and conversing all the while. Supper was usually served at nine, and after that a few bottles of good claret and Madeira were placed on the table. The handsome and gentlemanly Gates, the hero of Saratoga; the brave and faithful Knox, the trained artillerist and Washington's warmest friend; the gentle-hearted Steuben, the skillful tactician; the scholarly Heath, the watchful guardian of the Highlands; Howe, St. Clair and MacDougall, were oft-times guests.

In the company of ladies the Baron Steuben appeared to peculiar advantage. Though never perfectly master of our language, he understood and spoke it with sufficient correctness. Sometimes purposely

Now that the war was drawing to a close and independence had nearly been achieved, there was naturally a feeling of thankfulness and happiness pervading the encampment, such as had never before been felt. The officers visited and dined at each others' quarters, and receptions were given at country houses. Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Gates frequently exchanged calls, and dined together. Mrs. Knox was a very handsome woman, and the commander-in-chief often spent the evening at General Knox's house, and used to like her for a partner in the dance. One night he stayed very late, not reaching home till the small hours of night. A person in the adjoining room heard Mrs. Washington read him a curtain lecture after he got in bed. The general listened in silence, till she had entirely finished, and then simply said, "Go to sleep, my dear."

On Christmas Day, 1782, in public orders General Washington highly approved of a proposal that had been made by the Rev. Israel



"THE PUBLIC BUILDING."—Copy from the Tarbell Drawings.

he would miscall names, or blend or adopt words of similar sound but different meaning, to the merriment of the company. One day at dinner Mrs. Washington asked him how he amused himself over in Fishkill.

"Oh," said he, "I read and write, my lady, and play chess; and yesterday, for the first time, went fishing. They told me it was a very fine business to catch fish, and I did not know but this new trade might be useful by-and-by to me; but I fear I can never succeed. I sat in the boat three hours. It was exceedingly warm, and I caught only two fish. They told me it was fine sport."

"What kind of fish did you catch, Baron?" asked Mrs. Washington.

"I am not sure, my lady, but I believe one of them was a whale."

"A whale, Baron, in the North River!" she exclaimed in surprise.

"Yes, I assure you, a very fine whale, my lady. Was it not?" he said, turning to one of his aids.

"An *eel*, Baron," was the reply.

"I beg your pardon, my lady, but that gentleman certainly told me it was a whale."

MacDougall was a Scotchman, affable and facetious, often indulging in pleasantries, and adverting to his national peculiarities and family origin, at the close of which he would add, "Now, gentlemen, you have the history of Sawney MacDougall, the milk-mon's son."

Evans, D. D., the Chaplain of the New Hampshire brigade, for erecting a public building, and gave his consent to the general and field officers meeting to determine the situation and plan. The next morning the officers met at General Gates's headquarters and plans were adopted. Each regiment was required to furnish a certain part of the material, including lumber and shingles, and Colonel Tupper was appointed superintendent of construction. Carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and tools were supplied by the regiments; and nails, nail-rods and iron, boards, etc., were obtained from the quartermaster. The artificers and laborers pressed to the work (under the direction of Colonel Tupper and his assistant Lieut. Nelson), with "spirit and alacrity," which was doubtless in part owing to the liberal portions of rum dealt out to them. The site of the Public Building is not indicated on the map, but without doubt it was upon the eminence on the eastern side of the valley of the Silver Stream, on the farm now owned by William L. McGill, notwithstanding that the centennial celebration was held at another place near by. The site is commanding and beautiful. It was a frame building upon a stone foundation. The interior was lathed and plastered. It was handsomely furnished with a spacious hall sufficient to accommodate a brigade of soldiers on Lord's day, having an orchestra at one end; the vault of the hall was arched; at each end of the hall were two rooms conveniently

situated for the issuing of general orders, for the sitting of boards of officers, courts-martial, etc., and an office and store for the quartermasters and the commissary departments. On the front was a cupola and flagstaff, on which flags were hoisted occasionally for signals. It was finished early in March, and services were held there every Sabbath. The chaplains preached in rotation, and different brigades assembled at different hours of the day, "to give that homage and adoration to the Supreme Being who has, through His infinite mercy, brought our public calamities and dangers (in all human probability), very near to a happy conclusion."* But the building was also used for levees, public meetings, etc., and was officially designated "the New Building," or as "the Public Building;" and by the soldiers it was sometimes popularly called "the Temple of Virtue," "the Temple," and "the Chapel." Major Edward C. Boynton, one of the Trustees of the Headquarters, in 1890 obtained from Luther L. Tarbell, of Boston, original drawings made by his father, William Tarbell, a soldier in the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment. They were

The joy caused by the outcome of the struggle for liberty was not unmingled with distress, nor the success of the army with danger to the existing Government. Here, Washington declared, occurred the greatest crisis in our long struggle, one that filled him with more alarm than all the disasters of the previous seven years, and here at last were exhibited the noblest self-sacrifice and the loftiest patriotism the world had ever seen.

The soldiers viewed the coming disbandment of the army with forebodings. They were goaded by a thousand stings of reflection on the past and anticipation of the future. For a long time neither officers nor privates had received any pay, for the treasury was empty, with no hope of its immediate replenishment. They were about to be turned on the world, soured by penury, and by what they called the ingratitude of the public, involved in debts, without one farthing of money to carry them home, after spending the flower of their days and many of them their patrimony, in establishing the freedom of their country.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS—FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

drawn on sheets of paper pasted together, the whole being about seven feet long by eighteen inches wide. They represent the "Temple of Virtue," the buildings occupied by officers and soldiers of the Massachusetts line (216 in number), and the framework for an illumination in the celebration of the successful termination of the war. The drawings were made with the juices of grass, butternuts, etc. The Headquarters' Trustees had fac-simile copies made.

The first assembly at the Public Building was on February 6, 1783, before its entire completion, to celebrate the anniversary of the alliance with France. The troops were paraded, and reviewed by Washington, and a *feu de joie* fired by all the troops. Afterwards there was a reception at the building, attended by the officers and their ladies, and a cold collation was provided.

*Washington's orders.

Washington said that they had suffered everything that human nature is capable of enduring this side of death, and he could not avoid apprehending a train of evils of a very serious and disturbing nature, as he perceived that the patience and long-suffering of the army were well nigh exhausted.

On May 6, 1782, a dangerous mutiny was discovered among the soldiers of the Connecticut line. It had been conducted with great secrecy, and was on the point of execution before it was divulged. The defection was general in the line. The soldiers had determined to march at reveille the next morning to Fishkill, where they intended taking a number of field pieces, with ammunition and provisions, and proceed to Hartford and demand of the Assembly that justice which they considered their due. The most guilty soldiers were arrested, and the ringleader was sentenced to death.

Contemplating the seemingly inherent weakness of the Government, many were inclined to consider it a normal condition of the republican form, and sighed for a stronger one. This feeling became so manifest in the army that Colonel Nicola, an officer greatly respected, addressed a letter to Washington in May, 1782, in which, professing to speak for the army, he declared that a republic was the least stable of all forms of government, and that the English Government was the nearest to perfection that could be established. He said it was plain that the same abilities that had led them through difficulties apparently insurmountable by human powers to victory and glory, and which had merited and obtained the universal esteem and veneration of the army, would be most likely to conduct and direct the people in the smoother paths of peace.

"Owing to the prejudice of the people," he said, "it might not at first be prudent to assume the title of royalty, but if all things were once adjusted, we believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of king."

Washington's reply was a stern rebuke, administered in a letter, to Nicola. He said: "It is with a mixture of surprise and astonishment I have read the sentiment you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrences in the course of the war have given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, which I must view with abhorrence

and reprehend with severity. * * * * * I am much at loss to conceive what part of my conduct has given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischief that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not find a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. * * * Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind."

"The Great Republic had its birth
That hour beneath the Army's wing,
Whose leader taught by native worth
The man is grander than the king."

In the latter part of 1782 the discontent in the army appeared more formidable than ever. A committee from the army visited Congress

in December and returned with a series of most unsatisfactory resolutions passed by that body. Feeble in resources, they made no definite promises of present relief or future justice. This gave rise to the celebrated Newburgh Letters, or addresses, of which two were issued anonymously and written with great power and ability. The first letter, dated Saturday, March 8, 1783, advised the army to appeal from the justice to the fears of the government, make demonstrations of power and determination, arouse the fears of the people, and so obtain justice for themselves. It began with a recital of their wrongs, of the alleged insults heaped upon them by Congress, of its cold neglect, of their own forbearance and patience under them, and of their self-sacrifice and patriotism.

"If this," he says, "be your treatment, while the swords you wear are necessary to the protection of your country, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice shall sink and your strength dissipate by division—when those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides and no remaining mark of your military distinction left you but your infirmities and scars? Can you consent to retire from the field and grow old in poverty, wretchedness and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the vile mire of dependency and owe the remnant of that life to charity which has hitherto been spent in honor? If you can, go, and carry with you the jest of Tories, the scorn of Whigs, and what is worse, the pity of the



MARTHA WASHINGTON.

world. Go, starve, and be forgotten." Growing bold in his indignation, he swoops down on Washington himself and exclaims: "Suspect the man who would advise to more moderation and longer forbearance. Let nothing but death separate you from your arms."

With this address was circulated privately a notification of a meeting of officers at the New Building, the following Tuesday. In general orders, March 11, Washington expressed disapprobation of such disorderly proceedings, and at the same time requested the general and field officers, and one officer from each company, and a proper representation of the staff of the army, to assemble at 12 o'clock on the following Saturday at the New Building, to hear the report of the committee of the army to Congress. This was a master-stroke. It assured him the control of the meeting, and the selection of the number and rank of the officers to compose it. On the appearance of

this order the writer of the anonymous address issued another, more subdued in tone, in which he sought to give the impression that Washington approved of the scheme.

The meeting was held, General Gates presiding, and deep solemnity pervaded the assemblage. Amid the most profound silence the beloved commander commenced reading the address he had prepared in these old headquarters, so compact in form and construction, so clear in expression and meaning, so dignified and patriotic, so mild yet so severe, and so important to the well-being of the unfolding republic.

"Gentlemen," he said, "by an anonymous summons, an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconsistent with the rules of propriety, how unmilitary, and how subversive of all order and discipline, let the good sense of the army decide."

Pausing for a moment he drew out his spectacles, carefully wiped and adjusted them, and while doing so remarked: "These eyes, my friends, have grown dim, and these locks white in the service; yet I have never doubted the justice of my country."

This simple remark, under the circumstances had a powerful effect on the assembly. He concluded his address with these memorable words:

"Let me conjure you in the name of the common country, as you value your own sacred honor, as you respect the rights of humanity and the national character of America, to express the utmost horror and detestation of the man who wishes under any specious pretence to overturn the liberties of our country, who wickedly attempts to open the floodgates of civil discord and drench our rising Empire in blood. By thus determining and thus acting you will pursue the plain and direct road to the attainment of your wishes—you will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies, who are compelled to resort from open force to secret artifice, and you will give one more distinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the most complicated sufferings, and you will by the dignity of your conduct afford occasion for posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind: Had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human virtue is capable of attaining."

Then he descended from the platform and walked out of the building, leaving the officers to discuss the matter, unrestrained by his presence. Their conference was brief. They passed resolutions by unanimous vote, expressing unshaken confidence in their chief and in Congress, and their determination to bear with patience their grievances until in due time they should be redressed. More than forty years elapsed before it was discovered that the writer of these anonymous addresses was Major John Armstrong, one of General Gates's aides, who after the war held civil offices of distinction in our government.

Let it not be supposed that strict discipline was not maintained during all these trying times. The troops were regularly drilled and exercised. We read in Washington's orders that John Blaisdell, for breaking open the clothing store at Newburgh, and stealing from there a number of boots and shoes, was sentenced to be reduced to a private sentinel, and to receive twenty-five lashes on his naked back

each morning for four mornings successively. And only four days before the proclamation of the cessation of hostilities, Jeremiah Allen, a drummer, for stealing a number of shirts and blankets out of the public store at Newburgh, was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes at four different periods, each time in front of a different regiment.



A BEACON FIRE.

Religious services were conducted with regularity and decorum every Sabbath, and the chaplains labored with zeal and ability. Regimental gardens were laid out, for the purpose of raising greens and vegetables. Seeds were obtained from the farmers in the surrounding country.

But at last the tidings of peace, so long prayed for, came. At noon, on the 19th of April, 1783, exactly eight years after the commencement of the war, the cessation of hostilities was proclaimed from the door of the New Building. Accompanying the order for

this proceeding was a congratulatory address to the army, in which occurred these memorable words: "While the General recollects the almost infinite variety of scenes through which we have passed, with a mixture of pleasure and astonishment and gratitude; while he contemplates the prospect before us with rapture, he cannot help wishing that all the brave men, of whatever condition they may be, who have shared in the toils and dangers of the glorious revolution of rescuing millions from the hand of oppression and of laying the foundation of a great empire, might be impressed with a proper idea of the dignified part they have been called to act, under the smiles of Providence, on the stage of human affairs; for happy, thrice happy, shall they be pronounced hereafter who have contributed anything, who have performed the meanest office in creating this stupendous fabric of freedom and empire on the broad basis of independence, who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions."

The little army was assembled about the building when the proclamation was read, and three mighty cheers of joy went up, and then every voice was hushed as Chaplain Gano returned thanks to the Most High, the King of Nations, for all his great blessings. Then, with glad voices, that grand hallelujah hymn, "No King but God," was sung by the thousands of voices to the accompaniment of instruments—

The States, Oh, Lord, with songs of praise
Shall in thy strength rejoice,
And blest with thy salvation raise
To Heaven their cheerful voice.

To the King they shall sing: Hallelujah
And all the continent shall sing,
Down with this earthly king!
No king but God!

Can we not picture the scene? Can we not share their joy and pride as they give reverent praise and homage to Him who had brought them thus far?

May Rome, France and Spain
And all the world proclaim
The glory of the fame
Of our loyal king.
God is the King. Amen!
The Lord is his name. Amen
May his reign be glorious,
America victorious,
And may the earth acknowledge
God is king.
Amen! Amen! Amen!

Again at sunset of the same day the army is assembled on parade, and at the head of every regiment we hear the proclamation once

more, and the voices of the chaplains standing before them "rendering thanks to the Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for overruling the wrath of man to His glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations."* Then all the soldiers drank perpetual peace, independence and happiness to the United States of America.

Orders were issued for a "general rejoicing" to take place later, and the regiments were ordered to square and deliver ninety-seven large pieces of timber for a frame for an illumination, which was to be a part of the celebration. The Tarbell drawings show this framework completed, and the accompanying inscription states: "The building erected to display the fireworks was not occupied for that

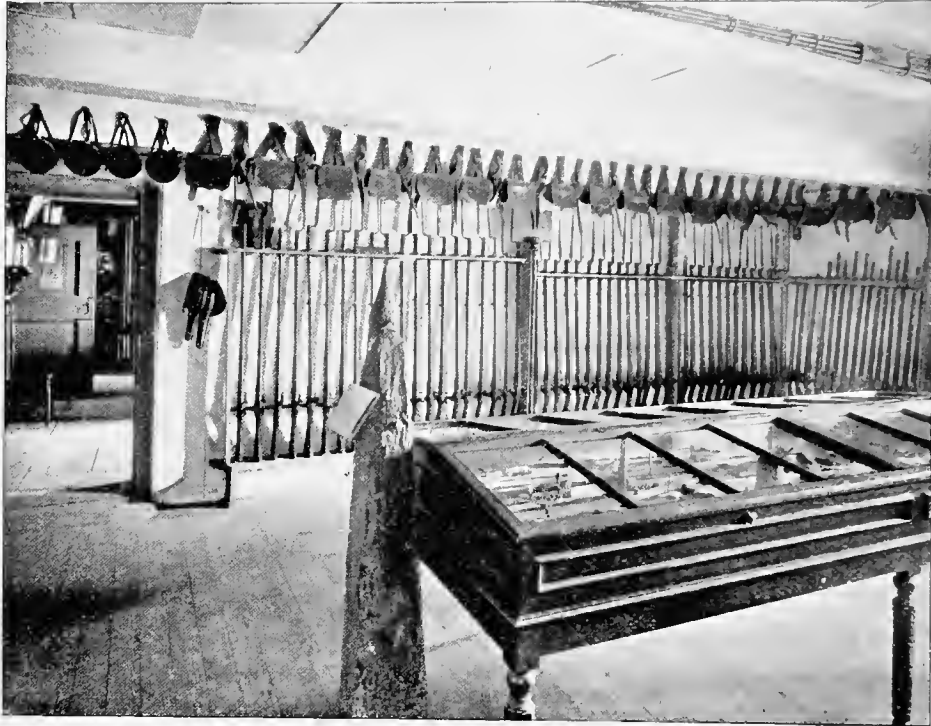
purpose, as the display was made at Bowling Green, New York, in November, 1783."

The officers realizing that the dissolution of the army was drawing nigh, and wishing to perpetuate that friendship which numerous hardships, sufferings and common dangers had inspired in their breasts, resolved to form themselves into a society of the name of the Cincinnati. Several meetings were held for the purpose, at the Public Building, and an institution was begun. Some of the officers had serious objections to the institution, and for a time refused to become members

of it. General Heath, for one, was opposed to the idea of anything that had any semblance of an order or any insignia or badge of distinction, asserting that it would only serve to mark them in an unfavorable light with their fellow-citizens; but the prevailing opinion of the officers was otherwise. General Heath, with the others, seeing that the organization was inevitable, at length signed the roll, for the sole reason that his posterity, if they should have no insignia of the society in the family, might think that their ancestor had been guilty of some misconduct which deprived him of it. On June 19, a number of the officers, viz., several general officers, and officers commanding regiments and corps met at the New Building and elected General Washington President-General; General MacDougall, Treasurer; and General Knox, Secretary pro tempore to the Society of the Cincinnati.

On June 2, 1783, the general orders of the day announced that the men "engaged for the war" would be immediately furloughed, with a proportion of the officers, marched home in divisions, and as soon as a definitive treaty of peace arrived they would be discharged. Those men that remained engaged for other periods were to be formed into complete corps, the officers to agree who should stay, and in cases where they could not agree seniority was to decide. Generals and commanding officers were requested to make arrangements for

* Washington's order.



SOME INTERESTING TROPHIES AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

marching the troops of their respective States to their homes. This was a judicious method of disbanding the army gradually, without entirely losing the hold of the Congress upon the soldiers before the treaty of peace should be ratified. As this was not done till long afterwards these furloughs amounted to absolute and final discharge.

stead. Those who remained were required to continue their duties as soldiers until the ratification of the treaty of peace.

Commencing with June 8, a division of Massachusetts troops marched away each day, until all entitled to furlough had gone. Four regiments of Massachusetts three-year men remained.

The *levees* that had been held each day at noon, since April 15, at the New Building were now discontinued. On the day that the order was given lightning struck the flag staff of the New Building, entered the house, ran down the side of it, doing some damage, and stunning several soldiers near the door.

On the 13th the men who had enlisted for three years, and for shorter periods not expired, were formed into regiments.

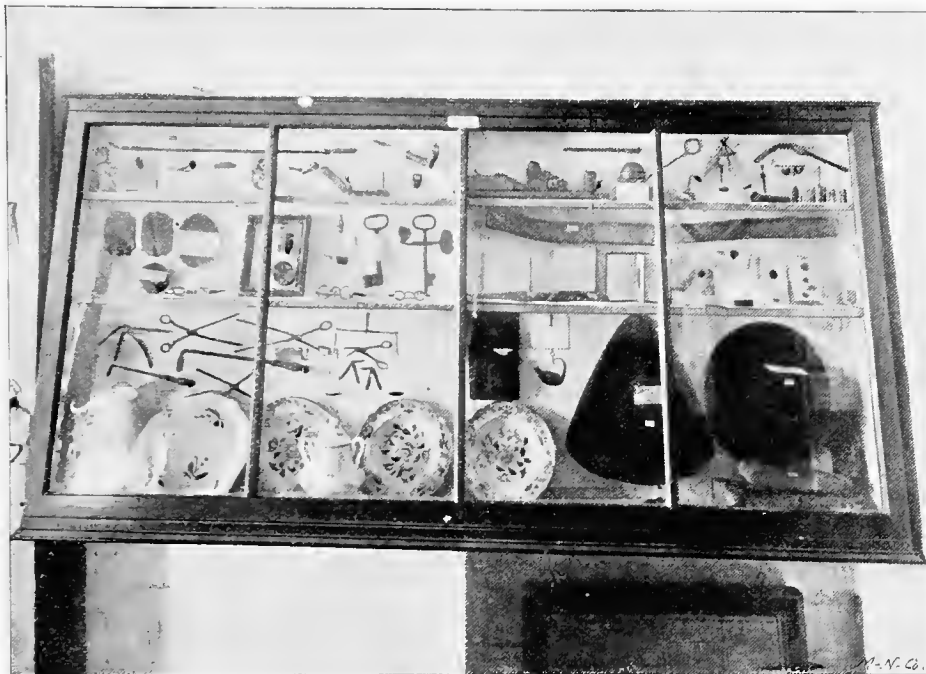
On June 20 the troops remaining at the cantonment were ordered to march on Monday morning, the 23d, at 5 o'clock, by the left, the senior Brigadier on the Massachusetts line to conduct the column over Storm King to West Point. The baggage, with a proper escort, was to go by water.

These corps, with the troops at West Point, were to compose the garrisons at that post and its dependencies.

Accordingly, on the next Monday, the troops were astir at day-break, and early in the morning they left their barracks and tents and marched away over the Storm King, and the last cantonment of the main Continental army came to an end. Four companies were left to do ordinary guard duty over the public property, and were directed to be relieved every nine days by a detachment from West Point. All the general officers who had been doing duty lately

in camp were given leave of absence, except Major-General Knox, who had assumed command at West Point, and Brigadier-Generals John Patterson and John Greatton, who served under him. General Howe was retained for temporary duty at Philadelphia.

On August 26, 1783, the Quartermaster-General's office at Newburgh issued a notice that on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 2 p. m., the



A CASE OF MISCELLANEOUS RELICS—AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

The issuance of this order was the beginning of the end of the last cantonment of the main Continental army.

The first body of soldiers to leave was the battalion of Maryland troops, which marched southward on June 5, going down the old way back of the Highlands and through New Jersey.

On June 6, in the morning, the New Jersey regiments marched from the cantonment to their own State, where they, like the others, were to be disbanded. The same day the First New York Regiment made a present of their standards and band to Governor Clinton and marched to Poughkeepsie, escorted by the light company of the regiment. The other New York troops were furloughed and disbanded at the cantonment on the same day. The soldiers for the war of the First New Hampshire Regiment, continental infantry, and the Second New Hampshire Continental Battalion also marched for their homes on this day. The men entitled to furlough in the four invalid companies were disbanded, and the company of sappers and miners at West Point were also dismissed.

One by one the regiments and companies were marching away to their own States, there to separate to their individual homes, or else disbanding on the spot. Next it is the turn of the faithful Life Guards to bid each other farewell. On the following day, June 7, the company was broken up, some going one way and some another, and a guard of about forty men from the Massachusetts line assembled at noon at the New Building and relieved them.

But not all the men entitled to leave desired to avail themselves of the privilege. Some of them had no homes to go to. The best years of their life had been spent for their country, and now they were to be cast upon the world, penniless, many of them without adequate knowledge of the means of earning a livelihood by civil pursuits, their hard-earned military knowledge worse than useless, to go in silence and alone, and poor and hopeless—is it any wonder many of them did not go? So Washington directed that those who wished not to go should notify their commanders, and an equal number of soldiers who had enlisted for three years might go in their



THIRTY-TWO-POUND IRON GUN—AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Part of the Armament of Fort Ticonderoga. Captured from the English by Ethan Allen. Recaptured by Burgoyne, and returned to the Americans at Saratoga.

huts lately occupied by the First and Third Massachusetts Brigades, the building called the Temple, and other scattered huts in the vicinity, would be sold at auction. Also, on the following day, at Newburgh,

would be sold at auction a number of wagons and a quantity of public stores. It is presumed that this sale occurred as per advertisement, and that the huts and the Temple were removed immediately there-

marched to New York and took possession of that city on its evacuation by the British on Nov. 25, at which event Washington was present. In December Washington surrendered his commission to Congress, and this terminated his career with the Continental army.

On the 4th of July, 1850, the ancient dwelling that had been his headquarters was dedicated to be a monument of the great and touching events above related, while a multitude of people stood by. A military and civic procession marched to the grounds and gathered about a lofty flagstaff newly erected, from which was to float a flag bearing the inscription, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." Major-General Scott was there to raise it. Judge Monell made an address, and an ode, composed for the occasion by his wife, was sung. As the last verse rang out upon the Summer air—

"With a prayer your faith expressing,
Raise your country's flag on high;
Here, where rests a nation's blessing,
Stars and stripes shall float for aye!
Mutely telling
Stirring tales of days gone by,"—

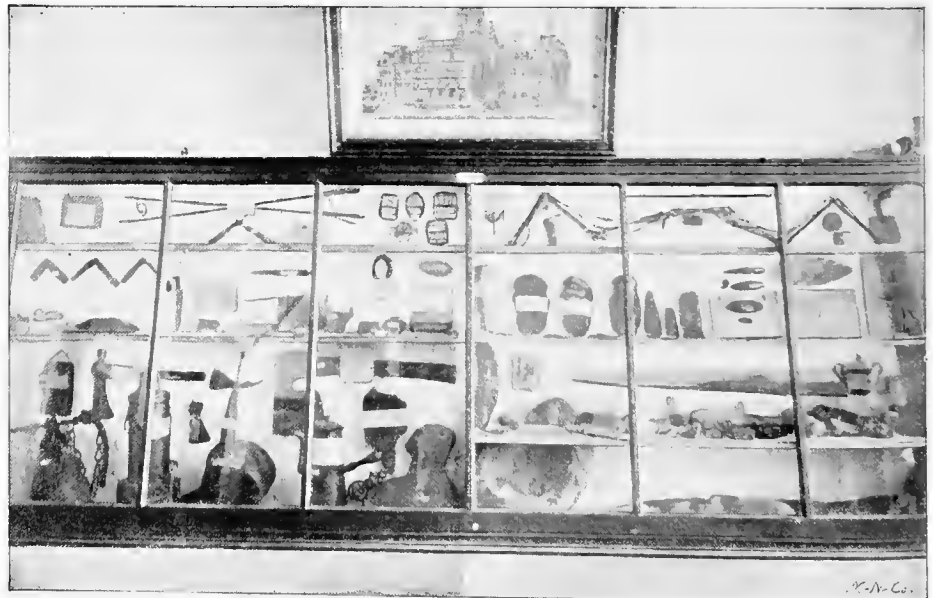
the old hero pulled on the halyard, and the flag rose to the top, and as it swung out to the breeze, a deafening hurrah rang out over the river.

The building is owned by the State and in the control of the Trustees appointed by the Governor, viz: Hon. Joel T. Headley, Major Edward C. Boynton, John C. Adams, Hon. James G. Graham, Charles S. Jenkins, Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, A. S. Ring, Jos. H. H. Chapman, David Carson and Lewis M. Smith.



A CASE OF CLOTHING, BOOKS, &C.—AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

after. Considerable property was removed to West Point, and remained there for many years. On the 18th of July Washington proceeded up the Hudson. At Albany he was joined by Governor Clinton and a small party. After visiting the scene of Burgoyne's surrender, Lake George, the Mohawk Valley and other points of interest, he arrived back at Newburgh August 5. On August 17 he issued his last general order from army headquarters, announcing his departure to meet Congress at Princeton. On the following day he left Newburgh, stopping at West Point, and thence resuming his journey; his temporary headquarters being ultimately established at Rocky Hill, where he issued his farewell orders, and where he remained till November, when he returned to West Point. In October, after the treaty of peace had been ratified, Congress by proclamation discharged all the soldiers who had been "enlisted for the war," and been furloughed in June. The remaining men, consisting of those who had enlisted for shorter periods, were disbanded Nov. 3. A small force of re-enlisted men were retained for duty at West Point, and these, with such disbanded men and militia as could be brought together,



A CASE OF INDIAN RELICS—AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

Revolutionary Events Commemorated at Newburgh and Neighboring Towns.

NEWBURGH celebrated the advent of the Centennial Year by a general rejoicing. The jubilee began about nine o'clock on the evening of Friday, Dec. 31, 1875, and continued throughout the night, although the particular demonstration occurred during the few hours first following midnight and the birth of the new year. The principal feature of the celebration was a torch-

light procession. After the preparatory hum of assembling, the organizations intending to join in the nocturnal parade began to arrive at the rendezvous on Broadway at half-past eleven. Scarcely had they formed the line ere a rocket soared heavenward announcing the end of the old year and the birth of the new, the signal for the procession to move. Then ensued a paudemonium the like of which Newburgh never heard before. Mighty huzzas went up from the great multitude that packed the broad thoroughfare. A hundred steam-whistles rent the air with ear-splitting shrieks. Every whistle in the city — locomotive, factory and steamboat whistles and every bell, great and small, joined in the glad acclamation. Discharges of cannon-ry reverberated along the hills, a countless number of tin-horns were blown, the sky became aflame with the glare from monster bonfires, colored fires, rockets and all manner of pyrotechnics, and thousands of voices shouted forth thanksgiving that the nation had lived to see this day. And thus was the birth of the centennial year announced.

The jubilee procession was commanded by Colonel William D. Dickey and was composed of the Nineteenth Battalion, fire companies,

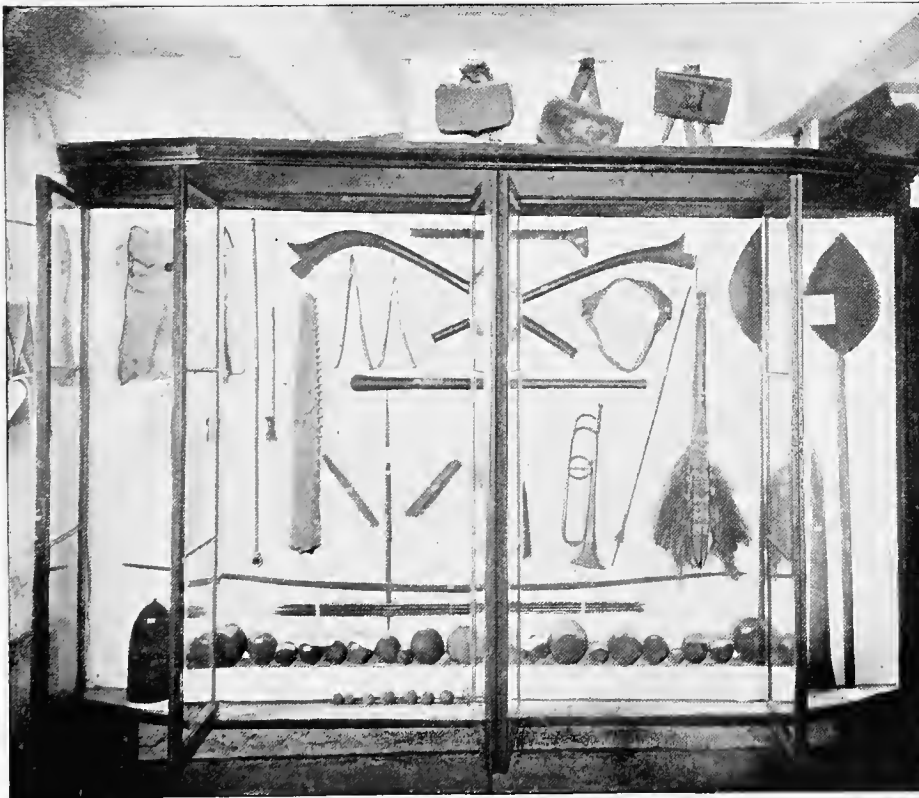
Ellis Post and several societies. A hay-rigging, loaded with barrels filled with straw and saturated with oil, was hurried ahead of the procession, and its crew started bonfires on every corner. Nearly every house was illuminated and decorated. The noise of the demonstration was heard miles away, and the illumination seen afar off. The procession reached Washington's headquarters at 1.15 a. m., and while standing around the flag-pole "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was sung. The celebration was a spontaneous and almost extemporaneous outburst of patriotic enthusiasm. Ellis Post went

down to the Long Dock and fired a national salute, and sang patriotic songs. Watch-night services were held in five churches, banquets were given, and the thanksgiving and merry-making were continued till nearly daybreak.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH.

The Sabbath preceding the Fourth of July, 1876, was devoted by the people to the praise and worship of the Almighty Ruler of the universe for the preservation of the nation. Patriotic sermons were preached and appropriate hymns were sung in all the churches. In the afternoon five thousand people gathered at Washington's Head-

quarters. At 2.30 o'clock a children's service was held, presided over by Mayor McCroskery. The service for adults commenced at 4 o'clock, Rev. Dr. John Forsyth presiding. The One Hundredth Psalm was sung, the singing being led by a large choir. Rev. O. Applegate read the 35th Psalm, and prayer was offered by Rev. G. S. Hare. The national hymn, "Lord, While for all Mankind we Pray," was sung to the tune of Dundee. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Carlisle from the following text: "Thou hast



A CASE OF INDIAN WAR IMPLEMENTS—AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

brought a vine out of Egypt: thou hast cast out the heathen, and planted it. Thou preparedst room for it, and didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the land."—PSALM 80: 8-9.

The Centennial Fourth was celebrated with great spirit, and with the usual cannonry and bell-ringing at sunrise, noon and sunset. In the morning there was a parade by the fire department, military com-



WASHINGTON'S CHAIR.

At Washington's Headquarters. One of a Set in Use there during Washington's occupation. Preserved in the Hasbrouck family.

panies, veteran soldiers and many societies. Exercises were afterward held at Washington's Headquarters, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Major E. C. Boynton, an oration by Hon. A. J. Thomson of Schenectady, and a poem by Mr. J. Owen Moore, of Washingtonville. In the evening a fireworks exhibition was given on the City Terrace, at the head of South Street.

CELEBRATIONS OF 1883.

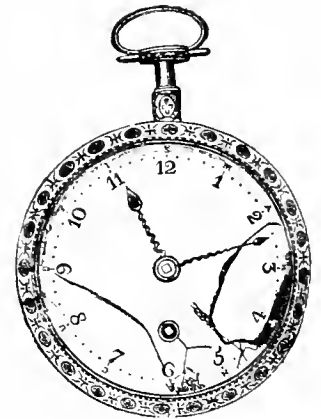
The great Revolutionary centennials, commencing with that of Lexington and followed during the course of eight years by celebrations at Bunker Hill, Philadelphia, Stony Point, Saratoga, Yorktown and other places, were brought to a close by a series of celebrations at Newburgh and its vicinity, where the closing scenes of the Revolution were enacted. The centennial of the proclamation of the cessation of hostilities was the first. The 19th of April was observed as a holiday in Newburgh, and Mayor Ward issued a proclamation. At noon a salute from Washington's Headquarters was fired and answered by salutes from West Point and Fishkill Landing; the church bells rang out in glad acclaim, and many steam whistles joined in the great rejoicing. In the afternoon the Tenth Separate Company, Captain Joseph M. Dickey, made a street parade. In the evening fires were burning on the Beacons, on Breakneck, the Storm King and Snake Hill. The Tenth Separate Company gave a banquet at the

United States Hotel, Captain Joseph M. Dickey, presiding, and addresses were delivered by Judge Monell, E. M. Ruttenber, Hon. Joel T. Headley, Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Major E. C. Boynton, J. Hervey Cook and Hon. James G. Graham. These exercises were supplemented by an additional commemoration of a religious character on the ensuing Sabbath, held at the Newburgh Armory, in charge of the clergymen of the city. Though the day was stormy several thousand people were present. The Rev. Dr. William K. Hall presided, and made an address. Mayor Ward, the Common Council, nearly all of the clergymen of the city, members of the Newburgh and Fishkill centennial committees and others occupied seats on the platform. The large audience sang hymns, led by a choir of a hundred voices and a brass band. The Rev. Dr. Forsyth offered prayer, the Rev. Samuel Carlisle read Scripture passages, another prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. Mickle; the Rev. Dr. O. Applegate and the Rev. Arthur Jones made addresses; Dr. Hall read the Revolutionary army's great anthem, "No King but God," and various other clergymen had a part in the exercises.

Saturday, June 2, there was a memorable observance in the Village of Fishkill, across the river from this city. The village was gaily decorated. Business was entirely suspended. There was a procession, including thirty-eight young ladies in a representation of the States; also music, addresses and a general rejoicing.

On June 22, a celebration was held at Temple Hill, New Windsor, on the old campground of the army where so many memorable events occurred. Several thousand people assembled there, including the veterans of the 124th Regiment. Patriotic addresses were made by Hon. James G. Graham, Judge E. L. Fancher, E. M. Ruttenber, General George H. Sharpe, Hon. C. H. Winfield and William Vanamee, Esq., of Middletown. A long letter from Judge Monell was read, Clarence F. Buhler read a poem, and the people sang Billings' anthem.

The Newburgh Centennial, the greatest of all the Revolutionary celebrations, occurred October 18, 1883. Two years had been spent in preparation, and Congress, the Legislature and the Common



MARTHA WASHINGTON'S WATCH

At Washington's Headquarters. The watch bears the name of the maker "Barwie, London, No. 743." It was made to order for Mrs. Custis, (1758) before her marriage with Washington and was worn by her for many years, including the period of her occupancy of the Headquarters building with her husband. Its authenticity is unquestionable, but the case inscription of "Bridal Watch" attached to it is a fiction. "Martha Custis" is in letters on the face, over the figures commencing at figure 1.

The day was very propitious, and so full and ample werè the preparations by the Centennial Committee that everything passed off in a satisfactory manner, to the great delight and pleasure of a vast number of people. Newburgh never looked handsomer or appeared

to better advantage. So profuse and beautiful were the decorations that the city seemed one mass of brilliant color, and here and there was an outburst that almost dazzled the beholder and made him think of scenes in fairyland. For days before the place had a holiday appearance, giving evidence of what might be expected on the great day, when the greatest anticipations were not disappointed.

The procession was a magnificent pageant, and the general verdict was that a finer parade of mixed organizations of the same number of men had never been seen in this country. The military bodies were the best the States afforded, and were supplemented by the splendid naval brigade, and as fine a division of firemen as ever dragged a machine. There were fully forty bands, including several of the most famous in the country, and nearly a score of drum corps. The procession approached three miles in length and required about an hour and a half to pass a given point. The line formed in Broadway and the side streets, between Colden and Dubois, and started at 11.50. The last of the procession did not pass Grand Street going down Broadway till 1.05 p. m. The head of the column, then passing south in Grand Street, was out on Broadway again two minutes after. The corner was cleared just in time. In other words the moving column extended from the corner down Broadway, through Colden and Water Streets to Grand, and back southward in Grand Street to Broadway again—this in the early portion of the parade, when the bodies were moving close together.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Company of New York City Police.
Grand Marshal, Charles H. Weygant.
H. P. Ramsdell, Chief of Staff.

Aids:

Thomas W. Bradley,	Dr. John Deyo,
J. Owen Moore,	William H. Kelly,
Charles E. Snyder,	John A. McDonnell,
J. D. Mabie,	Frederick Decker,
N. H. Schram,	Charles Mapes,
James Heard,	James W. Benedict,
Clark B. Galatian,	Seneca W. Merritt.

Buglers, Color Bearers and Orderlies.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald.
Staff, Bugler and Orderlies.

Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of New York City, 700 men.
Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band, 55 pieces.

Drum and Bugle Corps, 30 pieces.

Col. Emmons Clark and Staff. Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith. Major Richard Allison.

Company C—Captain Don Alonzo Pollard.
Company B—Captain Henry S. Steel.
Company G—Captain James C. Abrams.
Company A—Captain Augustus W. Connor.
Company I—Captain William C. Casey.
Company E—Captain George B. Rhodes,
Company H—Captain James L. Price.
Company K—Captain Francis W. Bacon.
Company F—Captain Daniel Appleton.
Company D—Captain W. H. Kipp.

Uniformed Seventh Regiment Veteran Battalion, 350 men.

8th Regiment Band, 40 pieces.

Colonel Locke W. Winchester.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles B. Bostwick.

Major John H. Kemp.

Company A—Captain Henry I. Hayden.
Company B—Captain John C. Griffing.
Company C—Captain John W. Murray.
Company D—Captain William H. Riblet.
Company E—Captain Wm. A. Speight.
Company F—Captain Edward O. Bird.
Company G—Captain Lyman Tiffany.
Company H—Captain Henry C. Shumway.
Company I—Captain Edward G. Arthur.
Company K—Captain James Ray.

Officers of day and distinguished guests in 50 carriages.

Peter Ward, Mayor of Newburgh, Chairman of the Committee in Charge.
Hon. Joel T. Headley, President Washington's Headquarters Commission.
Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Presiding Officer.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Orator.

Mr. Wallace Bruce, Poet.

Rev. S. Jrenæus Prime, D. D., Chaplain.

Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York, and Staff.

Hon. Augustus O. Bourn, Governor of Rhode Island, and Staff.

Major-General Carr and Staff.

Major-General Shaler and Staff.

Members of the Joint Congressional Committee, viz.:

Hon. Lewis Beach, Hon. Warner Miller, Hon. J. H. Ketcham,

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. A. G. Curtin,

Hon. Amos Townsend.

Brevet Major-General W. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge Advocate, and

Captain G. S. L. Ward, Aide-de-Camp,

of General Hancock's Staff.

Common Council of City of Newburgh.

Delegates Society of the Cincinnati and 100 distinguished guests.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, William D. Dickey.

Howard Thornton, Chief of Staff.

Aids:

B. B. Moore,	J. S. Wiseman,
Augustus Senior,	E. A. Brown,
Albert N. Chambers,	Kelsey Fullagar,
G. Gartzman, M. D.,	James Ogden,
G. Fred Wiltsie,	John A. Staples.

Battalion of 5th U. S. Artillery, dismounted.

Governor's Island Band.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. Jackson, commanding.

Company A—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. Beck.

Company B—Captain N. E. Van Reed.

Company J—Captain G. W. Crabb.

Company M—Captain G. V. Wier.

Naval Brigade, from North Atlantic Squadron, 800 men.

Marine Band, 20 pieces.

Pioneer Corps.

Commander A. V. Reed, U. S. N., commanding.

Lieutenant C. E. Callahan, U. S. N., Adjutant-General.

Marine Battalion—Captain W. S. Muse, U. S. N., commanding.

Infantry Battalion (Sailors)—Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., commanding.

Artillery Battalion—Lieut. G. W. Tyler, U. S. N., commanding.

Rear-Admiral G. H. Cooper, staff and officers of fleet, in carriages.

Tenth Separate Company, of Newburgh, 40 men.

Tenth Regiment Band, of Albany, 24 pieces.

Captain J. M. Dickey, commanding.

Putnam Phalanx Battalion, of Hartford, 125 men.

Battalion Drum Corps, 14 pieces.

Alvin Squires, Major, commanding, and staff.

First Company—Captain C. A. Case.

Second Company—Captain Joseph Warner.

Honorary Corps—Captain J. W. Welch.

Nineteenth Separate Co., N. G. S. N. Y., of Poughkeepsie, 60 men.

Drum Corps.

Captain Haubennestel, commanding.

Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, 550 men.

Twenty-third Regiment Band, 50 pieces.

Fife and Bugle Corps, 20 pieces.

Colonel Rodney C. Ward and Staff. Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Frothingham.

Major C. L. Fincke.

Company G—Captain Alfred H. Williams.

Company E—Captain Arthur Guthrie.

Company H—Captain Alexis C. Smith.

Company K—Captain Charles E. Waters.

Company F—Captain George H. Pettit.

Company B—First Lieutenant Willard L. Candee.

Company C—Captain Ezra De Forest.

Company A—Captain Arthur B. Hart.

Company D—Captain Darius Ferry.

Third Regt., N. G. S. N. J. (Garfield Legion), Elizabeth, N. J., 400 men.

Third Regiment Band, 25 pieces.

Colonel E. H. Ropes and Staff. Lieut.-Colonel M. N. Oviatt. Major A. B. Lee.

Company A—Captain G. C. Amerod.

Company B—Captain J. V. Allstroom.

Company D—Captain John D. Stroud.

Company C—Captain W. H. DeHart.

Company G—Captain O. S. Stanhope.

Company E, Seventh N. J., 70 men—Captain A. J. Buck. Temporarily attached to Third New Jersey Regiment.

Cadet Battalion of the Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy, 125 strong.
Drum Corps.
Colonel Wright commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal, Edward D. Hayt.
C. L. Waring, Chief of Staff.

Aids:
Wm. T. Peters, Edward Whelan,
John Smith, W. H. Van Seiver,
Edward Stocker, F. H. Mason,
M. V. Waring, C. F. Wells.

Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, 600 men.

Dodworth's Thirteenth Regiment Band, 50 pieces.

Drum and Bugle Corps, 30 pieces.

Colonel David E. Austin and Staff, Lieutenant-Col. Theodore B. Gates.
Major W. B. Tyson.

Regimental Veteran Corps, Col. Willoughby Powell.

Company G—Captain William L. Watson.

Company H—Captain C. P. Kretchmar.

Company D—Captain Edward Fackner.

Company I—Captain James S. Manderville.

Company K—Captain George B. Squires.

Company F—Captain William H. Courtney.

Company C—Captain F. B. S. Morgan.

Company A—Captain Wm. L. Collins.

Company D—First Lieut. D. M. D.

Company B—Captain Ed. M. Smith.

13th Regiment Battery, Captain G. W. Corcoran.

Fifth Separate Company, of Newburgh, 60 men.

Moscow's Newburgh City Band, 16 pieces.

Fife and Drum Corps, 12 pieces.

Captain J. T. Chase, commanding.

Co. H, Seventy-first Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., of New York City, 60 men.

Band.

Captain F. H. Jordan, commanding.

Fifteenth Separate Company, of Poughkeepsie, 40 men.

Drum Corps.

Captain Berthold Meyers, commanding.

Eleventh Separate Company, of Mount Vernon, 40 men.

Mount Vernon Band, 15 pieces.

Captain J. M. Jarvis, commanding.

Fourth Separate Company, of Yonkers, 40 men.

Captain Isaiah Frazier, commanding.

Twenty-third Separate Company, of Hudson, 60 men.

Drum Corps, 18 men.

Captain E. R. Elting, commanding.

G. A. R. BRIGADE.

Assistant Marshal, W. H. Mickle.

Staff—D. L. Kidd, George Barber, W. T. Talmadge,
Egbert Lewis.

Ellis Post, No. 52, of Newburgh, 80 men.

Tottenville Band, 19 pieces.

W. H. Mills, commanding.

Uniformed Delegates, 120 men.

Rankin Post, No. 10, of Brooklyn, 150 men.

14th Regiment Band, 20 pieces.

J. H. Walker, commanding.

Delegates from other Posts, 100 men.

Harry Lee Post, No. 21, Brooklyn, 60 men.

Drum Corps, 35 pieces.

J. R. McNaughton, commanding.

Delegates from other Posts, 40 men.

Howland Post, No. 48, of Fishkill, 24 men.

Stephen Price, commanding.

Carroll Post, No. 279, of Port Jervis, 75 men.

Emmett's Band of 18 pieces.

Sol. Van Etten, commanding.

Pratt Post, No. 127, of Kingston, 150 men.

Post Drum Corps.

R. W. Anderson, commanding.

George G. Meade Post, No. —, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 100 men.

Abram Vosburgh Post, No. 95, of Peekskill, 75 men.

Band.

W. A. Sipperly, commanding.

Waldron Post, No. 82, of Nyack, 60 men.

Band.

Louis L. Robbins, commanding. Accompanied by Commander W. H. Myers and 20 men from Silliman Post, No. 172.

John Hancock Post, No. 253, of Nyack, 40 men.

Band.

George F. Morse, commanding.

J. H. Ketcham Post, No. 88, of Wappingers Falls, 40 men.

Band.

James Fenton, commanding.

First Company, Washington Continental Guards, N. Y. City, 24 men

Drum Corps, 12 pieces.

Independent Veteran Volunteers, of Poughkeepsie, 20 men.

Captain W. Platto, commanding.

Veterans of the 124th N. Y. S. Volunteers.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal, John R. Post.

Chief of staff, E. R. Hasbrouck.

Aids:

G. W. Townsend. Ward Belknap.

West Point Band, 30 pieces.

Knights Templar Battalion.

Hudson River Commandery No. 35, K. T., of Newburgh.

Commander, Eminent Sir Knight J. Searle; 100 men.

Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, K. T., of Poughkeepsie.

Commander, Eminent Sir Knight A. F. Lindley; 50 men.

Knights of Pythias Battalion.

Albany Uniformed Division, No. 2, of Albany.

Commander, Sir Knight M. J. Severance; 60 men.

Iona Uniformed Division, of Haverstraw.

Commander, Sir Knight Alonzo Bedell; 51 men.

Odd Fellows Battalion.

Brooklyn Uniformed Degree, Camp No. 2.

Commander Sidney S. Rowland; 65 men.

Washington Uniformed Degree, No. 10, of New York City,

Commander Lewis Nolte; 40 men.

Highland Falls Lodge, No. 420, of Highland Falls.

John F. Tucker, N. G.; 40 men.

Cornwall Lodge, No. 340, of Cornwall.

Henry Reveley, N. G.; 25 men.

Miscellaneous Societies.

German Mannerchor of Newburgh.

Theo. Ramstedt, President; 40 men.

Juvenile Temperance Association of Newburgh; 80 strong

George W. Bradley, President.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Chief Engineer Nicholas Powell.

Staff:

Assistant Engineers of Newburgh Fire Department.

Visiting Companies.

Sixth Battery Band, of Binghamton.

Alert Hose Company, No. 2, of Binghamton.

J. W. Butler, Foreman; 50 men.

Erie Cornet Band, of Port Jervis.

Delaware Hose Company, No. 2, of Port Jervis.

E. B. Wilkinson, Foreman; 40 men.

Y. M. C. A. Band of Yonkers.

Lady Washington Hose Company, No. 2, of Yonkers.

James McVicar, Foreman; 75 men.

Yonkers Brass Band; 15 pieces.

Hudson Hose Company, No. 4, of Yonkers.

Benjamin Cline, Foreman; 40 men.

Peekskill Cornet Band,

Courtland Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Peekskill,

Charles R. Swain, Foreman; 45 men.

North Tarrytown Fire Patrol, of North Tarrytown.

- Tarrytown Cornet Band; 17 pieces.
 Pocantico Hook and Ladder Company, No. —, of Tarrytown
 John P. Kelly, Foreman; 40 men.
 Rhinebeck Brass Band, 14 pieces.
 O. H. Booth Hose Company, No. 2, of Poughkeepsie,
 E. O. Caldwell Foreman; 60 men.
 Hurley Brass Band, of Kingston.
 Kingston Hose Company, No. 2, of Kingston.
 H. A. Burgan, Foreman.
 Goeller's Band, 14 pieces.
 Weber Hose Company, No. 3, of Rondout.
 R. P. Carter, Foreman; 27 men.
 Band.
 Protection Hose Company, No. 1, of Catskill,
 Spencer C. Phillips, Foreman; 30 men.
 Washington Hose Company, No. 3, of Newburgh,
 Henry Scott, Foreman.

NEWBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT.

- Montgomery Band, of Montgomery, N. Y.
 Brewster Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Newburgh,
 Wm. W. Boyd, Foreman.
 71st Regiment Band, of New York.
 Ringgold Hose Company No. 1, of Newburgh,
 John Ernest, Jr., Foreman.
 21st Regiment Band, of Poughkeepsie.
 C. M. Leonard Steamer Company, No. 2, of Newburgh,
 C. S. McKissock, Foreman.
 Piano's Band, of Fishkill,
 Columbian Hose Company, No. 2, of Newburgh.
 J. H. R. Strachan, Foreman.
 Millerton Band, of Millerton.
 Highland Steamer Company, No. 3, of Newburgh,
 H. C. Mellor, Foreman.
 Eastman's College Band, of Poughkeepsie.
 Chapman Hose Company, No. 4, of Newburgh,
 Thomas H. Burke, Foreman.
 Collins' Band, of Newburgh.
 Washington Steamer Company, No. 4, of Newburgh,
 Alex. J. Blitt, Foreman.
 Cline's Albany City Band, of Albany.
 Lawson Hose Company, No. 5, of Newburgh,
 D. C. Cameron Foreman.

Grand-stands were placed at intervals along the route. The reviewing stand was in front of the Court House, in Grand Street, and when the procession arrived there the distinguished guests left their carriages and entered the stand, all the bodies saluting when they passed.

After the parade exercises were held at the Headquarters.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Introductory Overture—"William Tell"...Cappa's 7th Regt. Band.
2. Assemblage called to order by Hon. Peter Ward, Mayor.
3. Prayer.....Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.
4. Te Deum, "We Praise Thee, O God," by Dudley Buck. Grand Chorus by 500 Voices and Band.
5. Introduction by United States Senator Thomas F. Bayard, President of the afternoon.
6. "Hail Columbia".....Chorus and Band.
7. Reading of a Poem (original) "The Long Drama from '76 to '83." Wallace Bruce.
8. (a) Music by Cappa's Band.
(b) Chorus, "No King but God."
9. Oration.....Hon. William M. Evarts.
10. Benediction.....Rev. Dr. John Forsyth, of Newburgh.
11. March.....Cappa's Band.

At night occurred a magnificent fireworks display from floats in the river. Many additional excursion boats had arrived early in the evening, and the bay was filled with craft. The men-of-war and the yachts were brilliantly decorated with colored lights, and besides set off a great number of fireworks, thus supplementing the prescribed exhibition. A large portion of the population viewed the spectacle from the balconies and windows of their homes, while others congregated on the nouse-tops down town and on the steamboats. The chorus of steamboat whistles on this occasion will long be remembered by those who heard it.

The celebration was in charge of a committee of five—Mayor Ward, ex-Mayor J. J. S. McCroskery, Hon. Joel T. Headley, Hon.

John C. Adams and Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, with Dr. R. V. K. Montfort as clerk; and under their directions were several sub-committees. Congress appropriated \$25,000, the Legislature \$15,000, the Common Council about \$7,500, and citizens subscribed about \$5,000. Thirty-five thousand dollars was reserved for a monument at Washington's Headquarters.

The press of the whole country, with one accord, complimented Newburgh for "the most successful and the finest of all the centennial celebrations." We quote a few of their expressions:

New York Observer—"The Committee of Arrangements had been hard at work for many months in making preparations, and their energy, wisdom and patriotism were fully rewarded by a magnificent celebration, and a perfect success, not an accident having occurred, and no failure in anything having marked the admirably arranged program."

New York Sun—"The procession was a very remarkable one in its length, order and beauty. The oldest New Yorkers never saw anything that they think excelled it. General Hawley, of Hartford, said he never saw anything like it."

New York Commercial Advertiser—"The fire parade was the finest ever seen in this section."

The New York Herald—"It was a glorions day, and the little city on the Hudson had as fine a military turnout in its streets as has been seen anywhere in the country this great while. * * * * Though perfected slowly, the arrangement of the procession was skillfully carried out, and after the start was once made there was not the slightest hitch."

New York Mail and Express—

"The Newburgh Centennial was a perfect and magnificent success.

The day was glorious; the attendance was immense; the parade was splendid; the arrangements were judicious and well carried out; the pageant was a worthy culmination of a long series of centennials, and the oration, by Mr. Evarts, was a great effort, both as a historical review of a most interesting and touching episode in the history of Washington and of the country, and as a grand oratorical display."

New York Star—"The account of the celebration given elsewhere tells with what spirit and zeal the people of Newburgh worked up and carried out one of the most interesting and successful of our centennial celebrations."

Hudson Register—"Newburgh has been drawn upon to its utmost limits, and has proved equal to the emergency. The narrow streets and narrower pavements are packed with a moving, surging throng of human beings, but the utmost order prevails, and there is little



BOOT OF ONE OF RIEDESEL'S DRAGOONS—(HESSIANS)

At Washington's Headquarters.

The man was taken prisoner at Saratoga in 1777. He traveled on foot with other prisoners on their way to Easton, Pa., wearing boots of which this is one, as far as Middlehope (North Newburgh), where he exchanged them for a lighter pair.

work for the large police force brought into requisition as a precautionary measure."

Brooklyn Eagle—"Yesterday's celebration at Newburgh transcended the expectations of the most sanguine in almost every respect.

and those at Fishkill. This design, however, was subsequently changed to a single monument at Newburgh which should commemorate the whole, and with this conclusion the matter was placed in the hands of a committee of Congress and the Secretary of War, who approved plans submitted by Mr. Maurice J. Power, of New York, drawn by Mr. John H. Duncan, architect. Some changes were made in these plans resulting in the structure as it appears. The dimensions or ground lines of the monument are 37 by 32 feet, with a total height of 53 feet. The four large archways open into an atrium and stairways leading into a belvedere. In the centre of the atrium is a bronze statue of Washington, copied from Houdon's celebrated model by Mr. William Rudolph O'Donovan, and is presumed to be life-size as well as a true ideal of Washington's person.

Resting in niches on the walls are four bronze figures representing the four arms of the service in the army of the Revolution—the Dragoon, the Artilleryman, the Rifleman and the Line Officer—which are claimed to be dressed in exact costumes of the times. Four large bronze gates bearing seals and coats-of-arms of the thirteen original States guard the approach to the atrium, and are raised and lowered by portcullis. A bronze tablet is set on the exterior east wall with a figure of Peace in relief. It bears this inscription: "This monument was erected under the authority of the Congress of the United States, and of the State of New York, in commemoration of the disbandment, under proclamation of the Continental Congress of October 18, 1783, of the armies by whose patriotic and military virtue our National Independence and sovereignty were established." The total cost of the monument was

\$67,000.



THE TOWER OF VICTORY.

The crowd that attended the ceremonies immensely overtaxed the capacity of the little town; the best of order prevailed; there was only one accident worth mentioning; the pageant was imposing, citizens, soldiery and ships of war contributing all they could to the general effect; and lastly, the orations were excellent. The weather favored the celebrants generously, and the main regret the thousands who participated in it could feel was that all their friends could not share with them the pleasure they felt. It is worth noticing that the preparations made by the people of Newburgh, and the State and General Governments, were singularly quiet and unostentatious, and that the fact greatly exceeded the promise."

Kingston Freeman—"The celebration at Newburgh on Thursday was in no sense a local or even a State affair, but it can fitly be termed a national demonstration and a glorious commemoration of the centennial of the Revolutionary War. It was more than a great day for the city set on a hill, and well may its citizens feel proud of the celebration down to the smallest detail. The most captious critic could not possibly find even a point to harp on. * * * All honor to the Committee of five! All honor to Newburgh's citizens, public and private! They undertook an immense undertaking, and how grandly it was carried out will be a story that will be told again and again, both by young and old who were there. That the marshals did their work well, with precision and good judgment, was conceded by all."

The memorial monument, or "Tower of Victory," standing on the northeast corner of the Headquarters' ground at Newburgh, is the result of a movement which was originated in the years 1880-81, the primal design of which was to mark by a fitting monument not only that spot, but also the encampment grounds at New Windsor



GOV. GEORGE CLINTON.
From a Portrait at Washington's Headquarters.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS.

Advantages of Newburgh's Situation—Highland Terrace—Contributing District and Neighboring Villages—Beautiful Drives—Nature's Handiwork—Historical Associations and Legends.



NEWBURGH is situated on the margin of the Hudson, on the face of its western bank—which rises from the water in wide terraces—and on the plain to which the terraces ascend. It presents a beautiful appearance from the water, or opposite shore, especially when lighted up by the morning sun, or by countless lamps at night. The natural scenery about Newburgh has an aspect of mingled grandeur and beauty, peculiar and unrivaled. Before the city is the lofty range of the Fishkill Mountains, on which signal fires were lighted during the Revolution, and the group of the Highlands through which the river flows. These are reflected in the broad and beautiful bay, broken by one solitary rock island, and at all times animated by water craft.

The city is sixty miles from the mouth of the Hudson, and one hundred from the head of navigation. Its harbor is the best on the river, which is here a mile and a quarter wide, with a deep and clear channel from shore to shore. The whole length of the river front is lined with docks.

main turnpikes, from all parts of Orange and the adjoining counties concentrate here, and are interlaced with innumerable subordinate highways. Two score of villages are within contributing distance, and a thickly settled farming country. Directly across the river are two important manufacturing villages, Fishkill and Matteawan; southward on the river are Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Highland Falls; and northward, also on or very near the river, are Carthage Landing, New Hamburg, Marlborough, Milton and Wappingers Falls—all within twelve miles of Newburgh. Numerous steamboats connect us with every other city, and with almost every village, on the river, some of the craft being engaged exclusively in the Newburgh trade.

Besides being located on tide-water, Newburgh is an important railroad center, having the advantages derived from five great inter-State routes, and the lesser benefits of two or three smaller roads.

The city is very compactly built, with few breaks in the blocks of buildings in the main portion. The houses are mainly constructed of brick. The place has a solid, substantial and enterprising appearance.

In the immediate suburbs, just outside of the legal boundary lines, which, though outgrown, have not been extended since the incorporation of the village in 1800, is a large and wealthy population, inhabiting charming country-seats, with ample grounds prettily ornamented. Beyond is a great farming

country, where the deep, warm soil is highly cultivated and productive. Near the river fruit-growing is the principal business of the farmers; elsewhere dairying receives the most attention.

The mountain formations south and west of us have been likened to Nature's arm thrown lovingly around us. Willis said they appeared to him "like a waving arm—like a gesture from Nature, and an invitation to come in and look around you." It is the section mainly within the curve of this bent arm, a ten-mile plain that years ago named "Highland Terrace," which we will attempt to describe in this chapter. The terrace we speak of has an average elevation of one hundred and twenty feet above the Hudson. Except



GRAND AVENUE.

The largest ships that enter New York Harbor may have an unobstructed and unchanging channel up the Hudson to Newburgh Bay. Along the western bank, from Kingston south, a distance of ninety miles, the Palisades, the Highlands, and the precipitous nature of the shore elsewhere, afford no advantageous sites for large towns, except at Newburgh; and the flats, characteristic of the east shore, and the unfavorable nature of the bank, are obstructions to the building of large commercial towns on that side.

Newburgh is the chief city of Orange County—a district famed for its butter and milk, horses and cattle—and the largest commercial and manufacturing city between New York and Albany. A dozen

where villages dot its broad expanse, it is divided into well-ordered farms, with walls and fences in good repair, roads hard and smooth, the orchards full, neat capacious houses, and ample barns, and the whole section quite rid of angularity, and having the gracefulness of a long-settled country. The drives are varied and beautiful, and a curious as well as a picturesque feature of the landscape,



HATHAWAY GLEN.

is the multiplicity of deep glens. They are formed by the many streams that cross the plateau—and the river into which they empty being far below the level of the country, they have gradually worn beds much deeper than the ordinary stream. At every mile or so you will come to a sudden descent into a richly-wooded vale, having visions of beauty every-where, a winding brook at the bottom, and romantic recesses, with a glimpse of—

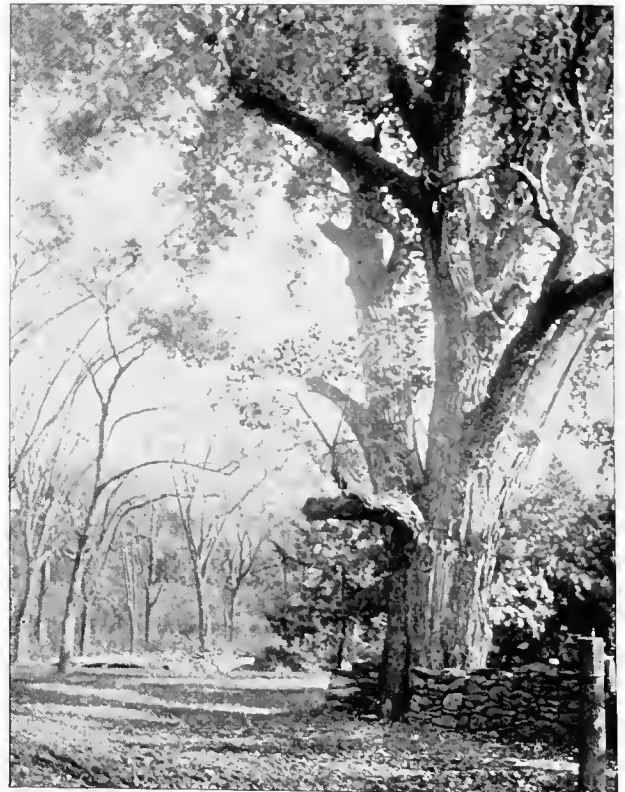
"The river that moves so grandly along,
Yet stops on the shore to ripple a song."

From every little rise of the road, you must remember, the broad bosom of the Hudson is seen, with the mountains in the background. Any lover of nature will understand to what degree sunsets and sunrises and moonlights are embellished by such surroundings. Along the river, with land highly priced for ornamental residences, are some of the smoothest as well as the most romantically beautiful of drives. It is a tempting trip along any of them when the hills throw their afternoon shade.

For our first excursion let us drive directly northward, where we have the choice of two lovely suburban roads, which, running through the city only two hundred feet apart, touch each other at the city line, then again two miles further on at the Balmville Tree, and finally unite, after running parallel for five miles, on the farther side of Cedar Hill. Both are wide and smooth, and lined all the way with country-seats, with their green lawns and commanding river vistas. Let us enter one of these Newburgh homes. The open gate admits us to the smooth avenue. We have glimpses of an arbor vitæ hedge, a small and exquisite lawn—rare and flowering trees, and bushes beyond—a lustrous and odorous thicket, a gleam of the

river below—"a feeling" of the mountains across the river. The grounds, though comprised of but five acres, are laid out in a large style, that greatly enhances their apparent extent. A portion of the city lies at the bottom of the hill, between the garden and the river, and there is a road at the foot of the garden. But so skilfully are the trees arranged that all suspicions of town and road are removed. The enchanted visitor sees only the garden ending in the thicket, which is so dextrously trimmed as to reveal the loveliest glimpses of the river, each a picture in its frame of foliage, but which is not low enough to betray the presence of road or town. An extensive walk exhibits a complete botanical circuit of plants arranged in a scientific manner—a rock-work for Alpine plants, a hot-house for superb tropical plants, and a pond for an aquarium, in which the water lilies and a number of the aquatic plants are thriving. The house is externally simple, but extremely elegant; indeed its chief impression is that of elegance. It is an Elizabethan style, designed to prove that a beautiful, durable and convenient mansion could be built as cheaply as a poor and tasteless temple. The house and its grounds are in conformity with the surrounding landscape, and in obedience to the truest taste.

Continuing on our way, we pass the site of Weigand's old log house, where General Wayne had his headquarters; and farther on Hathaway Glen—where a brook tumbles down successive rocks through a magnificent gorge—and other little vales where rippling waters flow. Two miles north of the city is the Balm of Gilead, which is certainly the oldest inhabitant. It is the largest tree in all the country round, being nearly twenty-five feet in circumference. There is a tradition that the old monarch was once only a drover's gad, which, being stuck in the ground, took root. It is soft wood, of the kind that grows from the slip. One day an old Middlehope preacher came along, and seeing the slender rod growing there,



THE BALM OF GILEAD TREE.

thought it would make a good gad. So he stopped his horse, and cut off the entire stock, and used it to enliven the movements of his nag.

The old tree is a hub where several roads concentrate. One comes in from the northwest, from New Paltz, Plattekill, Modena, and

Fostertown, bordered all the way by fine farms, mainly growing fruit. Another goes northward through Middlehope, past Cedar Hill Cemetery, and through the thriving villages of Marlborough and Milton. This is the principal highway through one of the best fruit districts in the land. It is a prosperous section where many varieties of fruit originated with men foremost in pomology. It is remarkable to see the long trains of wagons laden with fruit going down to the wharves to meet the evening boats, just as in other sections hundreds of loads of milk go down to the railroad stations and wharves.

Another road from the Balmville hub runs over the hill past the Convent of the Sacred Heart, situated on a commanding eminence. Our drive goes along the river-shore on the edge of the Terrace, between rows of green hedges and pretty country places. After a long but gradual descent to the margin of the river, we come to Roseton, where several large brickyards have almost destroyed the natural attractions of a once pretty cove. That green point a bit beyond, jutting into the river like a shapely index finger, is the Danskammer, which marks the northern extent of Newburgh Bay. Its wild attractiveness is somewhat marred by the railroads, but otherwise it is as Nature made it. Here the native Indians for many generations before the white man came met together to supplicate the Great Spirit. Its name signifies the devil's dance chamber. Before starting on expeditions the painted savages met here, built a fire, and danced about, shouting and making strange contortions. To the early settlers they seemed like hideous devils. They worshipped here in this rude way for nearly a hundred years after the discovery of the Hudson.

Not far away in a field on the hill, years ago, a farmer came to sow, and found a female form beautiful in death; her silken hair damp with the dew of the May morning, her white hands clasped over her brow, her pretty neck marked with the prints of ruthless fingers. In the plowed ground were the marks of footsteps, and by the fence the track of a wagon's turning. Among all the country folks none had seen that face before, nor could they find a trace of him who left in their peaceful community the speechless evidence of a crime.

Southward from Newburgh extend several other broad highways which split into feeders every few miles. One of these, after passing through a manufacturing district, crosses Quassaick Creek at its mouth. This creek is the southern boundary of the city, and has a dozen mills and factories on its banks from Orange Lake to the river. Near its mouth it flows through a deep valley called the Vale of Avoca. From a small glen a mile west of the river the chasm widens and deepens as you follow the course of the stream. The south bank sweeps off into a semi-circle, but again crowds against the creek just before its union with the Hudson. The banks on either side are over a hundred feet high and precipitous. To one passing the mouth of the stream in a boat the sides of the chasm once presented a gloomy pass, just wide enough for the water. Now railroad tracks run along its sides and cross the creek; but even these changes cannot wholly deface its olden charms.

It was here an attempt was made to capture Washington while he had his headquarters at New Windsor village. In this vale lived a man named Ettrick. The tide set up close to his dwelling in those days, and a boat could be launched and reach the Hudson in five minutes. This Ettrick professed to be a warm patriot, but those who knew him best looked on him with suspicion. This man and this spot were selected to effect Washington's capture. The plan proposed was to have a boat ready, and a party of Tories secreted in the wood near by when Washington should be invited to dinner. His daughter overheard a conversation that exposed this plot, and informed Washington of her suspicions, and begged him not to accept the invitation of her father to dinner. The dinner hour was to be late, so that it would be dark before the meal was over. Then the seizure was to be effected, and the captive borne off to the bosom

of the Hudson. The boat, manned by strong rowers, would easily have reached the English vessels below West Point before Washington would be missed. Instead of declining the invitation, he accepted it, but in the mean time ordered a detachment of his life guard to march to the place just at evening, and present themselves at the door. While Ettrick was engaged in conversation with his distinguished guest, he heard their footsteps and the low command of their leader, and supposing them to be the detachment of Tories, he rose and laying his hand on Washington's shoulder, said:

"I believe, General, you are my prisoner."

"I believe not, sir, but you are mine," was the reply, as the life guard closed around him.

He was immediately marched off and locked up.

A mile below the vale we pass through the ancient village of New Windsor, a little collection of houses on the river-shore. The place is now given over to brick-making, but before and during the Revolution it was an important trading village. Its importance then exceeded Newburgh's, and it was predicted it would become the chief city of the central-Hudson valley. A large town was mapped out, and the work of the projectors may be traced in the few remaining streets, but it has its principal existence in old maps of record. In this little hamlet General James Clinton lived after his marriage, and here his son DeWitt was cradled. Subsequently James moved to his



VALE OF AVOCA.

father's homestead in Little Britain. On the brow of the hill, on the east side of the road, stood the old Ellison house, celebrated as Washington's Headquarters at New Windsor. Washington came to this place in 1779, and again in 1780, remaining till the Summer of 1781. When the British expedition passed up the river in 1777 treasure was buried in the soil. On November 12, 1869, Silas Corwin, while digging in his brick-yard, near the site of the headquarters, unearthed a Mexican water-jug, which was placed with the mouth downward resting on a flat stone. It contained 650 Spanish and Mexican silver dollars, which were bright and clean. The treasure was probably buried by someone who died without revealing his secret.

A mile below New Windsor village is Plum Point, a wooded promontory at the mouth of the Moodna approached over a natural causeway. On Plum Point in the early part of the war for independence was erected a battery of fourteen guns, designed to assist in maintaining obstructions to the navigation of the river which, at this

point, consisted of a *chevaux-de-frise* stretching across to Pollopel's Island. It was known in official orders as Captain Machin's battery. Outlines of its embrasures are still visible. In the vicinity of the battery are the remains of the cellar of the first dwelling-house in this county. Its owner was Colonel Patrick MacGregorie, a Scotch gentleman of fortune, who was chosen leader of a company of persecuted Presbyterians, who emigrated from Scotland and settled on this beautiful spot. MacGregorie's brother-in-law, David Toshack, who claimed the title of "Laird of Minivard," opened a store on the south side of the creek and traded with the Indians. MacGregorie was appointed muster-general of the militia, and held other official trusts under the government. He was killed in the Leisler revolution in New York in 1691. Toshack was buried here, as were other members of the original company, and ultimately the little settlement was lost in the shadows of history. All that remains to mark it is this old excavation.

The northern side of Plum Point is washed by the Moodna (or Murderer's Creek), a fine clear stream that comes down from the hill country of Orange County. The glen where we cross it is one of the most picturesque places hereabouts. It, too, has its legends, but space forbids us telling the story of the sacrifice of the noble Indian Naoman and the massacre of the Stacey family. One of the tributaries of the Moodna is a brook that rushes from the glen at Idlewild, once the home of Nathaniel Parker Willis. In full view on the brow of the glen, two hundred feet above us, is his cottage. The whole acclivity is covered with the primeval wood. In this deep glen the brook flows in picturesque rapids and cascades over and among rugged rocks and overhanging trees and shrubbery, with a rustic footbridge, the solitary testimony that man has ever penetrated this wild retreat.

We are now on the skirts of Cornwall, where painters come for landscapes, professional men for exercise and inspiring intercourse with nature, and youth for schooling amid pure and ennobling scenery. There are many summer hotels and boarding houses and fine mansions. Our road would take us up the side of Storm King if we would go and view the whole of Highland Terrace at our feet. Its summit affords a view of a landscape at once one of the grandest and most beautiful that can be found in the Union. Rising as it does abruptly from the plain, the spectator gazing from this height is placed as it were upon a boundary, a frame of mountains extending quite round the picture. In this lies the Hudson, swollen into a lovely expanse of bay, and on either side the fine, cultivated lands of the rich old river counties—the clustered villages, the neat farm-houses and the elegant villas gleaming through the foliage that surround them. The soft green of the meadows, the golden hue of the grain fields, and the darker tints of the forests, the sparkling lustre of the river and the two small lakes west of Newburgh, which shine like sheets of silver—all these form a picture such as we may suppose greeted the eyes of Moses when he looked down upon the promised land. The valley is also interesting to those who are fond of studying the wonderful revolutions that have taken place on the face of our

continent, as being the supposed bed of a lake, the southern boundary of which was the Highlands, through which the mass of waters, having burst, found their way to the ocean, leaving the bed of the lake dry and forming the present channel of the river. Besides the proofs which the man of science finds in the formation of this valley—the various deposits, the erratic, rounded boulders scattered over the plain like huge marbles cast in sport from a giant hand—the terraces of the river banks—the chain of mountains bearing witness to a sudden convulsion—all serve to convince you that you are looking upon a dry bed of a lake of noble dimensions.

Our road would also take us over Crow Nest's weird mountain, through a labyrinth of knolls, past small mountain farms inlaid among irreclaimable rocks, among them some contrived by hermits for inextricable privacy. A scion of a proud family after leaving college expended a small competency in a farm on the ridge. After building his cottage he sought out a beautiful and poor girl, wholly uneducated, married her, and commenced cultivating a virgin mind and a virgin farm, both with success. His wife grew a lady of uncommon dignity and intelligence, and while they passed their even-

ings with books, their farm and dairy were models by daylight. Here you pass through the fairy scenes of the Culprit Fay's romance of love and its trials, and coming out on a high promontory, the Hudson, long hidden, bursts into view again; and West Point nestles at your feet, framed in the grandest witcheries of nature unrestrained.

Let us go back to the Moodna, where—

"The name of La Fayette has lent
A fame to yonder valley."



THE MOODNA.

A little way up stands the building

known as his headquarters. After its occupation by La Fayette it suffered very little change for years, the old stairways and quaintly-carved mantels being retained. Now tenantless, it is falling into ruins. The vault in the cellar, wherein it is said the money obtained under "the Dutch loan" was deposited, is still in good condition. The valley in which it is situated has an Arcadian quiet and a rare picturesqueness from the ancient pines. It has a history, too, from other causes than its association with the name of La Fayette. Just beyond the headquarters, at the foot of Forge Hill, Deacon Brewster, a Puritan, had a forge, with four fires and an anchory. The ore used was from the Forest of Dean mines. Here the chain which Peter Townsend forged at the Sterling Iron Works was partly put together. Grass-grown mounds cover the ruins of the old works.

Leaving the valley of the Moodna, we ascend Forge Hill to the tablelands of New Windsor, and on the old Continental road come to a picturesque old stone and frame house known as the headquarters of Generals Knox and Gates. The frame portion was erected by Colonel Thomas Ellison, in 1734, for his son John. The stone portion was built in 1754, William Bull being the builder. Generals Knox and Greene and Colonels Biddle and Wadsworth occupied three rooms in this house during five weeks in June and July, 1779; General Knox occupied three rooms as military quarters ten weeks in the fall of the same year; also, from the 20th of November, 1780, to

the 4th of July, 1781, two rooms as military quarters; and from May, 1782, to September, one room, making fourteen weeks. General Knox was Washington's chief of artillery. Altogether his residence here covered a period of over one year. The building was subsequently occupied by General Gates—December, 1782, to April, 1783.

New Windsor cantonment, on the Silver Stream that rises in the hills beyond Little Britain Square, and flows through the encampment ground into the Moodna. Here at the mansion it forms a lake, through which the highway crosses. From the lake the water was conducted to the wheel of one of the oldest flouring mills in the country, nestling under the trees on the edge of a deep ravine.

Three hundred feet west of the house stands the first Methodist church in Orange County, erected by John Ellison in 1791. He occupied the first floor as a store, and the second floor was used for the religious services of the class he had started some years before. It was occupied by the pioneers of Methodism till 1807, when the edifice on the hill was erected.

Along the old grass-grown Continental road is the route to the last cantonment of the main army of the Revolution. It is the way along which came the recruits and supplies from New England to the army when in the Jerseys, and even when it was far down in Virginia with Cornwallis in its clutch. Washington and Knox and Gates and those other Generals have traversed it many times. As we drive along, the road begins to ascend a hill, a wide valley spreads out before us, and Snake Hill looms up ahead. We are upon the campground. The Silver Stream ripples along on our left; the eminence on which the Temple stood is on the right.

"The eye of fancy backward looks
Across a hundred years,
And lo, on Snake Hill's southern slope
The Temple reappears."

Leaving the campground we pass a stone house that has on its northern gable the date of its erection—1763. It was the house of Deacon Samuel Brewster, who had the forge and anchorage on the Moodna. Soon our road intersects the turnpike leading to Washington Square, in the district known as Little Britain. This was once a district of such comparative importance that almost every place outside of Newburgh was said to be in Little Britain. It was the home of the Clinton family—Charles, James, George and DeWitt—who had a controlling influence in the affairs of the State and nation, and whose statesmanship, bravery and patriotism are recorded in the histories and encyclopædias of the country. When Forts Montgomery and Clinton were carried by assault by the British, the American garrison, under Governor George Clinton, were dispersed through the mountains, and at length camped at Washington Square, Governor Clinton having his headquarters at the Falls house. At noon some soldiers brought to headquarters a man they had captured. The story is that the stranger asked to whose command the soldiers belonged, and they replied, "General Clinton's." As that was also the name of the British commander, the spy, for such he was, asked to be taken before him, expecting perhaps to be taken before Sir Henry Clinton. They took him to Mrs. Falls's house, where, instead of Sir Henry Clinton, he found Governor George Clinton. Immediately the prisoner was observed to put something into his mouth and swallow it. Dr. Moses Higby, who lived two miles east, was hastily summoned, and gave an emetic that brought forth a *silver bullet*. "Out of his own mouth" the spy, Daniel Taylor, was convicted. Inside the hollow sphere was found a message from Sir Henry Clinton to General Burgoyne, at Saratoga, telling him of the fall of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, and that there was nothing between them but Gates. This was the message for which Burgoyne long waited. Hurrying on the march to the defence of Kingston, Clinton took the spy along, and hung him at Hurley, almost in sight of the burning town of Kingston.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF FRANCIS LYNCH—New Windsor.

Two wide halls extend through the house, one in the main or stone portion, and one in the frame part, or wing. In the latter the ceilings are only seven feet high, and show the heavy oaken beams. In the dining-room, which is in the main part of the house, the walls are panelled in oak, the handiwork of William Bull. In the halls and in all the rooms are open fire-places, whose woodwork reaches to the ceiling. In the old days some of the fire-places could accommodate logs six feet in length. Up stairs are numerous storerooms and chambers, and the quaintest of all quaint stairways to the attic—a mere square "wellhole," with angular steps on two corners. The rooms all through the house are fitted with deep, roomy closets and wide window seats. The windows have little panes of glass, most of which have remained unbroken since they were put in. Tradition affirms that on one occasion the brilliant Mrs. Knox gave an entertainment here at which Washington was present, and opened the dance with Maria Colden, who is said to have been the daughter of Cadwallader Colden, jr., of Coldenham; that among the guests were Gitty Wynkoop and Sally Jansen, of Kingston, who were great belles in their day, and that a French officer who was present gallantly inscribed with his diamond ring the names of the trio on one of the small window panes in the sash of the principal room. The glass with the graven names remained in the sash to attest the truth of the story for over one hundred years, and until recently removed to insure its continued preservation during a period when the house was not occupied. The mansion stands a short distance south of the

Turning toward Newburgh again, we pass other historic landmarks, among them the home of Dr. Higby, whose name will be ever associated with the story of the Silver Bullet; and the residence of

and its outlet is Quassaick Creek. There is excellent fishing in its waters and shooting on its shores. There is a trotting track here, and Summer boarding houses. The Orange Lake Club, of Newburgh, have a clubhouse, where they have sports both summer and winter.

The historical fact connected with the lake is, that shortly after the war there was a coinage mill or mint here, built on the outlet. It was erected by Captain Machin, first for a grist mill. In 1787 he formed a partnership with several New York men for the purpose of coining money, and the firm was afterward incorporated with a similar company chartered by the State of Vermont. Copper was coined into money, Vermont money solely. The building was of wood 30x40 feet and two stories high. The copper was obtained by melting cannon, leaving the zinc in the alloy. A little silver was coined also. The workmen sometimes wore masks to create a terror in the neighborhood. It is said that the first coin bearing the motto "E Pluribus Unum" was made at this mill. The enterprise was abandoned in 1790 on the adoption of the Constitution. During the war Captain Machin superintended the placing of obstructions in the Hudson. He settled in Newburgh at the close of the war, but subsequently removed to Schoharie County, where he died in 1816.

Walden is a busy village on the Walkkill in the midst of a dairying country. A fall of forty feet in the river affords water power. The little town lies embosomed in evergreens on both sides of the river. The New York and the Walden Knife Companies' works are here, as well as engine

works and other helpful industries.

The North Plank Road is the route to the northwest, through various villages and districts. There are many other roads that might be named to show the facilities for reach-



"ALDENDELL"—THE RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. WENTZ—Grand Avenue.

Robert Boyd, the Revolutionary gun-maker, whose factory stood on Quassaick Creek.

Quassaick Avenue is another pretty drive. Starting from the great stone bridge over the Quassaick, it is one of the most fashionable residence suburbs—level, smooth and shaded. We pass handsome gateways, showing the way by winding roads to aristocratic residences partly hidden by stately trees, and see evidences of the highest art in landscape gardening. The avenue leads straight to Woodlawn Cemetery, two miles down, a pretty place, where some of the Clintons are buried, and where roads branch off right and left, the main highway continuing on through the townships of Cornwall and Blooming Grove, passing through the pretty villages of Vails Gate, Salisbury Mills and Washingtonville. Branches of the Erie Railroad also run in this direction, connecting Newburgh with the main line, both at Greycourt and near Turners. Along these roads are, besides some of the villages we have already named, Mountainville, Central Valley, Highland Mills and Craigville, all of which contribute to Newburgh's commerce.

Westward and northwestward extend other highways that in the olden days freighted the commerce of a large section of country to the Hudson River at Newburgh. The Newburgh and Cohecton Turnpike, built at the beginning of the century extends from the Hudson to the Delaware through many villages. Along it are many historic places, notably Coldenham, the home of the Colden family, and Montgomery village. The South Plank Road runs westerly to Orange Lake, Walden, Pine Bush and to Ellenville on the Delaware & Hudson Canal. Orange Lake is a beautiful sheet of water covering 400 acres. It is fed by internal springs and small streams,



RESIDENCE OF MUNSON G. MUIR—Balmville.

ing Newburgh by wagon, and the wide extent of the contributing district.

A VISIT FROM LA FAYETTE.



TUESDAY evening, September 13, 1824, the beacon fires were blazing on the mountain tops, proclaiming that the Marquis de La Fayette would arrive in the village on the morrow. The Vesuvian appearance of these fires, reflected from shore to shore in the still waters of the Hudson in two long, trembling columns, was both grand and beautiful in the extreme, says a newspaper of the period. The Marquis had received a brilliant reception in New York, and came up the river on the chartered steamboat James Kent. In Newburgh elaborate preparation had been made. Two lofty arches, gaily decorated with green branches and flowers, spanned Water Street. The one near the store of Messrs. Reeve & Falls bore these inscriptions on opposite sides:

Hail! La Fayette, Son of Liberty, Hail!
Welcome once more to the land of the free,
Where remembrance of thee and thy deeds will prevail,
And thy name with Washington's hallowed be.

Hail to the Nation's Guest!
The veteran hero's welcome here,
Where Washington dismissed
His soldiers from their bright career.

On the other arch was this greeting: "La Fayette and Liberty! Welcome, Illustrious Chief!"

In Colden Street an arch displayed this sentiment, an utterance of La Fayette shortly after the close of the Revolution: "May this great monument raised to Liberty be an encouragement to the oppressed and a warning to the oppressor."

In Smith Street an arch, equal in tasteful construction to any of the others, bore beneath a banner the words: "Our Friend and Hero, La Fayette." There were other arches and profuse decorations.

The Long Room in the Orange Hotel had been beautifully ornamented for the occupation of the General, and he was pleased to remark that its appearance exceeded in elegance any other that he had entered in America. At an early hour on Wednesday morning thousands of people were hastening to the village from the adjacent towns, and at three o'clock in the afternoon they were surging

through the streets and congregating on the wharves. Four companies of cavalry under the command of Colonel Charles C. Brodhead were conspicuous; and besides the three infantry companies of the village, led by Captain Myer and Lieutenants

Smith and Carpenter, there was one from Fishkill Landing under Captain Stevens, and another from Washingtonville commanded by Captain Wyatt. It was a great disappointment that the late hour of the General's arrival prevented the military display with which as a soldier, he would have been gratified. But the steamboat which conveyed him from New York ran aground, and her progress was prevented for three hours, so that it was near seven in the evening when she arrived at Reeve & Falls's dock.

The troops were drawn up ready to receive him, and his landing was announced by a national salute from a pair of six-pounders. He was welcomed by the committee of arrangements, and presented to Major-General Smith and suit and to Colonel J. W. Brown and the officers in command of the cavalry and infantry. La Fayette being seated in a carriage, the procession moved through Colden, First and Smith Streets to the Orange Hotel, the houses being illuminated and all the bells ringing merrily. At the door he was received by the chairman of the committee and escorted to the Long Room, where he was presented to the Corporation of the village and addressed by President Francis Crawford, who said in part:

"Although, Sir, at this place you will not find Washington and your former companions in arms, you will meet an ardent people who love you. Although you will not find (in our vicinity), those soldiers whose enthusiastic love of Liberty led them to encounter every danger without the hope of reward, you will meet a small remnant of that army, who, forgetting their age and wounds, have traveled to a distance from their homes to welcome the arrival of their old commander. And you will meet the children of those who boasted when

living that they had fought by your side in Carolina, at Brandywine, at Yorktown, and were fed and clothed at your expense when languishing with disease or sinking under the severity of a rigorous climate."

To which La Fayette replied in substance that he returned to the corporation and the inhabitants of the Village of Newburgh his sincere thanks for the kind reception he met with from them, and for the remembrance of his former services; that he regretted extremely that he could not have arrived at an earlier hour; that it would have given him the greatest pleasure to have visited the house so long tenanted by the great Washington, and the ground where the American army had encamped; that he felt the greatest satisfaction at the growth of our village

and the increase of its population, and the prosperity and happiness of our country in general.

General La Fayette was then introduced to a great number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance, and as soon as an opportunity offered



RESIDENCE OF J. ABNER HARPER—New Windsor.

Johannes Miller, Esq., president of the Agricultural Society of the County of Orange, presented him a diploma of that society, with an address, to which the General made a short reply.

the ladies and affectionately took the hands of all. On his returning he expressed to one of the committee his great happiness in this short visit, and that there were "many beautiful ladies in Newburgh." After 12 o'clock he sat down to supper with about one hundred gentlemen, and as he was about to arise, Mr. Hunn, one of the gentlemen of the reception committee, addressed him in behalf of the Revolutionary inhabitants of this vicinity. He said in part:

"You have now around you many revolutionary characters (amongst whom I glory in being numbered), who, like you, heard the clang of battle and saw the blood of war, and whose tottering limbs and hoary locks do not prevent them from exulting in the reflection that they fought and bled with Washington and La Fayette. * * * If your time had permitted, it was our intention to invite you to view the classic ground where the American Army rested upon their arms, after achieving the glorious object for which they were called together, where the immortal Washington, surrounded by his brave and experienced generals, offered up to the omnipotent God of battles his thanksgiving and praise for favoring his arm to emancipate from the oppression of a foreign potentate three millions of his fellow beings and establish them a free, happy nation; and where he disbanded an army whose hearts he possessed, and like another Cincinnatus retired from the field of victory to the plough and the arms of domestic peace."

The Marquis was then conducted by the committee to the steamboat, which left the dock about 2 o'clock, a. m., for Poughkeepsie. A deputation from Newburgh accompanied him to Poughkeepsie.



RESIDENCE OF A. H. HAVEMEYER—New Windsor.

He then appeared on a balcony on the front of the Orange Hotel, under a large arch, and received the cheers and congratulations of the immense crowd which filled the street.

About 9 o'clock a deputation from Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., invited and accompanied the General, his son and M. Levasseur to the lodge room in the hotel building, where he was received with Masonic honors, and the Rev. Dr. John Brown delivered to him an address, to which La Fayette made an eloquent and appropriate answer. After an introduction to his Masonic brethren, he retired to the rooms provided for him and partook of refreshments. He appeared to be much fatigued, and on being introduced to Colonel Brodhead he requested him to tender his thanks to the cavalry under his command for their attention.

The clamor of thousands of people in the streets to see him induced him to show himself again on the balcony, and he expressed to them his regret that unforeseen events had prevented him from arriving by daylight in the village where he was experiencing such a kind and marked attention.

While the supper was preparing he, with some gentlemen of the Cincinnati Society and the Corporation of New York, visited the ladies in the ball room at Crawford's Hotel, with the decorations of which he appeared much pleased. Declining a superb seat prepared for him he walked through the room among



RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. R. JONES—Bainville.

A REMINISCENCE OF VILLAGE DAYS.

By N. P. Willis, in "Out-Doors at Idlewild," 1855.

BUT the most interesting shop in Newburgh would never be found out by the stranger. It is indeed, curiously contradictory in its looks and run of custom. You would go in and out of it and describe it as a cheap bakery, one of those old-fashioned, dingy half-shops, with a long, single counter, on the street end of which is a glass case for tarts and cakes, while the remaining extension is covered with fresh loaves, scales and weights, brown paper and ginger-bread. It is partly a grocery, too; and behind you against the wall, as you stand at the counter, are boxes of herrings, drums of figs, coffee-bags, peanuts, starch, soap, lemons, candles, and brooms. At the far end where the bags and barrels are set back to give a foot or two of space, there stands a cheap old stove, with a rusty funnel running up to the ceiling, and one or two old wooden chairs around it. In all Newburgh there is scarce so shabby a shop. Yet, in all Orange County there is not an apartment which receives such an amount of aristocratic society. With the first settlement of the town Chapman's bakery was the stopping place of the vehicles of the wealthy families of the country round about; and in spite of a modern and spacious confectioner's shop a little further on, and larger and more comfortable "stores" of every kind, near by, the descendants of the old family aristocracy have continued to make the narrow baker's shop their place of gossip and gathering. Towards noon of every pleasant day, Winter and Summer, the handsomest equipages in the neighborhood begin to assemble along that part of the sidewalk at Newburgh. The gentlemen hand the ladies into the shop, and there, for two or three hours, is the place for rendezvous, after the different errands of each, the place to be found by their friends at a distance, and the place to exchange news, and gos-

sip away the morning. There are no better horses, more well-appointed turnouts, or neater coachmen, on any public promenade in the country than are daily to be seen here. The gentlemen who group about the flagstone step, or inside the little glass door, are of high consideration in the city, for their fortunes and family names. The ladies who lay their costly handkerchiefs down upon the flour-barrels and sit around the stove in the old whittled chairs, and eat ginger-nuts at the counter, are very fashionable persons in full promenade toilette. And so crowded is the long shop, between eleven and two, that the boy who has looked in at the bow-window, and come in for his cent's worth of ginger-bread, fairly elbows his way into the "best society" to get at it.

But the curious part of Chapman's bakery is, that it suffices for the social want of a large and wealthy neighborhood. There is no other society. Nothing like a "party" is ever given by the rich frequenters of the bakery. Dinner parties (in the common acceptation of the word among the people of the same fortunes) are unknown. Even calls on each other at their houses are rare. And this is from no intended economy of time and money. They lead lives of ample leisure, and are as liberal and cordial-hearted a set of people as any in the world. But the restless liquid, society, has been permitted to stand still, and this (the social chemist will be interested to know) is the natural precipitate. The Ducal Cascade at Florence—that centre of the public drive, where all the equipages of the fashionable meet and stand still at a certain hour, is the Chapman's bakery of the Tuscan Court and nobility, only that they differ from the Newburgh aristocracy in wanting balls and suppers besides. The English exclusives need a Hyde Park for a comparison of equipages, matinees for a comparison of out-door toilettes, and routs for the exchange of ideas and the bettering of acquaintances, but all these "first principles" are met and their wants supplied by Chapman's bakery, at Newburgh. Whether the bubbling champagne of fashionable life all over the world would, if left long enough to itself, settle down into the same small modicum of fullness of the social glass, is—open to discussion.



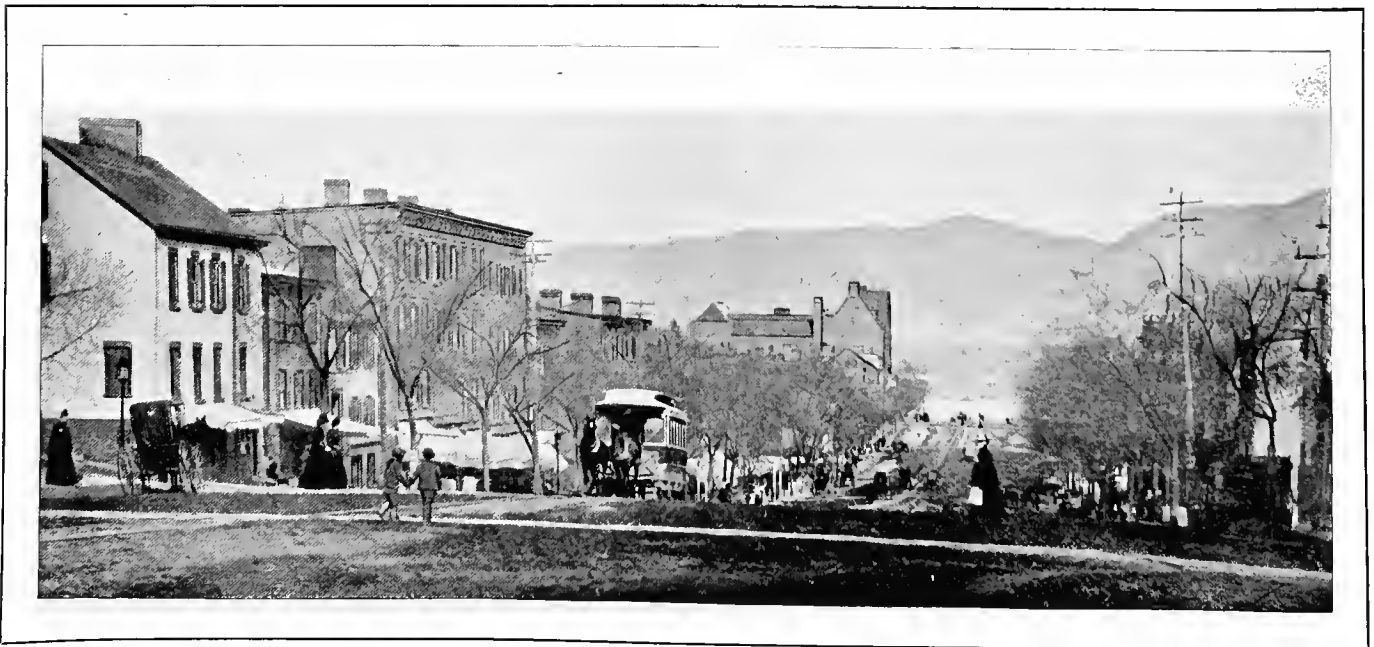
N. P. WILLIS.



"IDLEWILD"—THE HOME OF WILLIS.—Cornwall.



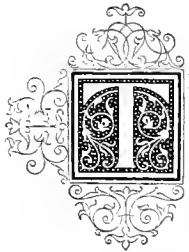
WATER STREET—LOOKING NORTH FROM "THE SQUARE."



BROADWAY—LOOKING EAST FROM DUBOIS STREET.

STEPPING-STONES IN A CITY'S GROWTH.

Newburgh's Progress in Ten Years.



THE City of Newburgh was incorporated April 22, 1865, and the first Mayor, Aldermen and other city officers were elected in the Spring of 1866. The incorporation was one of the encouraging results of a period of comparative great prosperity and growth. The village had always made substantial progress, though during a certain period the growth was slow, owing to the depressing effects resulting from the change in the mode of inland transportation from stages to railroad trains, and from the exclusion of the village for a time from railroad communication.

Without the financial ability to so control the enterprise of other communities as to render the modern avenues of communication which they have constructed tributary to the interests of Newburgh, the capitalists and business men of the place made a bold struggle for years against the combinations that threatened its overthrow. At each successive stage of the changes growing out of the general development of the country successive generations have met the requirements that have been laid upon them. The labor, the liberality and the capital which were necessary in 1801 to carry the Cochecton turnpike to completion were, considering the comparative value of capital and labor, equal to that involved

in the construction of any railroad in the county. But it was not the only undertaking of that character; its capital of \$126,000 was followed by a capital of \$5,000 in the New Windsor turnpike, \$90,000 in the Newburgh and Ulster turnpike, \$35,000 in the Newburgh and Sullivan turnpike, \$14,000 in the Newburgh and Plattekill turnpike, and \$14,000 in the Snake Hill turnpike—making a total of \$284,000 expended for roads prior to 1820. This sum was to some extent shared by residents along the lines of the roads, but the greater part was drawn from Newburgh.*

In 1829 Newburgh undertook single-handed the construction of a railroad from the Hudson to the Delaware River, with a view to reach the coal beds of Pennsylvania; but the charter was permitted to become void. When the construction of the New York and Erie was commenced, an effort was made to connect the Hudson and Delaware with the Erie, and thus give Newburgh the eastern terminus; but through local jealousies and disagreements between the leading capitalists of Newburgh and of Goshen, in regard to the route which the Erie should take, Newburgh lost the prize which her people hoped to grasp. The road to the Delaware, however, was re-chartered and a portion of the route was graded.

Under the financial revulsions of 1837, work was suspended on both roads, but on the Erie it was soon resumed, and the road was completed from Piermont to Goshen. At this time difficulties arose in the

prosecution of the work on the Erie, and fresh efforts were made to secure to Newburgh some of the advantages of its construction. This was accomplished by an agreement on the part of the Erie Company—confirmed by an act of the Legislature releasing the company from its liability to the State—to construct a branch road to Newburgh.

Newburgh's subscription to the construction of the Erie Branch amounted to one-third

of its cost, and an additional sum of \$145,000 by loan or endorsements.

The road was opened with appropriate ceremonies in January, 1850, and was the first of the many railroads which now "literally cover the county with a network of iron rails." In the meantime the Hudson River Railroad was building along the other side of the river. These roads encouraged the establishment of manufactories, and by thickly populating the surrounding country, served to build up a new country trade.

The years 1851-3 were remarkably prosperous; many enterprises were started, and among the more important were the Washington



LIBERTY STREET—LOOKING SOUTH FROM FARRINGTON STREET.

* "History of Orange County, 1881."

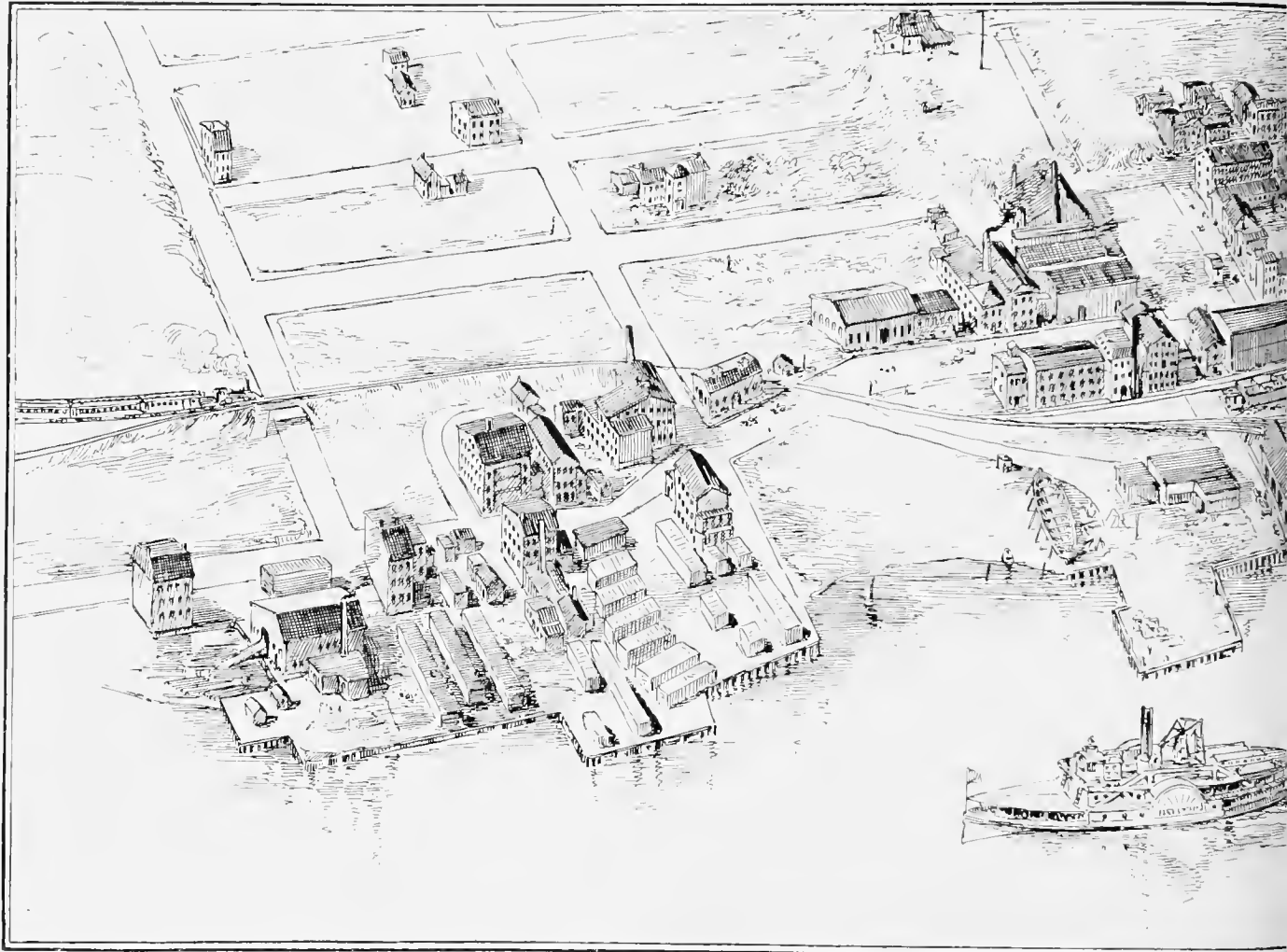
Iron Works, the Quassaick Bank, the Savings Bank, gas works and the present water works system. The construction of two plank roads, one to Ellenville and the other to Shawangunk, was also undertaken, and both were completed, involving an expenditure of about \$150,000.

The population of the town and village increased from 9,001 in 1845, to 15,196, in 1860. In 1862 the Warwick Valley Railroad was built from Greycourt to Warwick, and trains began running daily between Newburgh and Warwick. Of the capital stock (\$100,000) Newburgh furnished \$10,500.

During the war the total number of enlistments from Newburgh was 2,410, and the total amount of money raised (aside from general

and old ones extended, and the private building operations were considerable.

In 1868-9 the Newburgh and New York Railroad was built, being completed in September of the latter year. It connected with the Erie at Turners and made a shorter route to New York than the old branch, and also brought Newburgh into easy communication with another section of the county. About the same period Newburgh capital contributed in a measure to the construction of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, now known as the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad, and for a period a free ferry was maintained between this city and Dutchess Junction, the terminus of the road on the opposite side of the river.



SOUTH END WATER FRONT—BEFORE THE

taxes) was \$367,644.04. But the sacrifices imposed on the town by the war were not without their recompense. Great activity was excited in channels which the war developed. The Washington Iron Works, for example, had so increased its business that in 1865 its works covered twenty acres, and its monthly pay roll was \$60,000. Other branches of business prospered likewise, and the prices of real estate and the compensation of labor were greatly enhanced. At the time of its incorporation the city had a population of 13,905, and with the town added, 17,389.

The effect of the municipal reorganization was another impetus to business. Many public improvements were made, the facilities for public education were greatly multiplied, new streets were opened

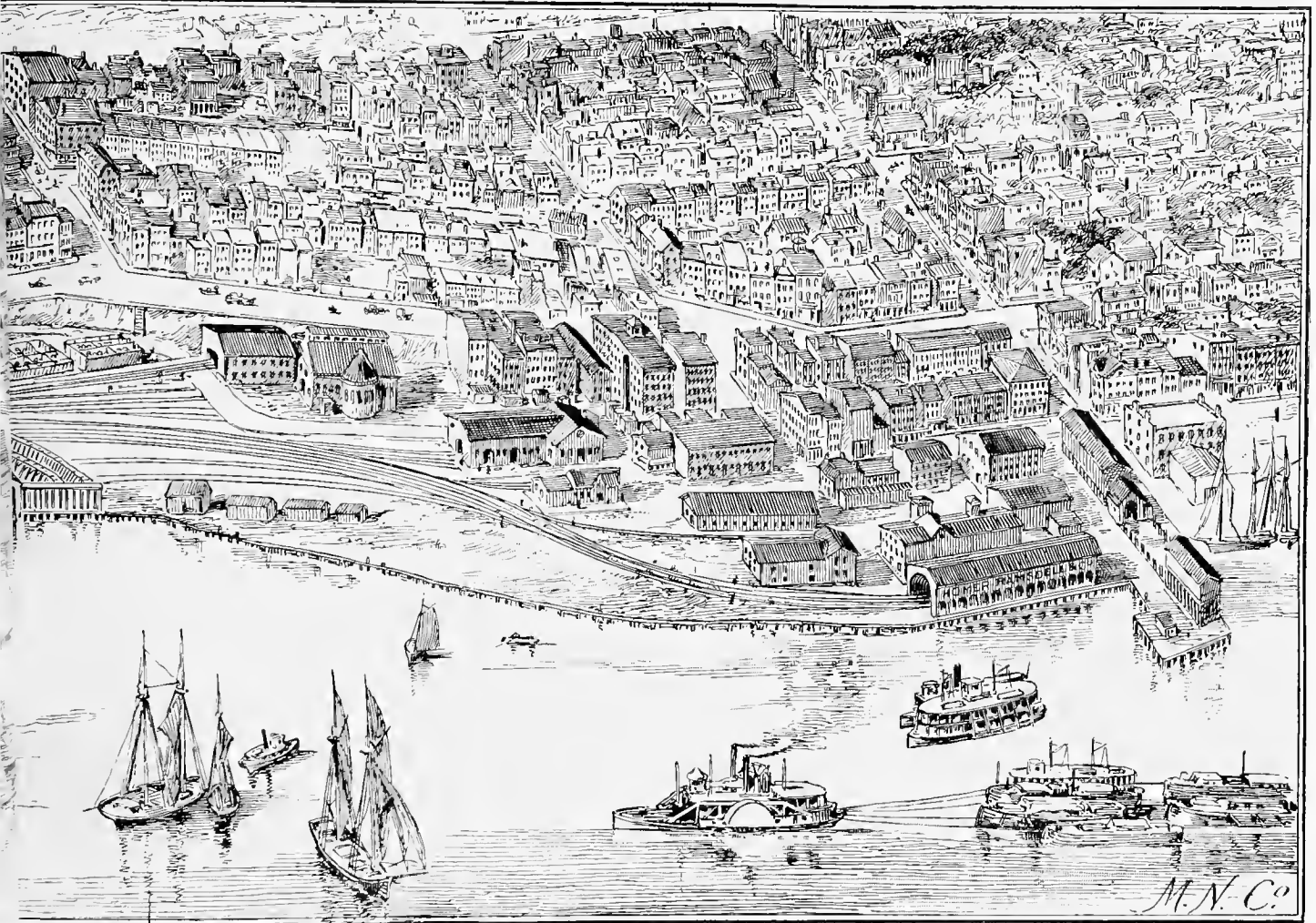
In the Winter of 1868 the Newburgh and Wallkill Valley Railroad Company was organized, and in the May following the Legislature made it lawful to borrow on the credit of the city \$350,000 to aid the construction of the road, and to issue the bonds of the city therefor, on condition that the consent should be obtained in writing of a majority of the taxpayers, who should own or represent more than one-half (in value) of the real and personal property of the city. The route selected was from a connection at Vails Gate with the Newburgh Branch and the Newburgh and New York Railroad to Walden. But to that route a number of influential citizens objected, and, furthermore, the Newburgh and New York Railroad Company having made no tangible agreement to second the enterprise, the

result was the failure to obtain the necessary consent to bond the city. The Newburgh and Midland Railway Company was organized shortly afterward, mainly by the opponents of the Vails Gate route. George Clark was elected President; Odell S. Hathaway, Vice-President; Alfred Post, Treasurer; John Dales, Secretary; and the Directors were, besides the above named, A. S. Cassedy, A. T. Rand, Bradbury C. Bartlett, Seth M. Capron, David Moore, James W. Taylor, Wm. R. Brown, W. J. Roe, jr., Lewis M. Smith and Wm. O. Mailler. An effort was made to bond the city for \$500,000, and, what was presumed to be, the consent of taxpayers representing more than one-half of the value of the taxable property was obtained. The project was strongly opposed by the supporters of the Vails

the condition of the city in which they lived. The project of building a road to the Wallkill valley has been agitated every few years since then.

Newburgh experienced about the same effects from the reaction following "war times" and from the panic of 1873 as did other cities, except that it continued to progress, and resumed its normal activity at the first sign of the returning tide of prosperity. In 1875 the value of the annual products of the city was estimated at \$3,369,175, of which the seven steam engine works produced nearly one-half.

The past decade has been the most prosperous in the history of Newburgh. In 1880 the growth became so rapid and substantial, so tangible and definable, that it was popularly called in the language



WEST SHORE RAILROAD WAS BUILT.

Gate route, as the line selected was to extend from the west end of the city to Walden, thence to Fair Oaks on the Midland Railroad. County Judge Thomas George decided that the signatures to the petition did not represent one-half of the value of the taxable property of the city—\$555,099 of the amount being held by executors, administrators, etc., whose right to represent the trusts in this matter was denied. The General Term affirmed the decision, Justices Tappen and Gilbert concurring and Justice Barnard dissenting. That ended the project.

These various enterprises, even though some of them failed, owing to honest differences of opinions, proved the remarkable public spirit, the energy and liberality of our citizens in those days. They encouraged and contributed freely to all proper schemes to improve

of the day "a boom." It has continued ever since, in apparently the same degree. All branches of business have felt the impulse, and under its enlivening effects the appearance of the city has been transformed and its size greatly increased. The growth has been so remarkable for an eastern town as to attract wide attention. The population has increased about twenty-eight per cent. in the ten years, and now (1891) it is estimated at about 24,000, not counting the large suburban population. Newburgh is a much larger and more important city than would appear from a consideration of the space and population enclosed within its corporate lines, and our people commonly estimate that it is the center of trade for a population of 65,000. The number of our manufacturing industries has nearly doubled in

he past ten years, while in the value of their products they have increased many fold. Large districts within the corporate limits hitherto parsely or altogether unoccupied, have been compactly built up, and both private and public enterprise has been greatly stimulated. The increase promises to continue in as great ratio for years to come, when Newburgh's advantages as a manufacturing city shall become more fully appreciated.

One of the forces which imparted the impetus was the building of several new lines of railways to the city, opening up new sections and affording competing routes to all parts of the country. Seeing that very requisite—water and rail communication, cheap coal, cheap freight rates, nearness to the great trade center of the nation, a large population, and every desirable municipal convenience—awaited their land, it was a natural consequence that manufacturers should be attracted to the place, and that those already here should put forth greater efforts.

A NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Newburgh awoke Thursday morning, December 8, 1881, to find itself the western terminus of the New York and New England Railroad, extending from the Hudson to the Atlantic, through Danbury, Waterbury and Hartford to Springfield, Worcester, Norwich, Providence and Boston.

The first work for this road on the east side of the river was begun March 27, of that year. A large tract of land was reclaimed from the river, piers and ferry-racks were built, and several depot buildings erected. On this side a ferry-slip was built in the Erie Railroad yard, and subsequently another in the West Shore Railroad yard. The first regular passenger train arrived at Fishkill from the East in the morning of December 8, and passengers crossed the river on the ferry to Newburgh, and continued their

journey westward. For a few weeks freight trains were ferried across the river by tugboats and scows, but on January 6, 1882, the large transfer steamer William T. Hart arrived, and took her place on the route, and has ever since been engaged in transporting trains between the Erie and West Shore, on the west side of the river, and the New York and New England, the New York Central, and the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut on the east side. It is the largest transfer steamer on the Atlantic coast, being nearly three hundred feet in length, eighty feet width of beam, and capable of carrying twenty-even cars in one load. It has two decks, and two engines and two oilers, working independently, and is steered by steam. As the distance is only about a mile between docks, and as the boat is kept running day and night, some idea can be formed of the heavy traffic. Passenger trains, as a rule, are not now transferred from shore to shore, but for a considerable period express trains were run without change between Washington and Boston, via Newburgh. Hundreds of freight cars are transferred daily, thus making a direct and cheap route between the New England States and the West and Southwest. The coming of the new road caused important enlargements in the

railroad facilities in Newburgh. The Erie laid another track to Vails Gate Junction, made an additional switchyard, and built a new round-house at West Newburgh, and, in brief, practically doubled its already large terminal facilities here.

BUILDING THE WEST SHORE.

In the meantime the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway was building along the west shore of the Hudson and across the State, parallel to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The contractors for the work through this city were Ryan & McDonald from First Street south, and Ward, Mackin & Co. from First Street north. Operations were begun here Monday, December 5, 1881, by tearing away the rear of the buildings between Fourth and Fifth Streets and Water and Front. On January 9, following, the first work was done at the South End. Entering the city at grade, the road passes through a tunnel under the Erie tracks, thence gradually ascending until it reaches an elevated structure, on which it runs over numerous cross streets through the principal business section. Like a scythe it cut a swath through solid blocks of buildings. The rear ends of many were removed, and in numerous cases buildings were entirely demolished. The appearance of the southeastern part of the city especially was greatly changed. Railway trains now run

over the old sites of a number of manufacturing and other important establishments, which were forced to put up new buildings elsewhere. Building operations were thus greatly stimulated; numerous transfers of real estate were made daily, a Board of Trade was organized several new factories were started, and every branch of business was enlivened. In the spring of 1882 one of the public journals estimated that there were two thousand more people employed in the city than were here eighteen months before.

The West Shore Railway was opened between Newburgh and New York June 4, 1883. The first train left here at 7.15 a. m. A great crowd gathered at the station to see the train depart, and about one hundred and thirty Newburgh people took passage. When the train sped away the crowd cheered, and many steam whistles sounded noisy salutes. Similar demonstrations were made at other places along the line. This new road not only gave Newburgh another route to the West, but, what was at that time of more importance, direct communication with all the villages on the west shore of the river.

OTHER NEW ROADS.

The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad was opened to Newburgh and New York the same day as the West Shore. This road extends from a junction with the West Shore, four miles and a half south of Newburgh, to Lake Ontario.

The Warwick Valley Railroad having been extended to Belvedere, N. J., and connected with the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central systems and reorganized as the Lehigh and Hudson, in 1889 a con-



LIBERTY STREET—LOOKING NORTH FROM FARRINGTON STREET.



ORANGE COUNTY FAIR, SEPTEMBER, 1887—THE SITE OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

necting line called the Orange County Railroad was laid from Greycourt Junction to Burnside on the Central New England and Western Railroad, which was built through Orange and Ulster Counties the same year. About the same time the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad was opened between Goshen on the Erie and Slatington, Pa.

NEW MANUFACTURING CONCERNS.

Within the past ten years the following important manufacturing concerns have been started in Newburgh:

- 1880—Brokaw Manufacturing Company, (flannel outing garments.)
- 1881—Sweet, Orr & Co., (overalls.)
- 1881—Whitehill & Cleveland, (overalls.)
- 1883—Edison Electric Illuminating Company.
- 1883—Newburgh Paper-Box Factory.
- 1884—Coldwell-Wilcox Company, (iron foundry and machinists.)
- 1885—T. S. Marvel & Co., (iron shipbuilding and engineering works.)
- 1885—Newburgh Electric Light & Power Company.
- 1886—Ferry & Napier, (hats.)
- 1886—The Perfect Liquid-Measure Manufacturing Co.
- 1887—Kilmer Manufacturing Company, (wire works.)
- 1887—Newburgh Upholstering Company, (furniture.)
- 1888—Storm King Pants Company.
- 1889—Newburgh Wood-Working Company, (builders' supplies.)
- 1889—Hudson River Paint Company.
- 1889—Standard Chemical Fibre Company.
- 1890—Granite City Soap Company.
- 1890—Hyer-Sheehan Electric Motor Company.
- 1890—Newburgh Reed Company, (reed chairs.)
- 1890—Newburgh (artificial) Ice Company.
- 1890—McGiffert & Wands, (soap.)
- 1890—F. W. Perkins, (flour and feed mill.)
- 1891—Little Falls Paper Company.
- 1891—Coldwell Lawn Mower Company.

The above, however, does not adequately indicate the increasing importance of Newburgh as a manufacturing city, as it does not take into account the remarkable growth of the manufactories established here previous to 1880, nor the rapid development of the newer ones, some of which starting with a very few hands now employ hundreds. The following large concerns have either erected new and larger establishments on new sites, or have added large buildings to old plants within the past ten years:

- (William) Wright Engine Works, (new plant.)
- Whitehill Engine and Pictet Ice Machine Co., (new.)
- Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Co., lawn mowers, (new.)
- Newburgh Moulding and Planing Mill, (new.)
- James McCord's brush factory, (new.)
- Newburgh Woolen Mills, (enlargement.)
- Newburgh Bleachery, (enlargement.)
- Newburgh Plaster Works, (enlargement.)
- Newburgh Steam Boiler Works, (new)
- Grove Paper Mills, (enlargement.)
- Newburgh Steam Mills, (enlargement.)
- Highland Mills, carpets and rugs, (new.)

ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE.

As has been said, the construction of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway through the heart of the business district brought about great activity in real estate affairs. Then the establishment of

1891



Waddington



Heights



M. A. Co.

1—Northwest Corner of Liberty Street and Henry Avenue.
2—Southwest Corner of Bay View Terrace and Courtney Avenue.

3—Northwest Corner of Liberty Street and Courtney Avenue.
4—The First Congregational Church.

5—Liberty Street—Looking South from Renwick Street.
6—Henry Avenue—Between Liberty Street and Bay View Terrace.

new manufactories and the enlargement of old ones, together with the numberless other enterprises that were undertaken, attracted many new residents, for whom dwelling places had to be provided. At times builders could not hire enough help, and no man or woman that could work had to look far for a situation. Newburgh being compactly built, the operations were principally on the skirts of the thickly settled portion; thus the city has grown southward and westward, and in a lesser degree northward. Probably the proportion of citizens who own their own homes is greater now than ever before. Ambition has been stimulated in that direction, and it is unnecessary to note the good results which follow the gratification of this desire in the great majority of cases.

All the indications are that the growth is healthy. It is altogether based on the results of past earning and saving. There is every reason to expect the continuance of the "good times." The situation and advantages of the place are now such that it is not likely to lose its share of the good things going.

Unfortunately no record has been made—except for a period of two years and three months—of the number of buildings erected within the corporate limits. In the Fall of 1887 a Building Inspector was appointed by the Common Council, but in 1890 the Mayor, holding that there was no authority in the Charter for the appointment of such an officer, made no appointment. The following will show the number of buildings (not counting *additions*) erected from October 1, 1887, to January 1, 1890:

	Brick.	Frame.	Total.
October, 1887, to January, 1888,	31	17	48
Jan'y to April, 1888.....	18	5	23
April to July, 1888.....	20	12	32
July to Oct., 1888.....	54	33	87
Oct. to Jan'y, 1889.....	26	24	50
Jan'y to April, 1889.....	23	9	32
April to July, 1889.....	35	12	47
July to Oct., 1889.....	50	23	73
Total, two years.....	257	135	392
October, 1889, to January, 1890.....	28	21	49
	285	156	431

From March 1, 1890, to March 1, 1891, the Superintendent of the Water Works issued 140 permits for tapping the mains; 108 were for new buildings, but often one tap was made to answer for two buildings.

On October 22, 1887, an auction sale of city lots occurred on the Roe property, in the western portion. Several streets had been laid out through the plot. About one hundred lots were sold, together with the stone mansion. There was a huge clambake in the open field, and refreshments were served in a tent.

December 26, 1887, fifty-one building lots were offered at public auction by James Taggart, at West Newburgh, and thirty-one sold for \$11,007.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

This beautiful tract of nearly one hundred acres of land in the southern part of the city, so recently reclaimed from husbandry and built up with substantial dwellings, demands extended notice; but in a brief sketch of what it was and is the contrast will show what growth and development has obtained in a very short period. Only about four years have passed since this district, now presenting every evidence of thrifty city life, had but a single habitation, a farm house in the midst of broad fields on which bountiful harvests were produced. It was a beautiful landscape, wonderfully adorned by Nature. It was the homestead farm of the late Captain Henry Robinson, who had purchased the tract of two hundred and sixty-seven acres and upward at a public sale, under the foreclosure of a mortgage, on July 21, 1824. He was a retired sea captain, and resided in a mansion long since removed, but which stood near the corner of Liberty and South William Streets. He died March 9, 1866, possessed of this farm, with its original boundaries substantially unbroken. Subsequently to his death the entire tract was used for agricultural purposes, but the high bluff at the east end overlooking the

river, was at various times secured for public purposes, and became the scene of popular sports. The site of the county fair, of military encampments, and the Newburgh Base Ball Association fenced a field for ball grounds. In 1886 the city had grown close up to the northern boundaries of the farm; on the north, east and south sides were many important industries, and it became evident that the barriers to the possession of the property could not long withstand the onward march of Progress.

On October 26, 1886, Henry T. McCoun purchased from the heirs-in-law of the original proprietor that part of the plateau east of Lander Street, embracing about forty acres, and entered into an arrangement with Colonel Charles H. Weygant for its speedy development on an extended scale. These gentlemen caused this land to be carefully surveyed and laid out. They opened and graded streets, and laid sewer and water pipes through each; they flagged the sidewalks, curbed, sagged and paved the gutters, macadamized the roadbeds, and set out shade trees. All these and other improvements were made at their own expense, and no lot was sold without such improvements or a contract therefor that was in all cases faithfully performed.

The streets are from fifty to sixty-six feet in width, and the deeds require the buildings to be placed twelve feet back from the street lines. This twelve feet of space in front of each house, forming a grassy terrace between the sidewalk and the houses, is a pretty feature. Liberty Street and Lander Street, two of the principal thoroughfares of the city, were extended through the plot, and the following other streets were opened: Carson Avenue, Overlook Place, Courtney Avenue, Henry Avenue, Beacon Street and Bay View Terrace, the latter extending along the edge of the bluff on the south and east sides. Renwick Street was already open through the property from Bridge Street east to the river, but commonly only the plot south of this street is designated Washington Heights. Over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of streets and 450 lots were thus laid out.

It is worthy of mention that in all the deeds for building lots executed and delivered to purchasers is inserted the stipulation and agreement that no strong, spirituous or intoxicating liquors or beverages of any kind shall ever be manufactured, brewed, distilled, prepared, rectified, sold, or offered or exposed for sale upon any part of the premises, a covenant which will last as a memorial to these gentlemen after they have passed from earth.

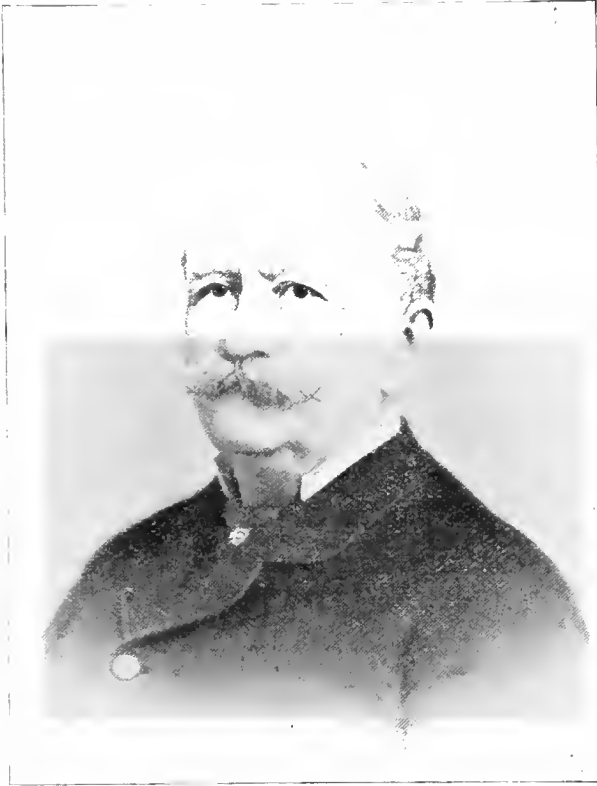
All the work on the Heights was well done and received instant and grateful approval by an appreciative public. The streets are regularly laid out, broad and straight, and the squares have generally right angles. The streets were accepted by the city, the electric light introduced, the horse railway extended to the corner of Liberty and Renwick Streets, and the denizens of the Heights enjoy the same municipal privileges as their more crowded neighbors.

The enterprise has been successful far beyond the expectations of even its projectors. The first lot was sold December 1, 1886, and only about a score of the four hundred and fifty remain with the company at the present time. The first building was erected in the Spring of 1887; at this writing there are 185 houses on the plot. They vary in cost from two to eight thousand dollars; the aggregate valuation of the whole plot and its improvements is estimated at \$1,000,000. In some of the more recent sales, lots have sold for four times the price originally charged, and in no instance has a lot been sold except at an advance from the first price.

On October 25, 1887, that part of the Robinson farm located west of Lander Street and east of William and Bridge, 42 acres in all, was purchased by Colonel William D. Dickey and Captain Joseph M. Dickey, brothers, from the heirs. They immediately began to improve that part north of Renwick Street by opening and grading streets, and on the following Thanksgiving Day they held a public auction of building lots. Ninety-six lots were sold for a total of \$22,257. In the Spring they laid out and graded other streets through a portion of the land south of Renwick Street, conforming to the adjoining plot of the Washington Heights Company, and on Decoration Day held another auction sale, with a balloon ascension by Carlotta as an added attraction. About eighty lots were sold under the hammer that day, for a total of \$22,687. Since that time many more have been sold at private sale. So far 130 houses have been erected on this plot, and

the indications are that dwellings will be erected at the same rapid rate till the whole Washington Heights district is built up.

The location of the Heights is most sightly. The plateau is about one hundred and thirty-seven feet above the Hudson, and on the



HENRY T. McCOUN.

eastern side rises precipitously almost from the shore. It is no higher in reality than the general level of the city on the hill, its distinguishing peculiarity being the high bluff on the river side. It commands a magnificent view of the whole expanse of Newburgh Bay, the Highlands, and all the grand water and mountain scenery surrounding the city. It is but a few rods south of Washington's Headquarters, and the pretty Vale of Avoca is on the southern side. The dwellings line nearly every street and avenue, generally in regular succession. It is difficult to select any particular spot for the subject of admiration, but standing at the east end where people resort for the river view, and looking westward the scene is one of unparalleled thrift and beauty. The angular and broken roofs rise far in the distance. Flower beds and miniature parks and lawns surround pretty cottages. The settlement is highly creditable to our good name, and consistent with the general beautiful appearance of the city. The majority of the houses are owned by their occupants, who desired individuality, comfort, and convenience in their homes. Besides the beautiful and convenient location, one of the qualities of the Heights is healthfulness. Pure air, sunlight and perfect drainage are secured. The rapid growth and improvement of the Heights will undoubtedly continue with very little abatement, until all the intervening land lying toward the southwest boundary of the city is built upon.

The Washington Heights addition has encouraged improvements in that neighborhood, so that the whole southern part of the city has undergone a remarkable transformation in the past few years. Within a comparatively brief period also the Second Ward between Dubois Street and Robinson Avenue has been compactly built up. Many inexpensive but neat cottages have been erected there. Broadway has likewise shared in the building movement, and has become, mainly within the past ten years, a business thoroughfare of importance.

HENRY T. McCOUN was born in the Town of New Windsor, (adjoining Newburgh) in the neighborhood called Bethlehem, in 1816. He remained at home till sixteen years old, and then went to Troy, N. Y., where he spent eight years learning the business of a jeweler and watch-maker. He came to Newburgh in 1841 and started in a mercantile business for himself. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Board of Village Trustees and served one year. He was also a member of the hook and ladder fire company.

In 1862 he went to New York and continued in mercantile business there till 1885, when he retired with a competency, having engaged in many enterprises of the day, most of which were very successful. The latest, and probably the most important and successful, was the development of the Washington Heights section of this city, in which operation the rare business sagacity of the man was best exhibited. Although comparatively a stranger in Newburgh for the preceding twenty years, he at once perceived the possibilities of the project when the plan was unfolded. And while his large investment of capital has returned to him vastly increased, there is no one to begrudge him a farthing of it, for by it he has wonderfully helped the city, aroused the dormant spirit of enterprise throughout the whole community, and by his liberal conduct in the handling of the property has enabled many persons to benefit themselves. Although now seventy-five years old, Mr. McCoun is still in vigorous health and strength, and in the full enjoyments of the fruits of his well directed labors. He frequently comes to Newburgh from his home in New York City. His wife was Eliza Waring, of the Town of Newburgh, and she with three daughters and one son yet survives.

COLONEL CHARLES H. WEYGANT is a representative of the oldest Newburgh family. He is a descendant of Michael Weigand, one of the original Palatine settlers of this city, and was born in Cornwall



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

COLONEL CHARLES H. WEYGANT.

July 8, 1839. After graduating from the public schools of Newburgh, he was prepared for college at the Ashland (N. Y.) and the Clavarak Collegiate Institutes. But instead of going to college he went to the

war. When the raising of the 124th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., was begun, he was commissioned as captain and raised the first company for that famous regiment, which left for the seat of war early in September, 1862. Captain Weygant was the senior captain of the regiment, commanding Company A. He took an active part in the battles of Frederickburgh, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Gettysburgh, Wilderness and Spottsylvania; and in every general engagement of the Army of the Potomac after Cold Harbor until the close of the war.

At the battle of Gettysburgh, Colonel Ellis and Major Cromwell were killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings was wounded, leaving the regiment in command of Captain Weygant for about a month. Shortly afterward he was commissioned as Major, his commission dating from July 2, 1863, and later he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, dating from the same time. Colonel Cummings commanded the regiment until the morning of the second day's battle of the Wilderness, when he was severely wounded, so much so that he never resumed duty. The regiment then passed under the command of Colonel Weygant.

Previously to receiving his commission as Colonel from his State, he had been brevetted Colonel by Congress as a special recognition of his services and those of his regiment, who during the siege of Petersburg captured one hundred and eighty Confederates, their commanding officer and battle flag, killing and wounding thirty others, without losing a single man on his side. Colonel Weygant was wounded first at Chancellorsville, a scalp wound which only invalidated him for a few days, after the battle was over. The 124th was one of the eight regiments which led Hancock's charge at Spottsylvania, and here Colonel Weygant was wounded in the leg, after his regiment had captured four guns, over three hundred prisoners and a rebel flag. This wound kept him from duty about seven weeks. At Boynton Roads, while in command of a force consisting of the 124th New York and Berdan's second regiment of sharpshooters, he was again wounded—in the side—which kept him from duty about five weeks. His regiment, acting as sharpshooters, took a conspicuous part in Grant's last campaign, skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard nearly every day from Petersburg to Appomattox, capturing many prisoners, guns and wagons, and losing twenty men, killed and wounded, in the last encounter between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, the day preceding Lee's surrender.

After the war Colonel Weygant engaged in carriage manufacturing, and continued in business till 1870, when he was elected by the Republican party Sheriff of Orange County for the term of three years. In 1878-80 he was Mayor of the city. In 1886, in company with Henry T. McCoun, he purchased the eastern portion of the Robinson farm, and planned and carried out the greatest real estate movement in the history of the city. This work has conferred a lasting benefit upon Newburgh, and the Washington Heights addition will ever stand a monument to his enterprise and ability. Colonel Weygant has for years filled a prominent place in both the

social and business life of the city. He was chosen as the Grand Marshal of the great Centennial parade in 1883, and how ably he planned and led it has been told already. Colonel Weygant is a working member of the Board of Trade, a Trustee of Trinity M. E. Church, and was for a number of years Commander of Ellis Post, G. A. R. He is the author of the "History of the 124th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.," a well-written book that has had a large circulation.

In 1868 Colonel Weygant married Charlotte, daughter of Samuel B. Sackett, of Newburgh, and they have one daughter.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

On January 18, 1886, the Newburgh Street Railway Company made application to the Mayor and Common Council for the right to build and operate a surface road from a point at or near the western line of the city, down Broadway to Colden Street, through Water to Third, to Front, to the Union Depot; also a branch thereof on Liberty Street between Broadway and Renwick. On February 19 the Common Council granted the application upon specified conditions.

On March 30, 1886, the company asked for the right to extend the line from the corner of Water and Third Streets, along Water to a

point at or near the northerly line of the city, and on May 7 the franchise was sold at public auction in the Common Council rooms to the Company, the nominal price being one-tenth of one per cent. of the gross earnings of the extension from Third Street north. Ground was broken November 22, and a large force of men was employed till the road was completed to the Union Depot in Front Street, December 22. The officers of the company were Charles D. Haines, President; Andrew G. Haines, Vice-President; George W.



LIBERTY STREET—LOOKING SOUTH FROM CAMPBELL STREET.

Stetson, Secretary and Treasurer; Elmer T. Haines, General Manager. Board of Directors: John D. Haines, George W. Stetson, David S. Haines, Elmer T. Haines, Andrew G. Haines, Frank H. Stanley and Charles D. Haines. New officers have since been elected.

On Thursday evening, December 23, 1886, the railway was formally opened between West Newburgh and the Union Depot. Buildings were decorated and great crowds gathered along the line. About seven o'clock three cars started from the stables at the western end. The cars were named the "B. B. Odell," in honor of the Mayor, and "G. W. Stetson," and "Haines Brothers," in honor of the builders of the road. The first car was drawn by "Tom" and "Jerry," a beautiful pair of Norman horses loaned for the purpose by the Beveridge Brewing Company, and to the other cars were attached two other fine teams also owned by the Brewing Company. All the way down the line bonfires were blazing. A squad of police headed the procession and cleared the way. They were followed by a band of music and a mighty throng of people. The ovation began at the house of Highland Steamer Company. The fire-bell was rung; the steamer was run out on the street and its whistle blown, the firemen and the assembled populace cheered, and many kinds of fireworks were set

off. As the procession marched down town the enthusiasm waxed warmer. Discharges of cannonry shook the houses, steam whistles shrieked, rockets hissed, and the broad avenue became choked with people. The people in Colden and Water Streets also made a great demonstration. The cars were occupied by the Mayor and other municipal officers, members of the Street Railway Company and representative citizens.

PROPHETIC WORDS.

They halted in front of the United States Hotel, and Mayor Odell introduced Mr. G. L. Terry, of New York, who addressed the crowd in behalf of the Haines Brothers. He said in the course of his remarks:

"You can hardly imagine, now that this road is only being opened, what great and important changes it will make and introduce among you. Far-seeing as you may be, familiar as you may be and as you are with the past history of Newburgh, with its present

enterprise inaugurated to-night. I am proud to have taken so humble a part in such an auspicious occasion, and especially as it occurred in this beautiful and historic city, rich in associations with the past, rich in its bright prospects for the future, than which there is none more beautiful and renowned even of all the cities which line the shores of the famous river whose waters roll at your feet."

Ex-Mayor A. S. Cassedy responded for Newburgh.

The railway line was subsequently extended through Water Street to the northern line of the city; and in addition to the stables at the western terminus, large and handsome brick car stables were built on Broadway, corner of Carpenter Avenue.

DOWNING PARK.

In his Annual Message to the Common Council in 1887, Mayor Odell said:

"At various times it has been suggested that we should make use of the property now owned by the city, and which was formerly a part of the Smith estate, as well as such additional lands surrounding



ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

condition, with its needs for the future in the way of business and otherwise, with its advantages for increased development, you will still find, as time goes on, that this road will work changes, all beneficial, valuable and helpful that you did not dream of, that you did not and could not anticipate. Facilities for business and travel create business and travel, but to what extent, to what marvelous extent, will be known only when this enterprise shall be in full and successful operation. It would seem vain in me to attempt to describe to you, who are so much better acquainted with the city, its future prosperity as a result in part at least of this enterprise, but I may say what is I believe a judgment based on some experience. It means increased activity in all your business interests and their material and immediate enlargement. It means steadier employment for all classes of workmen and better reward for all kinds of labor. It means more business for all your banks, and merchants and newspapers, and hotels and mechanics, for all who minister to either the wants or luxuries of your people; it means an extension of your territorial limits; new streets, new residences, business blocks. It means, in short, the development of the city in every possible manner, and in every possible direction. When you see outlying sections improved, and intervening sections built up by reason of new and convenient facilities for intercourse; when you see prosperity increasing and ambition augmented, you will attribute it largely to the

the same as might be deemed necessary, as a public park. Certainly, no portion of our city is better adapted for this purpose. Situated in the center of the city, of easy access, and commanding, as it does, a magnificent view of the surrounding country, it seems to have been designed by nature for such a purpose. Statistics from other cities show that the increased valuation of adjacent property fully repays the cost of acquiring and maintaining such improvement. If deemed wise, the subject should be thoroughly investigated, and I believe a presentation of the same could be made that would meet the approval of all our citizens."

At a meeting of the Council on April 5, the Street Committee, with the Mayor and the city attorney added, was instructed to make inquiries in reference to the purchase of land between Dubois Street and Carpenter Avenue, and between Third and South Streets, for the purposes of a public park, and to ascertain the price and other information. At the next meeting the committee, consisting of Aldermen Kernahan, Cochrane and Kelly, and Mayor Odell and City Attorney Graham, made a favorable report. A special election was ordered to be held at the house of Columbian Hose Company on May 24. On the evening previous to the election a public meeting

was held at the Court House. A. S. Cassedy, Daniel S. Waring, James G. Graham, Rev. J. N. Shaffer and W. W. Gearn spoke in favor of the appropriation. On the morrow 373 taxpayers voted in favor of the appropriation of \$30,000 and 153 against.

On the first of July W. L. Smith executed a deed of the property to the City of Newburgh.

Messrs. Vaux and Olmstead, architects and landscape gardeners, formerly pupils of the late Andrew J. Downing, volunteered in consideration that the park should be named "Downing Park," to furnish plans for laying out the grounds. The sentiment of the people, as voiced by the press, seeming to concur, the offer was eventually accepted.

Downing Park has a very sightly location, and part of it being on a high eminence, a view of the river, the surrounding country and of a large part of the city is afforded. It has long been a popular resort and playground in Summer.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The projectors of the enterprise which secured to Newburgh this large and beautiful edifice and a popular place of amusement were J. P. Andrews and E. S. Turner. In December, 1886, the lot was purchased from Robert Whitehill for \$15,000, and the erection was commenced in the Spring of 1887. The building stands on the north-west corner of Broadway and Grand Street. It has a frontage on Broadway of 85 feet, and a depth of 140 feet. The style of architecture is Romanesque; the walls of the first story are built of brown stone, and the rest of North River brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The auditorium is eighty feet long by forty-five in depth, and about forty feet high. The stage is eighty by thirty-five feet. There are twelve dressing rooms, two balconies, four boxes, and the auditorium will seat nearly thirteen hundred people. It is heated by steam, and lighted by both electricity and gas. The interior is handsomely finished, and the arrangements and conveniences fulfil the most modern ideas. The first story on the Broadway side is rented for mercantile purposes, the second for offices, and the third and fourth to Masonic societies. Messrs. T. & J. Wilson were the contractors for the mason work; Thomas Shaw's Sons, carpenters; Ward & Logan, painting and frescoing; William Nixon, gas fixtures; Henry McCann, plumbing; J. H. Dotzert, electric light fixtures; L. W. Seavey, of New York, scene painter; J. J. Meehan, of New York, stage carpenter. The Academy was formally opened September 17, 1888. The total cost was about \$95,000. The stock-holders are J. P. Andrews' estate, Thos. Shaw's Sons, T. & J. Wilson, Ward & Logan, Henry McCann, J. Henry Dotzert, E. A. Brewster, John D. Van Buren, Henry T. McCoun. The first manager was A. Stanley Wood, and the present lessee and manager is Fred M. Taylor.

JOHN P. ANDREWS, to whom Newburgh is mainly indebted for its beautiful Academy of Music, was born at Woodbury, Conn., June 6, 1817. In his youth he learned the mason trade, and the knowledge he possessed of this practical art was the basis of the success he achieved in after life. He became an expert at his trade, and was entrusted by his employer with the most important work. When comparatively young he undertook contracts on his own account, one of the first, if not the first, being a railroad job for Commodore Vanderbilt.

In the years that followed Mr. Andrews built railroads in many parts of the country, and had a wide acquaintance among the leading railroad operators. As a member of the firm of Dillon, Clide & Co. he built the Grand Central Depot, and the approaches thereto, including the Fourth Avenue Tunnel, in the City of New York. He built the great Bergen Tunnel for the Erie Railroad, and all the masonry for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad through Buffalo, the road being elevated in that city. At the time of his death he was engaged on three contracts, namely, the construction of the Dutchess County Railroad, an extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and an extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Andrews for several years owned and lived at Home Farm, at Wallkill, N. Y. In 1877 he bought the handsome residence 291

Liberty Street, and moved to Newburgh. He formed a strong attachment for the city, and contributed to its advancement in many ways. He erected several fine buildings, and aroused the spirit of enterprise in other capitalists. He was an officer of the Newburgh Real Estate Company, which developed a valuable tract of land in the city, and was one of the organizers, and at the time of his death the Vice-President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

But his crowning work for Newburgh was in connection with the Academy of Music, for which he furnished most of the capital. At his death he owned three-fourths of the stock and was President of the company.

Mr. Andrews died at his country-seat near Cairo, Greene County, November 26, 1890. The cause of death was apoplexy. In him Newburgh "lost a citizen unportentious in manner, active in public spirit, upright in character, and who demonstrated repeatedly in this city his interest and devotion to the public weal." The people of Newburgh had a warm regard for him, and his memory will be cherished for his identification with the material advancement and progress of our city.



JOHN P. ANDREWS.

Mr. Andrews was twice married. By his first wife, Harriet Bronson, he had two sons and one daughter, namely, J. B. Andrews, of Denver, Col., Frederick, and Edna H., wife of William C. Chambers. His second wife was Josephine Jerome, who has one daughter, Adelee M., wife of Dr. F. S. Cole.

NEWBURGH FREE ACADEMY.

This institution of learning was completed and dedicated September 2, 1886. The architect was F. A. Wright (of Rossiter & Wright, of New York), a graduate of the Academy; the contractor was Thomas Dobbin; Thomas Shaw's Sons sub-contractors for the carpenter work; the superintendent of construction was William Harrison, a member of the Board of Education; the total cost was about \$68,000. Work was commenced August 1, 1885. The edifice, which is constructed of brick, with brown stone trimmings, contains three stories and a basement. It stands on Montgomery Street, on the site of the old

Academy, which was erected in 1796. It has a frontage of 112 feet and a depth of 68. There are twelve class rooms, each 31½x23 feet, and each containing single desks for forty-five pupils. There are twenty-one rooms in all, including an assembly hall 88 feet in length by 64 in width, which will seat between six and seven hundred persons; janitor's quarters, drawing room, laboratory, etc. The heating and ventilating is by the Rutan system; the light enters all the class rooms over the left shoulders of the pupils; the stairways are broad, easy of ascent and descent, without windings or abrupt turns. In these as in many other particulars, the Academy is patterned after the most modern ideas in school architecture. The interior can be lighted by gas or electricity.

The dedicatory exercises were held in the Assembly Hall on the third floor, and over six hundred people were present, among them Hon. A. S. Draper, State Superintendent of Instruction; Rev. Dr. John Forsyth, of Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Cornwell, Prof. Edward Wells, of Peekskill; Colonel H. C. Hasbrouck, Commandant of Cadets at

the interior are of pine, with shellac finish. The joiner work is all hand-made, and that in the best manner. The doors are heavy and beautifully paneled. The rooms are handsomely fitted up and cheerful. At the dedicatory exercises there were present a number of delegates from other Associations. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. W. K. Hall, President E. S. Turner, and Rev. G. A. Hall, and a poem entitled "E. S. Turner, His Mark" was read by Rev. John Macnoughtan. The Association owes the building mainly to the indefatigable efforts of E. S. Turner, who was the President, and J. T. Bowne, who was then Secretary. Mr. Turner subsequently erected a handsome office building adjoining the Y. M. C. A. building, of similar design.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 6.

On March 18, 1891, the Board of Education awarded to T. & J. Wilson the contract for the construction of a new school building, situated at the corner of Liberty and Renwick Streets. The building



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC COCHRAN—Corner of Powell Avenue and North Street.

West Point; Judge E. L. Eldridge, Superintendent of Schools of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Major E. C. Boynton, Homer Ramsdell, Esq., Mayor Odell and ex-Mayor Cassidy, of Newburgh. Dr. Forsyth offered prayer, and addresses were made by President L. M. Smith, Hon. Jas. G. Graham, Hon. A. S. Draper, Hon. O. D. M. Baker, President of the Poughkeepsie Board of Education, and Mr. T. C. Northcott, of Elmira.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING,

Which is located on the corner of Third and Smith Streets, has a frontage of 31 feet and a depth of 77, with three stories and a basement. The architects were McKim, Mead & White, of New York; the contractors, William H. Hilton for the carpenter work, and John Little for the mason work. The construction commenced in September, 1882, and the building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies June 15, 1883. The general style of the building is colonial. The exterior walls are of selected North River brick laid in red mortar, and trimmed with quoins of molded Croton brick and blue stone. The total cost of the building complete and furnished was over \$24,000. The first floor and basement are used as a gymnasium, in the second story are the parlor and reading rooms, and on the third floor is a hall with a seating capacity of three hundred. The finishings of

is 74 feet in width and 76 in depth. There are eight class rooms, each 28x23 feet, and having desks for forty pupils. A hall, sixteen feet wide, extends through each of the first two stories, with two class rooms on either side. The third story contains the assembly room. The building is heated and ventilated by the Rutan-Smead system. The estimated cost is about \$30,000. F. E. Estabrook, of Newburgh, was the architect.

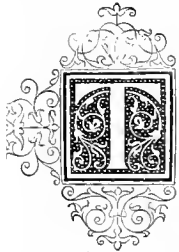
THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

In 1891 Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of a public building in Newburgh, and the Government purchased a plot at the southeast corner of Montgomery and Second Streets on which to erect the structure. This plot is 100 feet on Montgomery Street and 125 feet on Second Street.

Other evidences of recent growth are: Three new churches; three newspapers; the enlargement of the water works system; two iron steamboats for the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company; electric fire alarm system; the proposed addition of two new wards, and the rearrangement of the system of municipal government; mail delivery by carriers; Newburgh made a port of delivery.

THE CITY OF NEWBURGH.

Characteristics and Advantages.



THE year 1891 finds Newburgh a large, bustling, thriving city, equipped with every modern facility and convenience preferred by an ambitious and cultivated people. By these is determined the civilization of a community more than by anything else, for without them it could not do the complex duties of a highly organized society. Judged by its institutions, Newburgh is a model city. Its educational system, its religious, benevolent and social organizations, its sanitary, water, fire, street and police arrangements would befit a municipality of far larger growth. It has become an important manufacturing and railroad centre, as well as a delightful residence place and the general market and depot of supply for a broad region of country.

Our streets are macadamized or paved, and our flagstone side-walks beneath stately elms and maples, are miles and miles in extent. Water is cheaply supplied by the city. The rate of taxation is lower than in any other place of equal population; the municipal debt is insignificant and merely nominal. The cost of living is low; rents are not high; coal is cheap; meat, flour and the staple household supplies are as reasonable in price here as anywhere else, while milk, butter and vegetables can be had at country prices; clothing, drygoods, furniture and carpets are supplied by our large houses at New York prices. No comforts of the great cities are denied to residents of Newburgh, while a thousand and one that may be had here cannot be obtained in New York. The social standard maintains a healthy and moral atmosphere, which permits a greater degree of liberty, and discourages the rough element to an extent which challenges comparison with any city in the land.

We have a climate nearly perfect, whose hygienic qualities no language can fitly describe; an ideal mountain range to temper the

wind and purify the air, while north and south in beauty ever renewed stretches the valley of the Hudson, fringed in the distance by the softened outlines of the mountains.

"For whereso'er we turn our ravished eyes,
Bright gilded peaks and shining prospects rise."

Great cities do not occur by accident. They rise from natural and artificial causes, chief among the former being a dominant geographical position. That must be where extended lines of land and water carriage meet, and where the contributory country is extensive and

rich in resources. When these are joined with energetic and capable men the result is as certain as anything may be within our range. Now applying this to Newburgh, let us consider the following:

First—The city is situated almost midway on the great river which separates the Eastern from the Middle States, and on the only water course freighting the products of the great West to New York city and the ocean. It is also located in the centre of one of the best agricultural and dairy districts of the United States.

Second—The city is in direct communication with the great coal fields and iron deposits of Pennsylvania, whereby these products are transferred to the water's edge in the city without breaking bulk, and thence by floats or boats the same cars are transferred to rails which penetrate every part of New England, while coal-carrying

vessels receive and transport coal to any accessible port on the coast.

Third—The city is situated in the very heart of one of the largest fruit-growing districts in this country, the cultivation of which is annually increasing and furnishing employment to thousands of men, women and children.

Fourth—The city bears on its three sides, within easy distances, the first or second great Hudson River brick-making industry. [71]



WATER STREET—LOOKING SOUTH FROM FIFTH STREET.

Fifth—The city is favored with a railroad and steamboat system which leaves nothing to be desired. The resources for cheap transportation are, therefore, all at hand here.

Sixth—The cheapness with which coal can be laid down here in quantities, added to the water power which is running to waste, answers the question as to the cheap power for manufacturing.

Water transportation is the key to commerce, and when joined with railways completes the situation. Cheap coal, competing freight rates, good sites, low taxation, and water power are the keys to manufacturing. Reviewing all these conditions, one risks nothing in predicting that Newburgh will become a great manufacturing and commercial city.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The appearance of the city proper is not only inviting, but visitors are impressed with its compactness, with the regularity and neatness of the avenues, and the solid and substantial appearance of the buildings. It is singularly free from dingy streets and squalid tenements. It is laid out generally in regular squares. The site being mainly on the slope of the river bank, there is good drainage, and every rain washes the streets clean. The surface water is collected in silt basins where required, and conducted in sewers to the river. The streets also carry pipes for water, gas and electric wires.

Water, Colden and Front Streets, running parallel and close to the river, and Broadway, extending westward from the river, are the principal business streets. Grand Street, which has eight churches and three public buildings, is on the edge of the first plateau, and at Du Bois Street begins the broad tableland on which the west end of the city is built.

The streets are lighted by both gas and electricity—383 gas lamps and 110 electric lamps. The total cost of lighting the streets last year was \$24,180.04. Within the fire limits the erection of frame buildings is prohibited.

The streets are in charge of a superintendent, who has a corps of corporation workers, who clean and macadamize the roads, collect garbage and make all ordinary repairs. During the past fiscal year the amount expended under the supervision of the street superintendent was \$10,058.96.

For two miles the river-front is fringed with almost an unbroken line of wharves. Newburgh is a port of delivery, with a resident customs officer. Ocean vessels are constantly at the docks among the river steamers. At the extreme south end of the river front we have the group of New Windsor brick yards. At the mouth of Quassaick Creek are the iron works of the Coldwell-Wilcox Co., and the great depot of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, where coal is shipped to points along the coast, the river and the canals. Coming north we pass the West Shore Railroad switchyard, Marvel & Co.'s iron, ship building and engineering works, one of the two Erie Railway switchyards and the New York and New England Railroad ferry; next, the landing places of the regular lines of boats, and farther north, the Beveridge Brewery, the paint works, plaster works, cotton mills and Wright's engine works. Interspersed along the line are large storehouses, foundry and machine shops, coal and lumber yards.

The streets next the river are Front and South Water. The former extends from the Union Depot to South Street, and gives access to the steamboat landings. It has wholesale houses, manufactories, etc. South Water Street extends through the South End manufacturing district. Water Street, next west of Front, is the principal retail thoroughfare, though Colden Street and Broadway have recently given it a strong opposition.

It is predicted by some that Broadway will eventually become our principal business street. Handsome buildings are almost constantly under construction, and solidly-built blocks now extend from Colden Street far over the hill. It has factories, stores of all kinds, churches, missions, clubs and places of amusement, and day and night the sidewalks are thronged with people.

The Quassaick Creek, which is the southern boundary, furnishes excellent water power, and has a dozen factories on its banks, with room for many more. Newburgh has two public parks: Downing

Park is the height of land seen in the west, and Washington's Headquarters park may be distinguished by the flag always flying from its giant staff. To those who pass on the river, or along the opposite shore, we would say that it is only about one-third of the town which they see, and that the hills are not so steep as they appear to them.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The growth of Newburgh has been encouraged since its incorporation as a city by wise government. In the administration of its affairs there has been nothing to regret—nothing which we would wish to undo. The Government has always been forehanded in its policy. Its system of public works is complete, and need only be extended from time to time as the growth of the population demands. The laws and ordinances provide for every detail of government. No extraordinary expenditures can now be foreseen, and the rate of taxation, small as it is, will more probably be reduced than increased in the future.

YEARLY TAX LEVIES.

The City's Assessed Valuation, and the Amount of Taxes Required for Different Purposes Since Incorporation.

Fiscal Year ending Mar.	ASSESSED	CITY TAX	WATER	STATE AND	TOTAL
	VALUATION.	LEVY.	RENTS.	COUNTY TAX.	TAXES.
1867	\$8,032,667 00	\$67,376 72	\$14,796 05	\$110,998 44	\$193,171 21
1868	7,873,049 54	77,966 00	20,086 79	117,414 69	215,467 48
1869	7,569,415 00	63,489 50	17,754 64	111,960 43	193,204 57
1870	7,004,929 50	81,770 27	19,566 73	100,173 57	201,510 57
1871	6,056,995 00	79,849 97	19,679 63	111,586 07	211,115 67
1872	6,093,305 00	96,684 98	20,667 60	92,027 81	209,380 39
1873	6,118,700 00	104,477 95	23,572 68	79,493 01	207,543 64
1874	5,723,850 00	99,233 28	27,258 17	85,006 49	211,497 94
1875	5,628,735 00	102,925 49	29,307 71	90,519 17	222,752 37
1876	5,617,060 00	104,999 32	28,295 02	72,804 50	206,098 84
1877	11,821,025 00	103,658 11	29,882 01	58,001 82	191,591 94
1878	11,470,775 00	98,068 25	29,767 33	60,844 16	188,679 74
1879	9,273,935 00	99,358 48	28,559 75	56,721 76	184,639 99
1880	9,122,010 00	80,562 37	30,696 29	53,745 01	165,003 67
1881	8,591,859 00	90,475 64	27,334 50	52,333 17	170,143 31
1882	8,678,168 00	97,629 57	27,429 11	46,421 47	171,480 15
1883	8,716,943 92	100,236 38	30,427 37	45,175 46	175,839 21
1884	8,971,729 05	103,297 02	30,882 78	65,891 78	200,071 58
1885	8,981,845 36	111,374 88	29,944 16	61,614 82	202,933 86
1886	9,058,203 50	112,513 79	30,882 00	61,336 49	204,732 28
1887	9,130,399 00	113,217 07	34,384 00	62,732 96	210,334 03
1888	9,208,604 00	131,227 50	32,885 00	64,346 56	228,459 06
1889	9,330,819 00	145,560 93	36,054 50	61,706 58	243,322 01
1890	9,328,170 00	145,519 42	37,056 50	79,270 80	261,846 72
1891	9,203,785 00	138,057 14	38,594 09	69,242 25	245,893 48

There are outstanding bonds against the city as follows:

Water bonds.....	\$ 286,000 00
Glebe fund bond (issued 1885) @ 3 per cent.....	25,170 00
City Park bonds (issued 1887) @ 3½ per cent.....	12,000 00
Quassaick Creek Bridge bonds (including New Windsor's share, issued 1881) @ 4 per cent.....	56,000 00
Electric fire alarm bonds (issued 1889) @ 3½ per cent.....	3,600 00
	\$382,770 00

The Water bonds, *i. e.*, the debt on the water works, are provided for by the annual water rents.

The total amount of taxes levied and raised upon the taxable property of the city during the past year was as follows:

School and Contingent, Police and Light, (City taxes)	\$138,057 14
State and County taxes.....	69,242 25
Water rents, levied by Board of Water Commissioners.....	38,594 09
	\$245,893 48

The valuation placed on city property (real and personal), for assessment purposes last year was only \$9,203,785. The rate for *City* taxes was \$1.50 on every \$100. The rate for *State and County* taxes was 0.7554. The *water tax* may be estimated at about 42 cents on every \$100. Thus it will be seen that the *total* taxes levied upon city property aggregates about \$2.67 on every \$100 of *assessed valuation*. A careful comparison has been made in Newburgh between the assessed valuation and the real valuation, and the result shows that real estate as a whole is assessed for only one-third its true value. Therefore, the tax rate of \$2.67 represents three times what it would be if property were assessed at its true value, or about 89 cents on each \$100.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements ending March 9, 1891, were as follows:

Incidentals.....	\$ 5,455 01
Board of Health.....	762 99
Election Expenses.....	1,012 27
Fire Department.....	4,479 89
Printing Expenses.....	1,553 44
Roads and Bridges.....	22,675 59
Salaries.....	6,875 00
	\$ 42,814 19

Police and Light—

Miscellaneous.....	\$ 782 47	
Station House.....	1,397 26	
Street Gas Lamps.....	12,164 03	
Repairs to Street Lights.....	121 12	
Electric Street Lights.....	11,916 01	
Gas for Fire Houses.....	1,327 96	
Salaries of Policemen and Recorder.....	21,389 37	
	\$ 49,098 22	
Old Town Cemetery.....	\$ 49 50	
Broadway Sewer.....	350 15	
Carter Street Sewer.....	1,126 00	
Johnes Street Sewer.....	664 03	
Lutheran Street Sewer.....	1,065 55	
Washington's Headquarters.....	1,000 00	
Carpenter Avenue Sewer.....	510 52	
Overpaid Tax Fund.....	75 75	
Interest on City Debt.....	693 00	
Electric Fire Alarm Bonds.....	1,200 00	
Supervisors' Audits.....	5,540 46	
Chambers Creek Bridge.....	2,251 25	
Bills Payable.....	20,000 00	
Board of Education.....	44,503 21	
Newburgh City Park Bonds.....	6,000 00	
Water.....	37,766 19	
	\$ 122,795 61	
		\$ 214,708 02

PLAN OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

List of the Officials Required, What They are Paid, Etc.

NUMBER AND TITLE.	HOW APPOINTED OR ELECTED.	TERM OF OFFICE.	SALARY.
One Mayor.....	Elected by City at large.....	Two years.....	\$800 per year.
One President of Common Council.....	do Common Council.....	One year.....	Nothing.
One Recorder.....	do City at large.....	Four years.....	\$1,000 per year.
One Treasurer.....	do do.....	Three years.....	\$500 per year.
One Collector.....	do do.....	Three years.....	Paid by fees. (a)
Four Assessors.....	do do.....	Three years.....	\$300 each per year.
Two Justices of the Peace (one every 2 years).....	do do.....	Four years.....	Paid by fees. (c)
Two Constables.....	do do.....	One year.....	do do (d)
Four Commissioners of the Alms House.....	Elected by City at large and 2 by Town Newb'gh.....	Three years.....	Nothing.
Eight Trustees of Common Schools (2 each year).....	do do do.....	Four years.....	do
Eight Aldermen.....	do One each year by each Ward.....	Two years.....	do
Alderman-at-Large.....	do by City at large.....	Two years.....	do
Four Supervisors.....	do one each year by each Ward.....	One year.....	\$75 each.*
Sixty Inspectors of Election.....	do three in each Election District.....	One year.....	About \$60 per year.
One Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.....	do by active members of fire companies.....	Three years.....	\$300 per year.
Three Assistant Engineers do do.....	do do do do do.....	do.....	Nothing.
Four Fire Wardens.....	do do do do do.....	do.....	\$2 per day.†
One President of the Board of Education.....	do by Board of Education.....	One year.....	Nothing.
One Vice-President of the Board of Education.....	do do do.....	do.....	do
One Clerk and Superintendent of Schools.....	do do do.....	do.....	\$1,500 per year.
One Librarian.....	do do do.....	do.....	\$1,200 per year.
Two Assistant Librarians.....	do do do.....	do.....	\$400 each per year.
One Clerk of Common Council.....	do by Common Council.....	do.....	\$1,200 per year.
One Assistant Clerk.....	Appointed by City Clerk.....	do.....	\$800 per year.
One Superintendent of Streets.....	do by Mayor—consent of Common Council.....	One year.....	\$800 per year.
Asst. Supts. of Streets, not more than three.....	do do do do do.....	do.....	Fixed by Com. C'l.
One Marshal.....	do do do do do.....	Dur'g good behav'r.....	\$1,200 per year.
Two Police Sergeants.....	do do do do do.....	do do.....	\$950 each per year.
Police Constables (not exceeding twenty).....	do do do do do.....	do do.....	\$900 do
One City Engineer and Surveyor.....	do do do do do.....	One year.....	Nothing.‡
One Corporation Counsel.....	do do do do do.....	do.....	\$200 per year.§
Board of Health (six persons).....	do do do do do.....	do.....	Nothing.
One Health Officer.....	do by Board of Health.....	do.....	\$250 per year. (e)
Special Police Constables (not exceeding fifty).....	do by Mayor.....	Fifteen days or less.....	\$2 per day.
Three Excise Commissioners.....	do do.....	Three years.....	\$100 each per year.
Five Water Commissioners.....	One Elected each year by City at large.....	Five years.....	Nothing.
One Superintendent of Water Works.....	Appointed by Water Board.....	One year.....	\$1,000 per year.
One Superintendent of Tower Clock.....	do.....	do.....	\$50 per year.
One Clerk to the Excise Board.....	do by Excise Board.....	do.....	\$100 and fees.
One Superintendent of Alms House.....	do by Alms House Board.....	do.....	\$800 pr yr, & board
One Alms House Physician.....	do do do do do.....	do.....	\$300 per year.
One Matron of Children's Home.....	do do do do do.....	do.....	\$240 pr yr, & board
Three Civil Service Commissioners.....	do by Mayor.....	Until successors ap.....	\$75 each per year.
One Clerk to Civil Service Board.....	Appointed by Act.....	do do.....	\$75 per year.

* In addition to the same compensation from the county as is received by Supervisors from towns. † For actual days service, which must not exceed ten days in any one year. ‡ Presents bills for services rendered. § Also presents bills for services rendered. (a) The office is worth about \$2,500 per annum. (c) The office is worth about \$500 per annum. (d) The office is worth about \$200 per annum. (e) \$25 monthly extra allowance for sanitary inspection, with fees for registering vital statistics.

The chief executive officer is the Mayor, and the chief body the Common Council, which consists of nine members—two from each of the four Wards, and a member at large. Other municipal bodies are: the Board of Education, the Board of Water Commissioners, the Board of Alms House Commissioners, the Board of Health, the Board of Assessors, the Board of Excise Commissioners, and the Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

NEWBURGH'S ASSETS IN 1891.

PROPERTY.	VALUE OF LAND.	BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS.	APPARATUS.	TOTAL.
School No. 1.....	\$ 8,000	\$30,000		\$38,000
do No. 2.....	20,000	38,000		58,000
do No. 3.....	10,000	36,500		46,500
do No. 4.....	2,000	10,000	\$2,000	14,000
do No. 5.....	1,500	18,500		20,000
do No. 6.....	4,500	25,500		30,000
Academy.....	15,000	75,000		90,000
Public Library.....	7,000	30,000		37,000
Books in Library (17,000).....				30,000
Steamer Co. No. 2.....	1,000	5,000 ³⁸	5,000	11,000
do No. 3.....	600	3,500 ³⁸	5,500	9,600
do No. 4.....	2,000	4,000 ³⁸	5,000	11,000
Hook and Ladder Co.....	2,000	3,800 ³⁸	2,000	7,800
Hose Co. No. 1.....	3,000	4,500 ³⁸	2,500	10,000
do No. 2.....	1,000	4,500 ³⁸	2,000	7,500
do No. 4.....	1,000	3,500 ³⁸	2,000	6,500
do No. 5.....	2,000	4,000 ³⁸	2,500	8,500
Electric Fire Alarm System.....				6,000
Downing Park (not including Reservoir lot)				30,000
Water Works System (cost).....				554,544
Police Headquarters.....	800	5,000		5,800
Storage building and stables.....	1,500	3,000		4,500
Horses, wagons, implements, etc.....				2,500
Four-fifths interest in Alms House.....				48,000
Miscellaneous personal property.....				5,000
Forty acres of land, South Street (cost).....				34,000
Land in Court House Square.....				30,000
Quassaick Creek bridge				56,000
Cash in the Treasury, March 9, 1891.....				22,509
Total.....				\$1,234,253

* Not including furniture, which is owned by the companies.

The foregoing is a plain and complete statement of facts and figures showing the financial condition of the city, except that we have omitted from the assets the improved streets, and the docks at the ends of streets running to the river. The city has ever maintained a liberal policy in all its departments, and yet the municipal debt is small, and taxes are low.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

Mayors and Aldermen of the City of Newburgh.

From March 11, 1866, to March 12, 1867.
Mayor—George Clark.

Aldermen:
First Ward—Daniel A. Rheutan, John Lomas.
Second Ward—Henry Ross, John Corwin.
Third Ward—Edson H. Clark, Benjamin B. Odell.
Fourth Ward—James Bigler, James Whitehill.
Clerk—Charles B. Royce.

From March 12, 1867, to March 10, 1868.
Mayor—George Clark.

Aldermen:
First Ward—Daniel A. Rheutan, George M. Clapp.
Second Ward—Henry Ross, James H. Phillips.
Third Ward—Edson H. Clark, Charles Root.
Fourth Ward—James Bigler, David Moore.
Clerk—Charles B. Royce.

From March 11, 1868, to March 9, 1869.
Mayor—George Clark.

Aldermen:
First Ward—George M. Clapp, Alexander McCann.
Second Ward—James H. Phillips, William R. Brown.
Third Ward—Charles Root, Jonathan N. Weed.
Fourth Ward—David Moore, Abram S. Cassedy.
Clerk—Charles B. Royce.

From March 9, 1869, to March 8, 1870.
Mayor—George Clark.

Aldermen:
First Ward—Alexander McCann, Gavin R. McGregor.
Second Ward—William R. Brown, Francis Boyd.
Third Ward—Jonathan N. Weed, John J. S. McCroskery.
Fourth Ward—Alexander Cauldwell, Jacob Brown.
Clerk—Charles B. Royce.

From March 8, 1870, to March 7, 1871.
Mayor—Robert Sterling. (Died April 30, 1870.)
Alexander McCann, Presiding Officer and Acting Mayor.

Aldermen:
First Ward—Alexander McCann, Gavin R. McGregor.
Second Ward—Elkanah K. Shaw, Francis Boyd.
Third Ward—Charles Root, John J. S. McCroskery.
Fourth Ward—Alexander Cauldwell, James T. Lawson.
Clerk—Orville M. Smith.

From March 7, 1871, to March 6, 1872.
Mayor—William W. Carson.

Aldermen:
First Ward—Alexander McCann, William Doyle.
Second Ward—Elkanah K. Shaw, Robert Whitehill.
Third Ward—Charles Root, John J. S. McCroskery.
Fourth Ward—Nathaniel B. Hayt, James T. Lawson.
Clerk—Orville M. Smith.

From March 6, 1872, to March 10, 1873.
Mayor—Samuel E. Shutes.

Aldermen:
First Ward—Joseph M. Dickey, William Doyle.
Second Ward—Henry F. Travis, Robert Whitehill.
Third Ward—Edward Haigh, John J. S. McCroskery.
Fourth Ward—Nathaniel B. Hayt, Robert Kernahan.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 10, 1873, to March 10, 1874.
Mayor—Samuel E. Shutes.

Aldermen:
First Ward—Joseph M. Dickey, William Doyle.
Second Ward—Henry F. Travis, William F. Cameron.
Third Ward—Edward Haigh, John C. Adams.
Fourth Ward—Nathaniel B. Hayt, Robert Kernahan.
President of the Common Council—Joseph M. Dickey.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 10, 1874, to March 10, 1875.
Mayor—Chancey M. Leonard. (Died Dec. 3, 1874.)
President Nathaniel B. Hayt, acting Mayor.

Aldermen:
First Ward—William Doyle, Hugh Hamilton.
Second Ward—William F. Cameron, John Dotzert.
Third Ward—John C. Adams, Grant E. Edgar.
Fourth Ward—Nathaniel B. Hayt, Lewis B. Halsey.
President of the Common Council—Nathaniel B. Hayt.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 9, 1875, to March 13, 1876.
Mayor—John J. S. McCroskery.

Aldermen:
First Ward—William Doyle, Hugh Hamilton.
Second Ward—William F. Cameron, John Dotzert.
Third Ward—John C. Adams, Grant E. Edgar.
Fourth Ward—Noah Collard, Richard Sterling.
President of the Common Council—John Dotzert.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 13, 1876, to March 12, 1877.

Mayor—John J. S. McCroskery.

Aldermen:

First Ward—William Doyle, Benjamin Cliff.
Second Ward—William F. Cameron, John Dotzert.
Third Ward—John C. Adams, Wallace Schoonmaker.
Fourth Ward—David S. Lockwood, Noah Collard.*
President of the Common Council—William Doyle.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

* Died May 13, 1876, and Richard Sterling appointed May 20, 1876, to fill vacancy.

From March 12, 1877, to March 12, 1878.

Mayor—John J. S. McCroskery.

Aldermen:

First Ward—William Doyle, Benjamin Cliff.
Second Ward—John Dotzert George L. Chadborn.
Third Ward—John C. Adams,* Wallace Schoonmaker.
Fourth Ward—David S. Lockwood, James Dickey.
President of the Common Council—John C. Adams.†
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

* Resigned July 3, 1877, and Moses C. Belknap appointed August 7, 1877, to fill vacancy.

† Resigned July 3, 1877, and William Doyle elected President.

From March 12, 1878, to March 10, 1879.

Mayor—Charles H. Weygant.

Aldermen:

First Ward—William Doyle, Benjamin Cliff.
Second Ward—James C. Grant, George L. Chadborn.
Third Ward—William I. Underhill, Bartholomew B. Moore.
Fourth Ward—James Dickey, Robert Kernahan.
President of the Common Council—George L. Chadborn.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 10, 1879, to March 8, 1880.

Mayor—Charles H. Weygant.

Aldermen:

First Ward—Benjamin Cliff, Charles J. Embler.
Second Ward—James C. Grant, William Chambers.
Third Ward—William I. Underhill, Bartholomew B. Moore.
Fourth Ward—Robert Kernahan, Hugh McKissock.
President of the Common Council—Bartholomew B. Moore.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March, 1880, to March, 1881.

Mayor—Abram S. Cassidy.

Aldermen:

First Ward—Charles J. Embler, William Doyle.
Second Ward—William Chambers, Lewis C. Vernol.
Third Ward—Bartholomew B. Moore, Thomas A. Simonson.
Fourth Ward—Hugh McKissock, Richard Sterling.
President of the Common Council—Bartholomew B. Moore.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 8, 1881, to March 13, 1882.

Mayor—Abram S. Cassidy.

Aldermen:

First Ward—William Doyle, Joseph S. Embler.
Second Ward—Lewis C. Vernol, John T. Moore.
Third Ward—Thomas A. Simonson, Bartholomew B. Moore.
Fourth Ward—Richard Sterling, Charles A. Harcourt.
President of the Common Council—Richard Sterling.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 13, 1882, to March 12, 1883.

Mayor—Peter Ward.

Aldermen:

First Ward—Joseph S. Embler, William Doyle.
Second Ward—John T. Moore, Lewis C. Vernol.
Third Ward—Bartholomew B. Moore, Charles H. Halstead.
Fourth Ward—Charles A. Harcourt, Richard Sterling.
President of the Common Council—Lewis C. Vernol.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 12, 1883, to March 11, 1884.

Mayor—Peter Ward.

Aldermen:

First Ward—William Doyle, Patrick Delany.
Second Ward—Lewis C. Vernol, Curtis Stanton.
Third Ward—Bartholomew B. Moore, Charles H. Halstead.
Fourth Ward—Richard Sterling, Charles A. Harcourt.
President of the Common Council—Richard Sterling.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 11, 1884, to March 10, 1885.

Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell.

Aldermen:

First Ward—William Doyle, Patrick Delany.
Second Ward—Leander Clark, Curtis Stanton.
Third Ward—Bartholomew B. Moore, Joseph A. Sneed.
Fourth Ward—Charles A. Harcourt, Robert Kernahan.
President of the Common Council—William Doyle.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 10, 1885, to March 8, 1886.

Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell.

Aldermen:

First Ward—William Doyle, James Cochrane.
Second Ward—Leander Clark, William H. Kelly.
Third Ward—Joseph A. Sneed, John Corwin.
Fourth Ward—Robert Kernahan, William H. Brinkman.
President of the Common Council—Joseph A. Sneed.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 8, 1886, to March 8, 1887.

Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell.

Aldermen:

First Ward—James Cochrane, William Doyle.
Second Ward—William H. Kelly, Leander Clark.
Third Ward—John Corwin, William H. Smith.
Fourth Ward—William H. Brinkman, Robert Kernahan.
President of the Common Council—Robert Kernahan.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 8, 1887, to March 13, 1888.

Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell.

Aldermen:

At Large—Bartholomew B. Moore.
First Ward—William Doyle, James Cochrane.
Second Ward—Leander Clark, William H. Kelly.
Third Ward—William H. Smith, Cornelius S. Gibb.
Fourth Ward—Robert Kernahan, Horatio B. Beckman.
President of the Common Council—Leander Clark.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 13, 1888, to March 12, 1889.

Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell.

Aldermen:

At Large—Bartholomew B. Moore.
First Ward—James Cochrane, Fred. Herman.
Second Ward—William H. Kelly, James F. Templeton.
Third Ward—Cornelius S. Gibb, William H. Hilton.
Fourth Ward—Horatio B. Beckman, John M. Leicht.
President of the Common Council—William H. Kelly.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 12, 1889, to March 11, 1890.

Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell.

Aldermen:

At large—George C. Wenzel.
First Ward—Fred. Hernan, James Cochrane.
Second Ward—James F. Templeton, Henry Garner.
Third Ward—William H. Hilton, Cornelius S. Gibb.
Fourth Ward—John M. Leicht, Horatio B. Beckman.
President of the Common Council—James Cochrane.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 11, 1890, to March 9, 1891.

Mayor—Michael Doyle.

Aldermen:

At Large—George C. Wenzel.
First Ward—James Cochrane, Alexander Morison.
Second Ward—Henry Garner, James F. Templeton.
Third Ward—Cornelius S. Gibb, William H. Hilton.
Fourth Ward—Horatio B. Beckman, Edwin T. Smith.
President of the Common Council—James Cochrane.
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

From March 9, 1891, to ———.

Mayor—Michael Doyle.

Aldermen:

At Large—George C. Wenzel.*
First Ward—James Cochrane, Alexander Morison.
Second Ward—James F. Templeton, Henry B. Lawson.
Third Ward—Cornelius S. Gibb,† William H. Hilton.
Fourth Ward—Edwin T. Smith, Henry Rudolph.
President of the Common Council—George C. Wenzel.‡
Clerk—Daniel J. Coutant.

* Died April 4, 1891, and Edward M. Murtfeldt appointed to fill vacancy.

† Died April 10, 1891, and Daniel S. Waring appointed to fill vacancy.

‡ James Cochrane elected to fill vacant presidency.

City Collectors.

Bancroft, Robert C. 1869-71	Lyon, Charles H. 1867
Beece, William H. 1887-90	Lomas, Joseph. 1875-81
Goodrich, Charles T. 1868	McKinstry, Stephen. 1881-83
Grant, James C. 1884-86	Tremper, Jacob. 1872-74
Leonard, Henry M. 1890-91	

City Collector in 1891—Henry M. Leonard.

Treasurers.

Dickey, James N. 1872, 1879-91	Smith, Lewis M. 1869-70
Ring, A. Smith. 1876-78	Weed, Jonathan N. 1891
Scott, Francis. 1866-68, '70, '73-75	

Treasurer in 1891—Jonathan N. Weed.

Recorders.

Kerr, John B. 1875-78	Titus, Charles B. 1871-74
McCroskery, L. W. Y. 1891	Waring, Cornelius L. 1879-90
Shafer, Joseph D. 1866-70	

Recorder in 1891—Lewis W. Y. McCroskery.

Corporation Counsel.

Brewster, Eugene A. 1890-91	Fenton, John B. 1870-71
Cassedy, Abram S. 1875-76	Graham, J. G. 1873-74, '85-90
Clark, George H. 1880-81	Headley, Russel. 1881-84
Dickey, William D. 1872, '78-80	Taylor, James W. 1865-69

Counsel in 1861—Eugene A. Brewster.

City Surveyor.

Caldwell, Charles—1866-91.

Supervisors.

Adams, John C. 1866, '87-91	Leslie, Alexander. 1871
Beveridge, James B. 1870	Mason, John A. 1879
Brennan, Patrick. 1869-78, '80	Miller, John. 1875-77
Brown, Wm. R., (in place of J. Tremper, resigned). 1876	Moshier, George. 1878-81
Brown, Charles L. 1887-91	McKissock, Hugh. 1882-91
Cameron, William F. 1886	Oakley, Jackson. 1866-68, '71-72
Caldwell, Alexander. 1872	Purdy, Thomas W. 1881
Chapman, Isaac C. 1873	Sloat, John L. 1882, '84-86
Cliff, Benjamin. 1889-90	Strachan, William G. 1869
Corwin, John. 1867	Taylor, Jonathan. 1879
Corwin, James R. 1866, '68	Travis, Henry F. 1871
Farrington, Ezra. 1866-68	Tremper, Jacob. 1876
Hirschberg, Henry M. 1875, '83	Tnhill, Daniel S. 1887-88
Horton, James E. 1867-68	Vernol, Lewis C. 1869-70
Johnson, Andrew. 1872-74	Waring, Daniel S. 1872, '74-85
Lawson, George. 1869-70	White, John H. 1882-86
Leonard, Chancey M. 1867	Wilson, John M. 1891
Leon, David D. 1873-74	Withers, Alex. J., 1877-78, '80-81

The Newburgh Supervisors for 1891 are: First Ward—John M. Wilson. Second Ward—Charles L. Brown. Third Ward—John C. Adams. Fourth Ward—Hugh McKissock.

Superintendents of Streets.

Lawson, Robt. 1878-80	Peters, George W. 1890-91
Lozier, H. 1870-71, '74-77, '80-84	Winans, Lemuel J. 1866-69
Morgan, Alexander. 1872-73	Withers Alex. J. 1885-90

Superintendent in 1891—George W. Peters.

Assessors.

Allard, Nahm W. 1867-68	Grant, James C. 1881-87
Booth, Thomas H. 1867-68	Hanmer, William A. 1887-90
Boyd, John A. 1878-81	Higby, William S. 1867
Brown, Charles L. 1872-77	Johnston, Charles. 1869-71
Coleman, John. 1869-74	Kelly, William H. 1868-77
Corwin, Isaac L. 1878-81	Oakley, Jackson. 1872-74
Donoghue, Timothy. 1875-81	Ryan, Daniel. 1881-91
Gibb, Cornelius S. 1875-83	Smith, Daniel. 1869-71
Goodrich, Charles T. 1890-91	Toohy, John P. 1881-91
Wilson, J. D. 1884-91	

Assessors in 1891: First Ward—John P. Toohy. Second Ward—Charles T. Goodrich. Third Ward—William A. Hanmer. Fourth Ward—Daniel Ryan.

Civil Service Commissioners, 1891.

Charles E. Snyder, M. S. Durkin, H. B. Beckman. Daniel J. Contant, Clerk of the Board.

Excise Commissioners.

Michael Donahue, President; Charles Mapes, John C. Campbell, Leander Brown, Clerk of the Board.

Justices of the Peace

Nehemiah Fowler and Hugh S. Banks.

HON. MICHAEL DOYLE, Mayor of Newburgh, has been almost a lifelong resident. He was born in Ireland, February 26, 1822, and was brought here by his parents when six months old. When a lad he was sent to Mr. Goodsell's school, where the rudiments of his education were implanted, and afterwards he pursued his studies at the High School. Desiring to follow a mercantile career, he obtained, in 1837, a position in the large general store of John Farnam at 92 Water Street. He was an apt student in business methods, and quickly made his services valuable to his employer.

In 1846 he became a partner, the firm being styled John Farnam & Co. Newburgh was at that period the natural mart of a far larger territory than now, and there being no communication with New York in Winter except by turnpike, it was necessary for merchants to carry very heavy stocks during certain portions of the year. In 1852 Mr. Doyle purchased Mr. Farnam's interest, and for thirty years thereafter continued the business in the same place. His unbending integrity, admirable business methods, and personal popularity attracted a large trade.

In 1882, having acquired a competency, he retired from business, having been in the same store forty-five years. But being in vigorous health, with all the energy and ambition of early manhood fully retained, he was not one to sit idly down and pass the rest of his days in seclusion. A good portion of his time has since been given to public affairs and to church work. For years he had been a trusted advisor and leader in the councils of his party, but, with the exception of two terms as a Village Trustee, in 1857-60, never accepted official position. In 1883 he accepted the nomination for Water Commissioner, and being elected, performed the important duties connected with the management of the city water works with unusual fidelity and ability for the term of five years.

In the Spring of 1890 Mr. Doyle, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, and the united appeal of his party, accepted the nomination for the highest office under the city government. He received not only the solid support of his own party, but of a considerable faction of the Republican party, and such was his popularity and the existing condition of local politics that he overcame a normal Republican majority of about four hundred votes, and was elected by a majority of more than eight hundred votes.

"A plain, honest, business-like administration" was promised by the Democratic press upon the election of Mr. Doyle, and expecting that it would indicate the lines of policy he would pursue, the Mayor's message to the Common Council was awaited with unusual interest by the public. It was received April 8, and created a most favorable impression. The enforcement of the excise law was a subject then receiving considerable public attention, and in that connection the Mayor said:

"I desire to say in as emphatic a manner as is possible for me to do, that as a sworn executive of the law, I purpose to see that this provision of law is enforced, and I respectfully ask your hearty co-operation in this matter, that we may bring about this long-desired condition of affairs: a quiet day of rest, with saloons and drinking places all closed. The people of the city will find me persistent, not only to have Sunday properly observed for a few weeks, but continued throughout my term of office."

He recommended the revision and re-arrangement of the entire assessment of city property in such manner as would place all property liable to taxation upon the tax roll, and secure a fair, just and equitable assessment. He recommended a plan for improving the source of the water supply and the removal of electric wires from overhead; also recommendations pertaining to the improvement and proper maintenance of streets. He advised the sale of a large tract

of city land at the west end; suggested the establishment of a pound, and denounced lax discipline in the police department.

Mayor Doyle is discharging the duties of his office with singular fidelity, and to the general contentment of the people. He devotes most of his time to his official duties, and gives personal attention to the several departments of the city government under his immediate control.

In politics, Mayor Doyle cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and on the dissolution of the Whig party affiliated with the Democrats. He is entangled with no faction or clique in his own party, nor allied with any outside of it. He is neither vacillating in his opinions, nor an extremist.

During the Rebellion he was a War Democrat and loyalty personified. He, with Colonel Isaac Wood and Ezra Farrington, was largely instrumental in organizing the 56th New York Volunteers (Tenth Legion), which went to the front from this city under Colonel Van Wyck. At the reunion of the Legion in Newburgh in 1890, Mayor Doyle presided, and a touching incident of the day was the tribute paid by Surgeon Van Etten to Mr. Doyle for his valuable services and kind personal acts rendered to the Legion at its organization, and the cheers which these expressions called forth from the old soldiers. Previous to the war Mr. Doyle was captain of the local militia company called the Washington Continentals.

Mr. Doyle has been useful and prominent in many other relations, and has had a part in one way or another with most of the important movements of his time. He was a staunch advocate of the railroad projected from Newburgh to Syracuse, and subscribed a portion of the money that was raised to defray the expenses of the first survey. He subscribed to the stock of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, and also to the capital stock of the Warwick Valley Railroad. For sixteen years he was an active member of the Fire Department. In 1841 he joined the Hook and Ladder Company. The following year he resigned from that company, and joined Cataract Engine Company No. 3, of which he was assistant foreman and afterwards foreman for a number of years. He resigned the foremanship in 1849. He was one of the charter members of the Fire Department Fund, and represented Cataract Company in that body for several years.

Of St. George's Episcopal Church he has long been a useful member. He is a vestryman of the church, and was a member of the committee having in charge the erection of St. George's Chapel, now known as the Church of the Good Shepherd. He is also a Director of the National Bank of Newburgh.

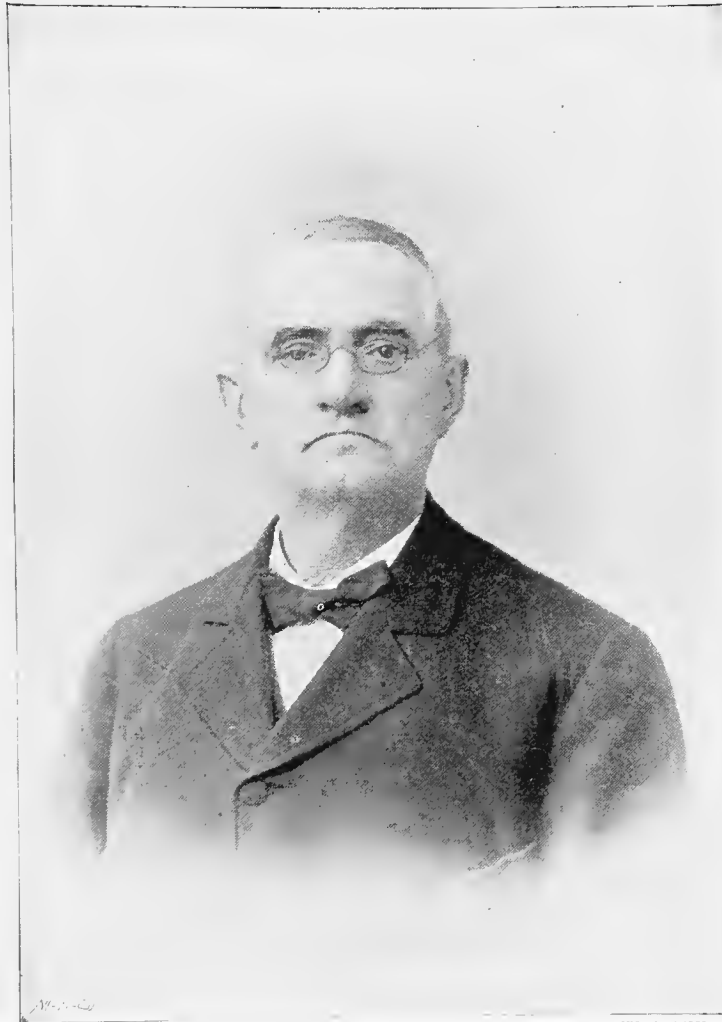
In 1849 he married Mary McIntyre, daughter of Mark McIntyre, of Newburgh. She died April 11, 1888, leaving four sons and one

daughter: J. Farnam, of New York; William E., of Newburgh; James C. and Fred, of North Dakota, and Mrs. Samuel P. Mapes, of New York. Another son, Frank, died in 1884.

HON. GEORGE CLARK, the first Mayor of Newburgh, was born in Newburgh, August 6, 1817. His parents were William and Mary Clark. The former emigrated from the north of Ireland at an early age and established his residence in Newburgh. The only survivor of the family of ten children is Mrs. Anna E. (Clark) Copeland, wife of ex-Mayor Copeland, of Brooklyn. The book education of Mr. Clark was obtained at the common schools and at Goodsell's Academy in this city. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Daniel Farrington and Benjamin Lander, of Newburgh, to learn the trade of a painter. After two years he commenced business on his own account in partnership with James S. Young, and remained in that connection for two or three years. In 1840 he married, and one year later he moved to New York City, where he carried on the wholesale and retail painting business for fifteen years. At the expiration of that time, having accumulated a competency, he returned to his native city of Newburgh in 1856, and thereafter engaged in no special business, but devoted his time and attention to public affairs, and to the support, direction and management of various local institutions and enterprises.

The zealous interest which he took in all public measures and enterprises affecting Newburgh caused him to be closely identified with the local history of the place for the fifteen years preceding his death. No measure which he thought would advance the prosperity of the place ever failed to receive his support, and the enterprises with

which he was connected were many and important. He entered public life as a member of Assembly from the Fourteenth District, of New York City, for the session of 1851. He was also elected a member of the Common Council of that city by the Republican party. After his return to Newburgh he became a member of the Board of Education, a Trustee of the Savings Bank and a Director of the Quassaick Bank. He was Mayor of the city from March, 1866, to March, 1870, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Robert Sterling. In 1868 he was elected the delegate from his Congressional district to the Chicago Republican convention which nominated General Grant to the Presidency, of whom he was always a warm friend and admirer. Upon the occasion of President Grant's visit to Newburgh August 7, 1869, he was the special guest of Mayor Clark, at whose hospitable home he was entertained, and who delivered the address of welcome at Washington's Headquarters. At the time of his death Mr. Clark was president of the Board of Water



HON. MICHAEL DOYLE.

PHOTO. BY MAPES.

Commissioners, president of the Newburgh and Midland Railway Company, a member of the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, and was filling several other positions of honor and trust. He was the virtual founder of Woodlawn Cemetery; he



HON. GEORGE CLARK.

selected the site, purchased the land and had it surveyed, laid out and adorned, and at the time of his demise owned a large part of it. One of the most successful enterprises of the kind in the country, it must ever stand as a monument to his judgment and public spirit.

During his residence in New York City he was a member and a trustee of the Presbyterian Church in Twenty-third Street, of which the Rev. Dunlap Smith, D. D., was pastor, and after his removal to Newburgh he united with the First Presbyterian Church, and remained a devoted and faithful member till death.

In all the places of trust to which George Clark was called by his fellow citizens and associates, he was faithful to every obligation. He was painstaking to a remarkable degree in the execution of public trusts, doing his duty conscientiously, and without fear or favor. In his private relations he was a warm friend, and in his family a most devoted husband and father. Of him it may with great truth be said that he bore himself with dignity and self-respect in all the relations of life, and that his death was lamented as that of a firm friend in private life, a useful citizen, a faithful public officer, and one well worthy of being the first Mayor of Newburgh.

He died June 3, 1871. Flags were displayed at half-mast on buildings in the city and on vessels in the bay. The Common Council, the Board of Water Commissioners and the various other bodies to which he belonged passed memorials in his honor.

Mr. Clark married January 27, 1840, Augusta, daughter of Jason W. and Martha (Griffith) Rogers, of the Town of Montgomery, and granddaughter of Daniel Rogers, one of the first settlers on the Wallkill in that town. Her father served as a captain in the war of 1812. Her maternal grandfather was Robert Griffith, a sea captain and a native of Wales, who married Miss Peck, daughter of the gentleman after whom "Peck's Slip" was named. Crissy, his daughter, married Cadwallader Colden, and lived at Coldenham.

Robert, his son, grandfather of Mrs. Clark, settled in Orange County, two miles beyond Waiden, about 1795, and was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca Barnes, of whom were born six children, among them Martha, wife of Jason W. Rogers.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark were Mary Augusta, wife of T. Powell Townsend; George H., who at his death in 1888 was a practicing lawyer in Newburgh; Martha Louisa, who married Jonas Williams, of Newburgh, November 8, 1876, and died July 15, 1877; and Robert Sterling, who graduated at Princeton, in 1874, and died August 20, 1876.

HON. ROBERT STERLING, the second Mayor of Newburgh, was born in Ireland in 1814. When a boy of ten he came to this country with his parents, and resided in Newburgh upwards of forty years. At an early age he engaged in business as a gunsmith, but in 1843 he entered the clothing trade, and at the time of his death was the head of the largest establishment in that line in the city.

Mr. Sterling was closely identified with the prosperity of the place, and was always prominent in local affairs. For seven years he was trustee of the old village, and for two years he was the village president. He was pressed by his friends to take the Democratic nomination for Mayor at the first election under the city charter, but he declined to be considered a candidate. He was one of the Water Commissioners under the reorganization of the Board in 1869, and when his short term expired the following year, he was elected Mayor of the city. The people looked to him with confidence for a successful administration of public affairs.

But the seeds of disease had been sown, and only needed the excitement and labors attendant upon his new duties to ripen them to a



HON. ROBERT STERLING.

fatal issue. He died Saturday evening, April 30, 1870, at his residence in Liberty Street.

Mr. Sterling was also an officer in both the Newburgh Savings Bank and the Quassaick National Bank. Of the former he was Vice-president, and of the latter a Director at the time of his death.

In early life Mr. Sterling chose the wise path of a christian life, and united with the Presbyterian Church, then under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Johnston. At his death he was an elder in the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

In all these relations Mr. Sterling bore himself as a faithful and conscientious servant and upright citizen. He won and retained



DANIEL S. WARING

PHOTO. BY ATKINSON

through life the respect of his neighbors of all classes, and, in a larger measure than usually falls to the lot of a man always in active and, at times, heated political life, was the possessor of the personal esteem of those who most widely differed from him on questions of public policy.

He was liberal without ostentation, and there were not a few who had experienced at his hands that treatment which made his loss to them that of a sympathizing and helpful benefactor. While his death was a sad blow to a large family circle, the gap which his removal left in the business and official life of the city was wide and deep. The memory of Robert Sterling will long be treasured by the people of Newburgh as that of an upright citizen, a faithful magistrate and a generous neighbor.

DANIEL S. WARING, one of our most useful citizens, was born in the Town of Newburgh November 22, 1827. He remained at home on the farm till 1853, then embarking in the coffee and spice business in Brooklyn. In the year that Newburgh became a city he returned here and built a coffee and spice mill, which he operated for one year and then sold to N. B. Beede. He then entered the firm of D. S. & C. S. Lockwood, in the coal business, and in 1873 succeeded the Lockwoods in the proprietorship of the yard on Mailler's Dock. In 1888 he opened a coal yard at the corner of Broadway and Lake Street, which he still continues, in partnership with George S. Weller. His interest in the other yard he sold in 1889 to W. O. Mailler. The same year Mr. Waring became a large stockholder and trustee in the Kilmer Manufacturing Company.

He organized the Newburgh Ice Company in 1885, and is now sole proprietor. In 1890, in partnership with Messrs. L. M. Smith and

Robert Whitehill, he purchased the Walsh paper mill property, and commenced the manufacture of ice by the Pictet process on the premises. Mr. Waring was a stockholder and the Secretary of the Newburgh Highland Hotel Company, which erected the large building afterwards known as the "Baldwin House" and "The Leslie." He is a trustee of the Newburgh Savings Bank and a Director of the Highland National Bank. He represented the Third Ward in the Board of Supervisors in 1872, and again from 1874 to '85. On the death of Dr. Forsyth he was chosen President of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, which office he still holds. He is also an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Waring has given his aid and influence to many public movements, and does all he can to encourage the growth and prosperity of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade and its first President, and was annually re-elected till two years ago, when he declined in favor of Robert Whitehill. He has been foremost in all the good work the Board has accomplished, and rendered invaluable service in securing the removal to this city of the Kilmer Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Newburgh Real Estate Company, which purchased the Roe property between Grand and Montgomery Streets, now occupied by a number of handsome dwellings and Miss Mackie's large boarding school. He built a number of fine dwellings in Grand Street, and has otherwise dealt considerably in real estate. In 1891 Mr. Waring was appointed by Mayor Doyle an Alderman from the Third Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alderman Gibb. He was married in 1857 to Miss Phebe A. Moffat, of the Town of Blooming Grove, in this county, who died in 1889, leaving a son and a daughter.

CORNELIUS S. GIBB was the son and last surviving child of Samuel and Louisa Gibb, and was born in Newburgh, November 19, 1846. During his boyhood he attended the public schools, and after his graduation was variously employed as clerk and bookkeeper, and also learned the art of photography. For a time he was a resident of Amenia, Dutchess County, and there met and married Miss Eliza Reed. On the death of his father he formed a partnership with William W. Terwilliger and continued the undertaking business which his father had established on the corner of Smith and Fourth Streets, and was in that occupation at the time of his death (April 19, 1891), residing meanwhile in the house in which he was born, a house which had been the homestead of the family for over half a century.

He was a Republican from education, sincere in his convictions and earnest and unflinching in his work for the advancement of the interests of his party. And his party honored him by continuing him for twelve years in the office of Assessor and transferring him from that post, in 1887, to membership in the Board of Aldermen, and re-electing him in 1889,

and again only a few weeks before his death. His duties as Assessor were faithfully performed, and from the acquaintance



CORNELIUS S. GIBB.

with city affairs which he gained in their discharge he entered the Board of Aldermen fully equipped for the greater responsibilities which devolved upon him. With remarkable aptitude he became master of the city's laws and precedents, and earnest and active in promoting their observance and in advancing the interests of the people whom he served.

He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1870. That he was an active member of the order need not be stated. As in other relations in life, the energy of his nature was in the work which he was called to perform. During its continuance he held every post of distinction in Lodge and Chapter and was a member of the Com-



JAMES F. TEMPLETON.

mandery, and Noble of the Mystic Shrine in New York. He was also a member of the North River Lodge, Knights of Honor, and of Columbian Hose Company.

After a short service at Trinity M. E. Church, the remains of the deceased were interred, with Masonic honors, in Woodlawn Cemetery. His aged mother and his wife and four children survive him.

JAMES F. TEMPLETON has represented the Second Ward in the Board of Aldermen since 1888, having been re-elected by the Republican party in 1890. He was born in Wigtownshire, Scotland (where his ancestors had lived for many generations), June 28, 1845. He was reared in the Free Church of Scotland, and was educated in the excellent school connected with the church at Glenluce. His father being a master carpenter and builder, James learned the trade and worked under him till 1868, when he emigrated to America and settled at Newburgh.

In 1882 he formed a partnership with George Usher (Usher & Templeton), in the carpenter and building business. Their shop is at 32 Chambers Street. For nine years Mr. Templeton was a Trustee of the First Associate Reformed Church. He has been through all the chairs in Acme Lodge, I. O. O. F., and for two years past has filled the office of Secretary; he was twice elected to the Grand Lodge. He is a man of large and powerful frame, and in his early manhood took pleasure in Scottish games, at which he was very proficient. He won prizes at tournaments for throwing the hammer and putting the stone. It was he

who introduced curling in Newburgh. Mr. Templeton married Jessie, daughter of John McGregor, of the Town of New Windsor, and has two sons and two daughters.

JAMES COCHRANE, the President of the Common Council, is serving his seventh successive year as an Alderman from the First Ward, and is occupying the President's chair for the third time, having both preceded and succeeded the late President Wenzel. He is one of the most popular citizens of the town, and has never yet experienced a political defeat. He was born in the north of Ireland December 19, 1842, being the youngest of seven brothers, but one of whom besides himself left their native land. The oldest came to America before James, but the latter did so in early life, first becoming a farmer's boy a few miles from this city. Thirty years ago, in 1861, he moved into Newburgh, soon afterwards entering the U. S. Navy, in which he served during the closing years of the civil war—



HENRY B. LAWSON.

principally on the gunboat Eutaw, on the James River, on which Dr. J. D. Malone, of this city, was then surgeon. With this vessel he took part in the second attack on Fort Fisher, the successful one, and helped to fire one of the last guns discharged by the navy, in the taking of Fort Darling, which was among the closing events of the war.

Subsequently Mr. Cochrane became a cartman at Newburgh, but for twenty-two years past has carried on a large grocery business in Liberty Street, in a building owned by himself, his store being one of the best known in the city. As a merchant, he is highly successful. As a citizen, he is law-abiding, generous in aiding the unfortunate, and informed on public matters of local interest. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Orange Lake Club. Mr. Cochrane has uncommon strength in political circles. He married Martha, daughter of Samuel J. Hewitt, of Newburgh, and has one son, William H.



JAMES COCHRANE.

HENRY B. LAWSON, Alderman from the Second Ward, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., February 29, 1856. He is the son of Robert and Hannah (Budd) Lawson. Coming to Newburgh in 1862, he entered the public schools and passed through all the grades till he reached the Academy, but did

not complete the academical course. He learned the tobacconist trade with George M. Ross, and in 1879 commenced business on his own account, at 100 Broadway. Thence he removed to a better location, No. 7 Water Street, and conducted both a wholesale and retail business in tobacco and cigars. When he purchased the book,



EDWIN T. SMITH

stationery and news business of William H. Callahan at 55 Water Street, he conducted both stores.

A few years ago he disposed of these stores, and forming a partnership with George A. Embler, embarked in the grocery business at No. 12 Colden Street, and is now doing one of the largest retail trades in the city. The firm (Lawson & Embler) also owns the cigar, tobacco and news stand at 8 Colden Street.

In 1891 he was elected Alderman by the Republicans of the Second Ward by a majority of 229, and at the organization of the Council he was appointed chairman of the Fire Department Committee, and a member of the Sewer and Auditing Committees.

He married Jennie M. Brown, daughter of Charles G. Brown, of Newburgh, and they have one son.

EDWIN T. SMITH, Alderman from the Fourth Ward, is the second son of Lewis M. Smith, and was born in Newburgh, June 22, 1860. Upon leaving school he entered the office of the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company, where he has ever since remained. In 1891 he was elected secretary of the company.

Mr. Smith was elected to the Common Council in 1890 by the Democratic party. He is a member of Newburgh Council of the Royal Arcanum, Hudson River Lodge, F. & A. M., Highland Chapter and Hudson River Commandery; also of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, New York City. He is also an exempt fireman, having been a member of Ringgold Hose Company. He married Pauline, second daughter of F. W. Gerecke, of Newburgh, and they have two children—a son and a daughter.

HENRY RUDOLPH, Alderman from the Fourth Ward, was elected by the Republicans in 1891. His ward is usually Democratic, but Mr. Rudolph's popularity was so great as to secure his election over H. B. Beckman, who had been a member for a number of years. Mr. Rudolph came to Newburgh in 1880, with no means except a thorough knowledge of the baking business. He commenced business for himself in North Water Street in 1882, and now has a large and flourishing trade.

He was born in Germany in 1853. In 1870 he came to this country, and worked at his trade in New York City for several years.



HENRY RUDOLPH.

When he had accumulated sufficient capital, he started in business at Keyport, but lost all he had. Then it was he came to Newburgh, and his career here has been successful and honorable. He is President of the Turn Verein, a member of Leonard Steamer Company, and a Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Honor.



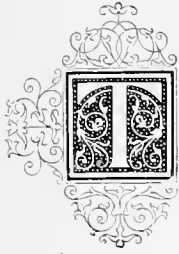


MONTGOMERY STREET—"HUDSON TERRACE"—LOOKING SOUTH FROM BROAD STREET



LANDER STREET—LOOKING SOUTH FROM SOUTH STREET.

THE CITY WATER WORKS.



THE source of the water supply is Washington Lake, a pretty sheet of water three and a third miles from the river, and at an elevation of 276 feet above it, the supply reaching the city by gravitation. It is a natural body, fed by countless internal springs and by an artificial connection with the Silver Stream. Its waters are clear, tasteless and odorless, as chemical analysis has proven, and need no filtering to make them palatable. Bright, pure and fresh, it has furnished the drinking water of the population for nearly forty years, and a more healthful community than ours does not exist. The lake covers about 140 acres, and has a storage capacity of 300,000,000 gallons.

Its natural outlet for nearly a mile is subterranean. Close by the lake the water tumbles into the "Swallow Hole," the entrance to a natural, rocky underground passage, not to be seen again till it gushes out of the "Trout Hole Spring," around which a reservoir of masonry has been constructed. From this point the water is conducted in mains into the city. The effect of the subterranean passage is to purify, and in warm weather to cool the water, and altogether it is a remarkable provision of Nature. There is also a main leading directly to the lake, so that the Trout Hole Reservoir may easily be cleaned whenever desirable. The level of the Trout Hole is 44 feet below the lake, and 232 above the river. It is the usual practice to use the water from the Trout Hole in Summer, and directly from the lake at other times. The supply is abundant for all purposes, and by the intervention of water motors it is also used to run light machinery. Mains extend through all the populated streets, and the extension of the works keeps pace with the growth of the city. Over 6,000 feet of iron pipe was laid in 1888; 7,662 feet in 1889, and 12,301 feet in 1890, with all necessary valves and hydrants thereon.

There are in all about 30 miles of water mains, varying in size from 4 inches to 24 inches. Newburgh has about 37 miles of streets within its corporate limits, showing that the diffusion of the water supply is unusually large.

In 1883 a high-service reservoir was constructed in the northwestern part of the city at an elevation of 331 feet above the river, into which water is pumped from the mains. It supplies dwellings in its vicinity. A third reservoir is now building in Downing Park. All are formed of masonry, with cement bottoms, so that they can be kept clean.

As a protection against fire the water supply is invaluable. In most parts of the city the natural water force is sufficient to throw a stream to the top of ordinary buildings. There are about three hundred fire plugs in the streets.

The construction of the works was commenced in 1853. Prior to that time the Cold Spring, on Clark Street, was the main supply for those who had not wells. The water was taken from a "penstock" in Liberty Street, at Dunlap's brewery, and conducted in logs down Ann, Colden, Water and Smith Streets. These works were constructed about 1817, after the village trustees had purchased the Cold Spring from Jonathan Hasbrouck, Eli Hasbrouck, George Gardner and the Mackin heirs for \$3,650. In 1821 the trustees purchased, for \$450, the Ritchie lots in the vicinity of Grand and Third Streets, which were covered by a pond fed by a spring. Logs conducted the water through the streets. Later, an additional source of supply was found on the land of William P. C. Smith, and a reservoir was built there. It was situated on Liberty Street near the residence of the late Rev. Dr. John Johnston. In 1829 the Ritchie lots were sold by the village for \$4,715, and the pond was filled up. When Third Street was opened the spring (which was between Grand and Liberty Streets), was arched over, and its waters now enter the sewer.

The Cold Spring is still owned by the city. Its outlet flows through St. George's Cemetery.

The present water works have cost \$554,544.79. For the year 1854 water rents amounted to \$8,369; in 1890 the receipts were about \$40,000. The expenditures last year were:

Construction and repairs.....	\$12,018 80
Pumping and high service.....	3,322 02
Contingent.....	6,973 98
Interest on bonds.....	14,560 00
Sinking fund.....	2,000 00
Reservoir improvements.....	2,063 02
Refunded taxes.....	41 00
	<hr/>
	\$40,078 82



WILLIAM CHAMBERS—Superintendent of the Water Works.

The bonded debt is \$286,000. The Water Board cares for its own debt, and furnishes water very cheaply, far below the average cost in most cities. The following is the scale of rates:

Front of Building,	One Story.	Two Stories.	Three Stories.	Four Stories.
0 to 18 feet	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00
19 to 22 "	5.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
23 to 27 "	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
28 to 32 "	7.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
33 to 37 "	8.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
38 to 42 "	9.00	11.00	12.00	13.00
43 to 50 "	10.00	12.00	13.00	14.00

Special low rates are given to manufactories and others using steam engines, as the policy of the city is to encourage manufacturing by every means in its power.

The Board of Water Commissioners is at present constituted as follows: Robt. Huddelson, President; Tilden H. Wilson, James McCord, Friend W. Perkins, William H. Smith. William Chambers, Superintendent of Works and Secretary of the Board. The Commissioners are elected by the people, and serve for a term of five years. They have full control of the works and report annually to the Common Council. The following is a list of citizens who have been members of this Board:

Beckman, Horatio B. 1876-78	McCann, Henry. 1886-90
Clark, George. 1866-71	Moshier, George. 1884-89
Carson, William W. 1872-78	McCord, James. 1887-
Chapman, Joseph H. H. 1875-80	Perkins, Friend W. 1891-
Crane, James M. 1885-91	Root, Charles. 1876-79
Doyle, Michael. 1883-88	Scott, Francis. 1866-71
Gerard, Franklin. 1871-75	Shafer, J. D. 1866-69
Gerecke, Frederick W. 1879-84	Shaw, E. K. 1875-76, 1882-87
Huddelson, Robert. 1888-	Smith, Lewis M. 1875-76
Kimball, Samuel G. 1873-77	Smith, William H. 1890-
Lawson, William C. 1878-83	Sterling, Robert. 1868-70
Leonard, Chancey M. 1869-72	Townsend, Timothy. 1871-75
Lockwood, Charles S. 1881-86	Van Nort, John F. 1870-75
Mailler, William O. 1877-82	Wilson, Tilden H. 1889-
Wyckoff, William. 1869-72	

SUPERINTENDENTS OF WATER WORKS.

Allard, N. W. 1869-70	Miller, William C. 1851-90
Boynton, Edward C. 1874-81	Rogers, Daniel T. 1866
Clark, Leander, jr. 1866-68	Royce, Charles B. 1870-73
Chambers, William. 1891-	

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Superintendent of the Water Works, was born in County Down, Ireland, May 15, 1822. His father's name was Samuel, and his mother's, Jane McCord; William was their first born. When he was but two years old his parents emigrated from Belfast to Newburgh. The lapse of sixty-five years has not effaced the memory of scenes and events in Newburgh in his early childhood, and he can relate many reminiscences of Newburgh at that early period in strange contrast with the present times. Mr. Chambers recollects crossing the river in 1827 on a ferry horse-boat named the "Caravan," which was propelled by horses; in 1828 he saw the first steam ferry boats, "Jack Downing" and "Post Boy," and in 1830 the first steamboat owned and run from Newburgh, the "Baltimore."

His first schooldays were passed at a private school; at that time the public school accommodations were insufficient for the population. In 1829 the High school was built, and opened for scholars in 1830; this school was very popular and inviting in its day. It had long been needed, and its capacity was promptly filled. He went to this school from its opening until 1832, when his school days ended in Newburgh. His parents attended the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. John Johnston, pastor, of which his mother was a member. His father was a carman; the village archives of 1832 record the names of Samuel Chambers and five others licensed to do all the carting of the village. Wood was then exclusively used in dwellings for fuel; the day of coal and coal stoves had not arrived. The farmer with his load of wood, and the man with buck and saw, were prominent characters daily seen on the streets. He, like most all sons, inherited his politics from his father, and religious beliefs from his mother; early education and impressions were enduring; this is why he is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. When the Asiatic cholera was epidemic in this country, in 1832, his father was the first victim of the destroyer in Newburgh; he was attacked in the evening and died the next day at noon, August 28. This bereavement soon made a change for William. It left his mother with five children to care and provide for, and with financial circumstances inadequate to the responsibility.

When ten years old he went to live with a farmer in the Town of Warwick and learn the art and science of husbandry. In those days to be a farm boy was to labor; labor was the rule, leisure the exception. But he was fortunate in his new home with strangers; the wife



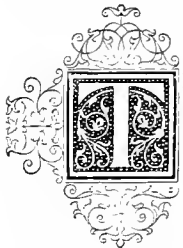
WASHINGTON LAKE.

was a Christian woman, and treated the lad with the kindness of a mother. On the Sabbath after church, they all read chapters in the Bible, repeated the Lord's prayer, and recited the catechism. The change from village association and influence to farm life, when so young, was by Providence favorably compensated for by a physical and moral development for health and longevity. In 1846, when 24 years of age, he began seriously to anticipate the future, and was inspired to change for a higher vocation. At that time he was acquainted with a school teacher at Edenville—a popular instructor and Methodist exhorter. He was a good Samaritan in word and deed; by his good council and influence Mr. Chambers acquired the qualification and commission to become a school teacher, and while his memory lasts will owe him affectionate gratitude. He taught school for three years (1847-49) first in the Town of Wawayanda, and next at Salisbury Mills. January 4, 1849, he married Hannah J. Case, of Wawayanda. After leaving the schoolroom he was clerk for Van Allen & Son, at Salisbury Mills; the father was postmaster, and the son station agent for the railroad; they also kept a store and operated a paper mill and a cotton factory. The Newburgh Branch of the Erie Railway commenced running trains to Newburgh January 8, 1850. Through business relations with Newburgh station officials, he received a clerkship at Newburgh station. He was in the Erie Railway

service ten years, from 1850 to 1861. The last two years he was station agent, and then resigned for another change.

When the "War of the Rebellion" commenced, his two and only brothers, John and James, enlisted in the Union army, and he voluntarily sent a substitute before drafting began. He accepted a position as bookkeeper with James Bigler, in the lumber and timber and saw mill business, and was with him 18 years, from 1861 to 1878, both as clerk and co-partner. The business was a very large one, and for a term of years Mr. Chambers' annual salary was five thousand dollars. In 1879 he was elected an Alderman from the Second Ward by 257 majority. In 1881-82 he was with J. P. Andrews at Buffalo, who had a contract for masonry with the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Co. in building their road through the city of Buffalo. On his return to Newburgh he was appointed by Postmaster Joseph M. Dickey to be Deputy Postmaster, and served from April 1, 1883, to 1887. March 9, 1891, he was appointed by the Board of Water Commissioners to be Superintendent of the Water Works and Secretary of the Board. Mr. Chambers has three sons and two daughters. His son William C. is Deputy Postmaster, Albert N. is a member of the firm of P. Delany & Co., proprietors of the Newburgh Steam Boiler Works, and James L. is a book-keeper at Ferry & Napier's hat factory.

HEALTH.



THE sanitary affairs of the city are in charge of the Board of Health. It is independent of the control of the Common Council, and has power to enforce the provisions of its excellent sanitary code. It has always been a highly intelligent and efficient body. Its members are appointed by the Mayor. The Health Officer is a salaried physician. The duties of the Board take a wide range, and its work is of inestimable value. Its recommendations to other municipal bodies are invariably followed, and all its acts have the co-operation of the people.

The sanitary arrangements are as complete as possible, and considered with the naturally healthy situation of the city, we have a combination of favorable conditions. The sloping nature of the land on which the city is built allows thorough sewerage and drainage. It is difficult for any place to obtain good sewerage if built on land that has a level surface. In such localities sewers may be and are constructed, and if they do their work at all, they do it sluggishly and inefficiently. The great majority, even if not all, epidemics and scourges which sweep off their victims by the hundreds and thousands—often designated "visitations of God"—are attributed to the want of, or imperfect, sewerage. Happily Newburgh is so situated that it needs no artificial means to force running water through its sewers, or to wash its streets and gutters. Nature takes this work upon herself here, and does it well. There is no stagnant water—neither puddle nor frog pond—anywhere within the limits.

Nearly all the streets are sewered, with one or more basins at the intersections of streets to collect surface water. The gutters are curbed, sagged and paved. Vaults are not allowed in streets where sewers are, and no poultry nor cows can be harbored.

Inspections are made whenever nuisances are reported. The Health Officer makes the inspection and reports to the Board of Health. If nuisances exist a notice is served upon the owner or occupant of the premises, ordering him to abate or remove it. If this order is disregarded the Board makes the abatement and charges all expenses upon the estate. Defective house drainage, cesspools, sources of drinking

water, and contagious diseases are controlled by the Board; and it also has power to compel those living near a sewer to connect their drains with it. No house offal is allowed to be thrown into the street. The Street Superintendent's department removes all ashes on stated days of the week. The streets are cleaned by the abutters, the city removing the collected heaps of sweepings. The business streets are cleaned three times a week, and the others twice a week. Garbage is removed by contractors in closed tank-wagons.

For the year 1887 the whole number of deaths was 363. Of these 51 were seventy years old and over, 38 were seventy-five years old and over, 24 were eighty and over, 3 were ninety and over, 1 was ninety-seven, and one was one hundred and two years old.

In 1888 the number of deaths was 469 (22 being by violence). Of these, 61 were seventy years old and over, 44 were seventy-five and over, and 33 were eighty and over.

In 1889 there were 474 deaths, including those by violence. Of these, 73 were seventy years old and over, 46 were seventy-five and over, 20 were eighty and over, 10 were eighty-five and over, 1 was ninety-three, and 1 was ninety-four.

The country about Newburgh is a great health resort, and harbors thousands of boarders in Summer. Many gentlemen who have retired from business elsewhere have come to this beautiful and healthful place to spend their declining years, while others doing business in New York have their country seats here.

N. P. Willis, in the introductory chapter to "Out-doors at Idlewild," (1855) says:

"To many the most essential charm of Highland Terrace, however (as a rural residence in connection with life in New York), will be the fact that it is the nearest accessible point of complete inland climate. Medical science tells us that nothing is more salutary than change from the seaboard to the interior, or from the interior to the seaboard; and between these two climates the ridge of mountains at West Point is the first effectual separation.

"The raw winds of the coast, so unfavorable to some constitutions, are stopped by this wall of cloud-touching peaks, and, with the rapid facilities of communication between salt and fresh air, the balance can be adjusted without trouble or inconvenience, and as much

taken of either as is found healthful or pleasant. The trial of climate which the writer has made for a long summer, in the neighborhood of these mountainous hiding-places of electricity, the improvement of health in his own family, and the testimony of many friends who have made the same experiment, warrant him in commending it as a peculiarly salutary and invigorating air." Then, addressing a certain class, he adds:

"For those who have their time in some degree at their own disposal—who have competent means of luxurious independence—who have rural tastes and metropolitan refinements rationally blended—who have families which they wish to surround with the healthful and elegant belongings of a home, while at the same time they wish to keep pace with the world, and enjoy what is properly and only enjoyable in the stir of cities—for this class, the class as we have said before of leisure, refinement and luxury—modern and recent changes are preparing a new theory of what is enjoyable in life. It is a mixture of city and country, with a home in the country. And the spot with the most advantages for the first American trial of this new combination, is, we venture confidently to record, the Highland Terrace, encircled in the extended arm of the mountains above West Point."

The Board of Health is at present constituted as follows: Mayor Michael Doyle, President *ex-officio*; Chas. H. Doughty, *William C. Lawson, Charles Mapes, Samuel C. Mills, John Deyo, M. D., William T. Hilton. James Gordon, M. D., Health Officer; D. J. Coutant, Clerk.

The following citizens have been member of the Board of Health:

Cameron, William F. 1882-89	Kimball, Samuel G. 1867-68
Carson, William W. 1882-87	Lawson, William C. 1860-91
Comstock, Stephen S., M. D. 1866	Lockwood, D. S. 1887-91
Church, Samuel P., M. D. 1868-69	Mapes, Charles. 1878-82, 1883-91
Callahan, W. H. 1873-78, 1882-83	Marsh, Edward J. F. 1883-85
Crissey, Gilbert R. 1881-82	McCann, Alex. part of 1873
Decker, Charles N. 1867-69	Mills, Samuel C. 1880-91
Deyo, Nathaniel, M. D. 1871-80	Moffat, David H. 1866-67
Deyo, John, M. D. 1882-91	Schoonmaker, John. 1885-88
Doughty, Charles H. 1890-91	Scott, Francis. 1867-68
Garner, Henry. 1888-90	Smith, Lewis M. 1880-81
Heard, John S., M. D. 1867-83	Tice, Charles W. 1860-70
Hilton, William T. 1891-	Townsend, William. 1860-80
Jones, Hiram A. 1860-67	Van Nort, John F. 1869-72

HEALTH OFFICERS.

Deyo, John, M. D. 1880-82	Montfort, R. V. K., M. D. 1866-69
Fenton, John W., M. D. 1870-71	Stone, M. C., M. D. 1878-80
Gordon, James, M. D. 1872-76, 1882-91	

Health Officer in 1891, James Gordon, M. D.

PHYSICIANS.

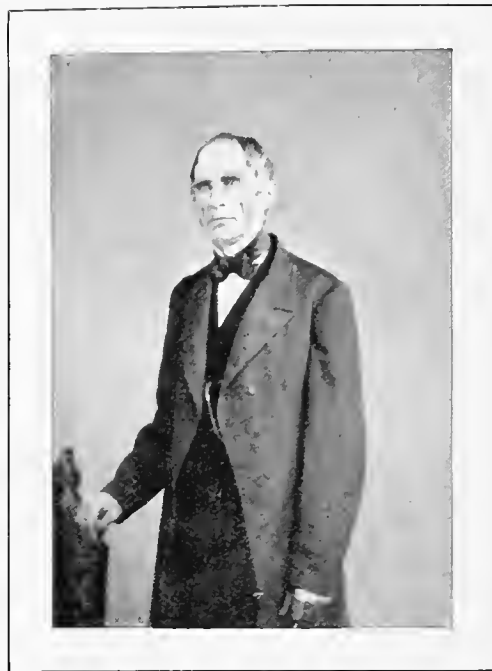
The number of physicians in the city is thirty-five, as follows: A. E. Adams, Peter M. Barclay, James G. Birch, Elman H. Borst, Miss Sarah A. Clock, F. S. Cole, John Deyo, Agnes R. Dickson, Smith Ely, Gustav Gartzmann, W. Stanton Gleason, James Gordon, Louis E. Hanmore, Louis A. Harris, John T. Howell, Frank A. Jacobson, William Jones, A. V. Jova, R. J. Kingston, Joseph Kittel, J. D. Malone, Jerome A. Maubey, John J. Mitchell, R. V. K. Montfort, Henry F. Nichols, James E. O'Malley, L. G. Roberts, M. C. Stone, Senan L. Sweeney, S. F. Teed, Thomas L. Ward, L. Y. Wiggins, Henry Wilson, H. E. Winans, C. N. Woolley.

DR. ELIAS PECK was descended from William Peck, one of the founders of the New Haven colony in the Spring of 1638. With his wife, Elizabeth, and his son Jeremiah, William emigrated from England to this country, with Governor Eaton, Rev. John Davenport and others, in the ship *Hector*, arriving at Boston from London June 26, 1637. Dr. Peck's ancestors continued to reside in New England until the year 1804, when his father, Abraham Peck, and Anna, his wife, migrated from Greenwich, Conn. (which had been their home for several generations), to Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., and purchased what is now known as the Benedict Farm, on which Elias was born in 1806.

At the age of 12 his parents removed to Kentucky, and his boyhood from that period was spent in that State. Soon after arriving an epidemic, known locally as milk sickness, prevailed and both parents contracted the malady and died. At this early age (14 years) Elias was thrown on his own resources. He succeeded in securing the educational advantages that the common schools and academy af-

forded, and commenced reading medicine with Dr. Beach, of New York, at the age of 20. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, and settled in Newburgh in 1833.

In the same year he married Catherine I. Millard, of New York City, and his long life of usefulness is well known by the older Newburghers. His efforts were expended in relieving suffering, and the poor of this city ever found in him a friend whose best years were



ELIAS PECK, M. D.

spent in promoting their welfare. After a successful life, measured by 32 years of active professional work, he died in July, 1865. Three children survive him: Thomas M. and John E., of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Catherine A., of New York City.

WILLIAM A. M. CULBERT, M. D., was born in New York City November 4, 1822, where during his earlier years he resided. His father, John Culbert, settled in New York soon after the Revolution, and for almost half a century was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Dr. Culbert was a graduate of both the Academic and Medical Departments of the University of the City of New York, and pursued a post-graduate course in the former, after receiving his degree of B. A., and entered the latter from the office of his preceptor, Dr. Valentine Mott, then the most noted surgeon in the world and Professor of Surgery in the University. Dr. Culbert, early in his professional life, espoused the principles of homœopathy, and settled in practice in Newburgh in the Fall of 1847, where he remained until his death.

Carefully educated, possessed of an unusually clear and logical mind, fully alive to every advance in his profession and allowing no one dogma to fetter his judgment—he was a physician in the broadest sense of the term. Ever true to the interests of his patients, Dr. Culbert soon won and maintained to the time of his death the reputation of an accurate diagnostician, an independent thinker and an unusually practical and successful prescriber.

Dr. Culbert was married October 12, 1852, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Robert and Louisa A. Powell, and grand-daughter of Thomas Powell, who was then in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age.

Besides occupying the position of an intelligent and successful physician in the community in which he passed so many years of his

*Died July 29, 1891.

life, Dr. Culbert was also recognized as a leading citizen, performing in a plain, modest, dignified and courteous manner the various social duties that devolved upon him.

His patient, earnest effort in the interest of health, his devotion to the suffering, his rare good judgment which seldom failed in



W. A. M. CULBERT, M. D.

effecting prompt relief, his gentleness, his honesty—all these qualities endeared him in the hearts of many until he ceased to be looked upon as a physician merely upon duty bent, and was held in esteem as a friend. This place which he won, this honor in which he was held, this solicitude which the whole city expressed during his illness, are so many evidences that he possessed a rare quality of manhood. Besides his widow he left one son, Francis Ramsdell. Dr. Culbert died November 10, 1890.

NATHANIEL DEYO, M. D. The result of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV of France, was that rather than conform to the established religion, four hundred thousand Protestants—among the most industrious, the most intelligent, and the most religious of the nation, quitted France and took refuge in Holland, England and America, while the persecution, which preceded the revocation led many to anticipate the event by leaving the country. Among the latter class were Louis du Bois, Christian Doyau, Abraham Hasbroug, André le Febvre, Jean Hasbroug, Pierre Doyau, Louis Beviere, Anthoine Crispel, Abraham du Bois, Hugo Frere, Isaac du Bois and Simon le Febvre, who, escaping from France to Holland, and thence coming to America located in the Summer of 1677 in the province of New York, on a tract of 36,000 acres, in what is now the County of Ulster, to which they gave the name of New Paltz, by which it is still known.

Multiplying in their new home their children went forth to found others, permeating the social life and indoctrinating the religious sentiment of settlements around them—sending their sons into the councils of the State and to the battle-fields of the Nation in all its stages of development and perpetuation. Interesting and valuable as would

be the study of this multiplication and dispersion, which has now covered a period of over two hundred years, our purpose is to note simply the career of a single member of one of its branches—that of Nathaniel Deyo, a lineal descendant of Christian Doyau, whose life-work was performed, as was that of many other descendants of the ancient refugees of New Paltz, as a citizen of Newburgh.

Nathaniel Deyo was born in that portion of the Paltz now called Gardiner, Ulster County, May 14, 1817. His father, Jonathan D. Deyo, was a farmer. His mother, Mary Hardenbergh Deyo, was a DeWitt, niece of Simeon DeWitt, Geographer of the Army of the Revolution, and also of Mary DeWitt, the wife of General James Clinton, the mother of DeWitt Clinton. After finishing an academic course at the Montgomery Academy, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Daniel N. Deyo, at New Paltz; subsequently continued his studies with Dr. Peter Millsbaugh, of Montgomery, and matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, receiving his degree from that institution in 1838.

Dr. Deyo began the practice of his profession at Marlborough, Ulster County, and continued there until 1843. During the Winter of 1843-44 he attended lectures within the venerable walls of his *Alma Mater*, at Philadelphia, and on his return to his native State located at Newburgh, where he continued practice until his last illness. He died January 21, 1881.

His career as a physician was of the most successful character, his practice including a very large number of our most substantial citizens, which, taxing his physical energies to the utmost, no doubt hastened his death. His professional attainments gave him the confidence of the community, and his fellow physicians consulted him with great frequency in difficult cases. With these attainments he possessed a genial disposition and a ready tact, which made his presence welcome in the sick room, and endeared him to a large circle of friends.



NATHANIEL DEYO, M. D.

Dr. Deyo was a member of the Orange County Medical Society, and also of the Board of Health of the City of Newburgh from 1870 to 1879, and was one of the founders and the first President of Cedar Hill Cemetery. He married in 1840 Miss Cornelia Bruyn DuBois,

daughter of Louis DuBois, and grand-daughter of Colonel Louis DuBois of the 5th New York Continental Regiment of the Revolutionary Army. Colonel DuBois was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of New York in 1775, and also a delegate to the Provincial Congress which met later in the same year.

The surviving children of Dr. Nathaniel Deyo and Cornelia Bruyn DuBois, his wife, are Evelina, wife of M. C. Belknap; Robert E., Nathaniel DuBois, John Van Zandt and Cornelia A., wife of D. D. Sherman.

LEWIS YOUNG WIGGINS was born June 1, 1825, near Otisville, Orange County, N. Y. His grandfather, William, emigrated from the north of Ireland and resided first at Hempstead, L. I., and afterwards in the Town of New Windsor, where his son Stephen was born. When Stephen reached manhood he and his father jointly pur-



L. Y. WIGGINS, M. D.

chased a large farm lying south of Otisville, and moved thereto. Stephen married Olive Jillett, of Otisville, daughter of a French Huguenot; Lewis Young Wiggins was a child of that union. When he was a lad of five his parents moved to a farm in the Town of Newburgh opposite the Middlehope M. E. Church, remaining there two years; during which time Lewis attended school at Balmville. Then returning with the family to the old farm near Otisville he attended school there till he was fifteen, and then taught the same school himself for one term in the Summer. The following Winter he became a pupil again, but the next year he taught in the Town of Minisink, and subsequently in the Town of Wallkill, then again at Otisville and last a school near Bloomingburgh. In the meantime he had begun to read medicine in the evenings in the office of Dr. Cook, of Otisville, and in the Winter of 1843-44 he attended the lectures at the Albany Medical College. Being dependent solely upon his own endeavors for the means of acquiring his professional education, the following Summer found him again teaching school in the day time and studying medicine under Dr. Cook's oversight at night. The next Winter (1844-45) he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and the next Summer taught school in that city and also studied under the preceptorship of Dr. Valentine Mott,

the leading surgeon of his time. The following Winter he again attended the medical college, and received his diploma in 1846, when he had arrived at the age of 21. Dr. Wiggins, however, continued his studies at the hospitals, and took up his permanent residence in New York. He opened an office at the corner of Wooster and Houston Streets, and had a drug store in connection therewith. While he continued in New York Dr. Wiggins' relations with Dr. Mott and his son-in-law, Dr. Van Buren, were very intimate, and most of their night calls were turned over to him. The instruction and encouragement he received from these eminent men were of priceless value.

In 1847 Dr. Wiggins married Mary Cornell, of New York, the sister of J. B. and W. W. Cornell, the well-known iron men. His residence in Newburgh began in 1855, when he opened an office and drug-store in Colden Street. He immediately acquired a high standing in the profession, having great repute for surgical ability. Dr. George Brown, who then had the largest practice in the city, employed him in one hundred and sixty cases to perform difficult operations in child-birth. During the forty-five years he has been a physician he has always done the best he could for suffering humanity, and how many of the first accents of the living and the last farewells of the dying have fallen upon his ear! Between ten and eleven thousand infants have passed through his hands into this breathing world. He has been indefatigable in his devotion to the interests of his patients and skillful in the treatment of complicated diseases; sympathetic with the suffering, his aid has been given as willingly to the penniless as to those abundantly able to compensate him. For thirty-two years he was the physician to the Alms House, and an esteemed advisor of the Board; and since the completion of the West Shore Railroad he has been the resident surgeon. As a citizen he has large property interests and has concerned himself in whatever was for the municipal advantage, not holding aloof from his fellows nor confining him-



JOHN J. MITCHELL, M. D.

self exclusively to his professional field; his interest grasps every worthy topic of the day, and his cheery greetings and bright conversations are the characteristics of a man of simple manners and comprehensive mind. His first wife having died, Dr. Wiggins married

Mary E. Olmstead, of Delaware County, by whom he has two sons, Dr. Levi O. and Charles L., both of whom have adopted their father's profession.

SMITH ELY, M. D., is the son of Moses and Eliza (Coleman) Ely, and has been a resident of Newburgh since he was nine years old, at which time his parents moved from Washingtonville, Orange County, where he was born. After having graduated at the ordinary establishments of intermediate education, he entered the French institute of Prof. Alzamora, and afterwards studied medicine first in the office of Dr. Charles Drake, and subsequently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and at the Vermont Medical College. After graduating he became one of the resident physicians at the Emigrants' Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y., and afterward made several voyages as surgeon on the steamer Franklin between New York and Havre. In further pursuance of his studies he passed two winters in the schools and hospitals of London and Paris. Thus equipped he finally settled in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Drake, of Newburgh, and ever since he has had a large and most successful practice. He is devoted to his profession, and is recognized as skillful in the diagnosis and treatment



SMITH ELY, M. D.

of diseases and as a surgeon of high standing. Dr. Ely was a member of the Board of Education from 1876 to 1880. He is now a member of the New York State Medical Society and of the Orange County Medical Society. He married Gertrude, daughter of Charles W. Hardy, of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1870.

JOHN JAMES MITCHELL, M. D., is the son of the Rev. John Sheffield Mitchell, D. D., of Block Island, R. I., and Alice Trask, of Exeter, N. Y. He was born at Cortlandville, N. Y., July 8, 1834. The family is of Puritan ancestry. His father was a direct descendant of Thomas Mitchell, who settled in Block Island, R. I., and bought one-fourth of one original share of the Island in 1677. This

Thomas Mitchell was the eldest son of Experience Mitchell, who came to America in 1623 in the ship Ann, which was the second boat to arrive at the Plymouth Colony after the Mayflower, which came in 1620. His

grandmother, Ruth Sheffield, was directly related to John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Mulgrave, of England, whose tomb occupies a prominent position in Westminster Abbey. Dr. John J. Mitchell spent eight years of his early life in Baltimore, Md. Had his preliminary education there, and in New York and New Haven, Conn. Began the study of medicine with Dr. C. C. Foote, of New Haven. Entered the New York Medical College in 1854, and was there under

the instruction of Drs. Fordyce Barker, E. R. Peaslee, J. Murray Carnochan, Ogden Doremus and others, and graduated in 1857. Received the appointment of city physician for the Eastern District of Brooklyn after his graduation, which he retained until his removal to New York City in 1859. Settled in 50th Street near Beekman Hill. He married, in June, 1863, Philena B.,

daughter of Norman Rose, Esq., of Schuyler's Lake, six miles from Richfield Springs, N. Y. Dr. Mitchell occupied the chair of chemistry in the New York Homœopathic Medical College for several years, until his removal to Newburgh in 1869. In 1883 he was elected President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and delivered the annual address before that body in the capitol at Albany, February 13, 1883. He has two children, Edgar Ormsby, born in New York City, educated at Phillips (Exeter) Academy and Harvard University, and a graduate of Harvard Medical College in 1891; and Marion Mitchell, who was born in Newburgh.



JAMES GORDON, M. D.



J. D. MALONE, M. D.

DR. JAMES GORDON, who has faithfully served our city in the capacity of Health Officer for about fifteen years, was born in the North of Ireland, in the Town of Hillsborough, within ten miles of Belfast. He came to this city in 1857, before he had reached his majority, for the purpose of visiting friends; but he afterwards concluded to remain here. For a time he attended the Newburgh Academy, and subsequently pursued a course of study at Port Edward Institute, in this State. After completing this course he taught in public schools in New Jersey for two years. During the second year he took up the study of medicine, under Dr. Chattles, at Long Branch, New Jersey. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in 1866. After graduation he located in Newburgh in 1867, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city ever since, except for a period of about six months during the Winter of 1867 and Spring of 1868, while on a tour in the Old World spent mostly in visiting celebrated hospitals.

Dr. Gordon was brought up in the established or English Church, and from childhood was associated with the Sunday schools and church work in his native land. When he came to Newburgh he was received into membership in St. George's Church by letter. His membership with St. George's continued until St. Paul's Parish was founded, when he transferred his membership to that church, where he still belongs. He has been a member of the Vestry of this church, serving continuously since 1873.

Dr. Gordon was one of the organizers of the Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias in this city, and has also been a member of the Masonic fraternity for about twenty years. He has been an examining surgeon for pensions for the United States Government since

1868, and still holds that position. In 1872 he was appointed Health Officer for this city, and served till 1877. He was appointed again in 1882, and has served until the present time. As Health Officer he has always been deeply interested in every measure that would result in the sanitary well-being of the city and in the suppression of nuisances of every kind. Particularly has he taken an active interest in the building of sewers, and the abolishing of vaults and introducing of sanitary closets in the houses.

He married Nettie W. Johnston, of Washington, New Jersey, in 1872, and has one son and three daughters.

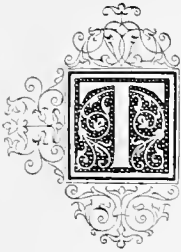
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**JOHN DUHIG MALONE, M. D.**, was born at Limerick, Ireland, November 8, 1841. At the age of ten he entered St. Munchin's College, Limerick, where he received his literary and classical education, and was graduated at the age of seventeen. His medical education was received at the Queen's University, Ireland, and at the hospitals in Dublin, Cork and Limerick. In the early part of 1863 he came to the United States, and shortly after was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy. He served in the Atlantic and Gulf fleets, and was in special service on the Canadian coast. In 1867, while on a leave of absence, he received the diploma of M. D. from Dartmouth College. In 1868 he was honorably discharged from the navy, and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Newburgh. In 1872 he married the daughter of the late Thomas Ryan. She died the following year, leaving a daughter. The doctor continues faithfully and skillfully to discharge the duties of a large practice, but occasionally, in the Summer months, finds rest and recreation in a trip to Europe.



RESIDENCE OF R. J. KINGSTON, M. D. 185 Grand Street.

# THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.



THE citizens of Newburgh are an exceedingly orderly and law-abiding people. The Palatines and their successors left us a heritage of morality and decorum that have been characteristic of the city till this day. The sentiment of the community frowns upon all unseemly conduct—drunkenness, disorder, blasphemy and lawlessness; we respect life and property and remember the Sabbath day. The normal tone of the municipality is on a high moral standard. Crime is not unknown here, but it is exceptional; usually peace and decency reign.

Order is preserved by a model police force. The same prudence, prescience and liberality manifested in other departments of municipal government are exemplified here. The force consists of twenty-two athletic men—a marshal, two sergeants, two roundsmen, sixteen patrolmen and a janitor. The headquarters are in First Street, in a three-story building apportioned into a court room, sitting room, office, sleeping rooms and cells. The force is divided into two reliefs, which are alternately six hours off and six hours on duty during the twenty-four. In reality a policeman is always on duty, for when not patrolling his beat he is at Headquarters, ready to respond to any call. They are liberally paid, neatly uniformed, and strict discipline is enforced. The company is thoroughly drilled, and when at the head of a procession no line of military can march better than our policemen. They are brave, courteous and faithful, the terrors of evil-doers and admiration of peaceable citizens. Besides guarding our homes and persons, by day and by night, they perform many other public services. A considerable number of night watchmen, regularly commissioned, and, though not all uniformed, possessing the powers of regular policemen, are also a great protection to property and help to the department.

The department is now constituted as follows:

MARSHAL,  
JAMES H. SARVIS.

James Maher, SERGEANTS, Eugene Moore.

Samuel Lozier, ROUNDSMEN, William F. Hannan.

PATROLMEN.

|                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Sergeant Maher's Relief.</i> | <i>Sergeant Moore's Relief.</i> |
| John Powers,                    | John Koch,                      |
| John McCracken,                 | Thomas R. Deputy,               |
| Rensselaer Ward,                | Thomas W. McEntyre,             |
| William J. Henderson,           | Charles Barton,                 |
| John Conyngham,                 | Patrick J. Glynn,               |
| Michael J. Oulton,              | William Rhynders.               |
| Alanson O. Topping,             | Watson Jerome,                  |
| Christopher Miles,              | John J. Darragh.                |

Clark B. Galatian, Special Police, Washington's Headquarters.

Janitor—George Robinson.

MARSHALS.

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Morgan, Alexander.....1866-69 | Forsyth, John W.....1874       |
| Goodrich, Alfred.....1870-71  | Bancroft, Robert C.....1875-86 |
| Chase, James T.....1872-73    | Sarvis, James H.....1887-91    |

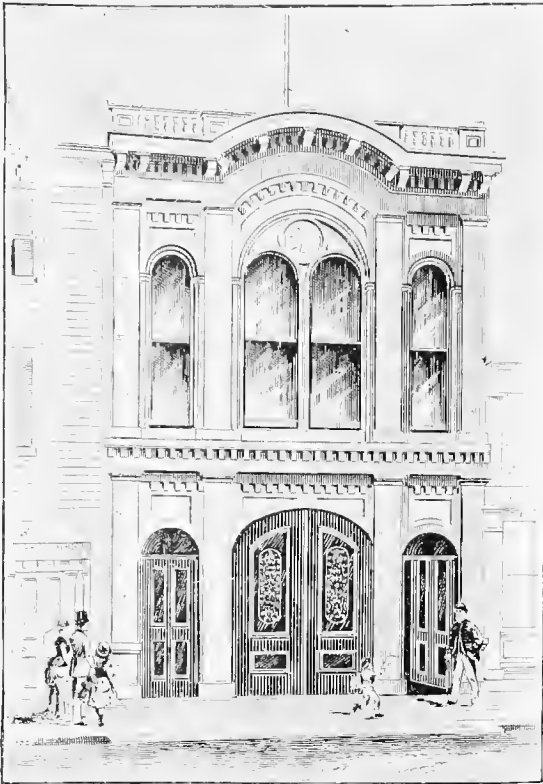
**JAMES H. SARVIS**, Chief of Police, came of a family long settled in the Town of Newburgh. His grandfather, John Sarvis, came from New Jersey before the present century and cleared up a farm at Fostertown; he lived 94 years. William Sarvis, the father of the Chief, was born and reared on the farm, and there also James H. was born May 4, 1840. His parents moved to Newburgh when he was about three years old. When he came of proper age he was sent to the Clinton Street school and afterwards to the High School. In 1855 he shipped on a sailing vessel that plied between Newburgh and Albany, and afterwards was on various sea-going vessels in the coasting trade. He became an expert seaman and navigator and was promoted to first mate and captain. In 1862 he was captain of the John R. Brick, a Hudson River sailing vessel, which position he relinquished in July of that year, and volunteered to go to the war with the Nineteenth Regiment. He served with it during its three months' service. He went out as a private but afterward was elected corporal. In 1863 he engaged with Benjamin B. Odell in the ice business, and continued with him as Superintendent till the Spring of 1887, when he was appointed by Mayor Odell to the command of the department of police. When the Seven-



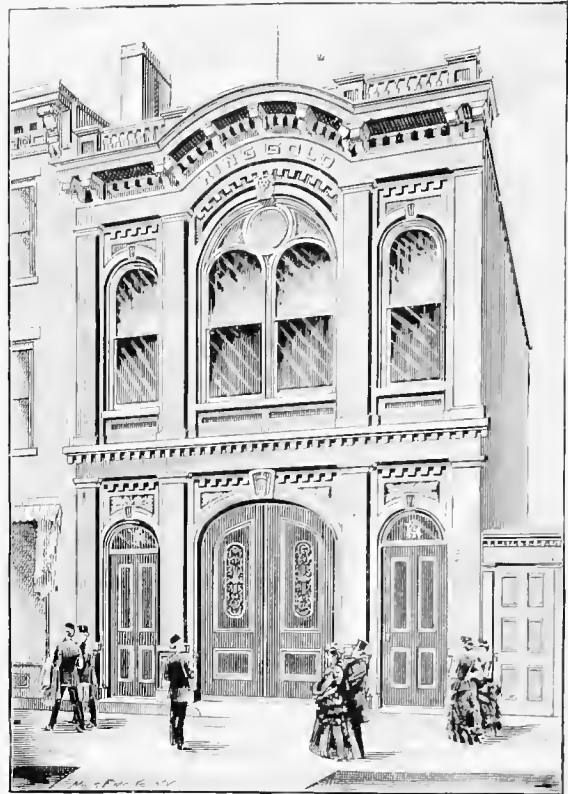
PHOTO BY MAPES.

JAMES H. SARVIS—Chief of Police

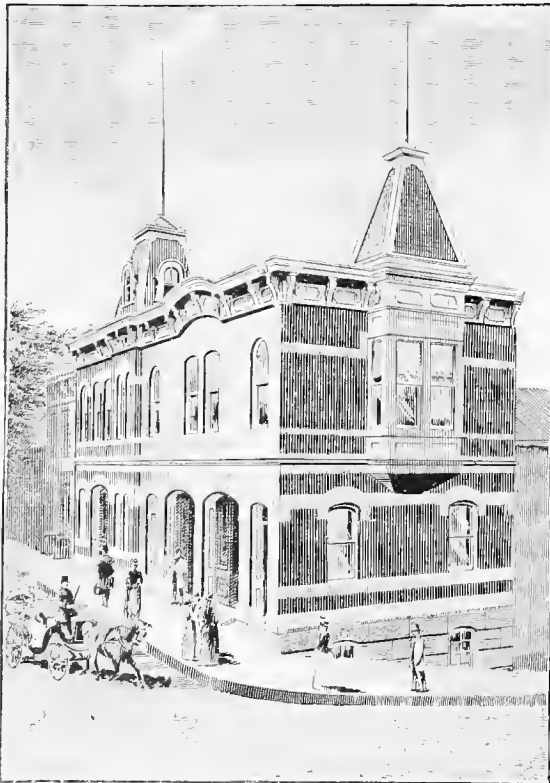
teenth Battalion of the National Guard was organized he became a member of Company E, and was elected corporal. He won the prize for the best marksman in the battalion, and was a member of the battalion team of marksmen which won the championship of the brigade. An ardent Republican, he was for many years an efficient worker in behalf of the local party, and for about twenty years a member of ward committees. He was complimented with the nomination for Supervisor of the First Ward, and in 1885 elected to the Board of Alms House Commissioners. On taking command of the police force he at once took measures to increase its efficiency; and during his administration it has been strengthened in numbers, and its discipline and system greatly improved. In 1889, by act of the Legislature, the salaries were increased. Marshal Sarvis is a good officer, prompt in detecting criminals, and rigid in enforcing law and order. He has been married twice; his first wife was Susan, daughter of Levi Vredenburgh, of Newburgh, who died in 1864, leaving four children; his present wife is Flora M., daughter of Samuel Bennett, of West Virginia, who has had three children.



BREWSTER HOOK AND LADDER CO., NO. 1 Broadway near Grand St.



RINGGOLD HOSE COMPANY, NO. 1-62 Cuden Street

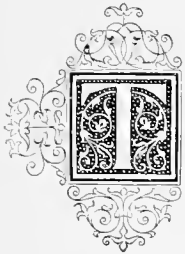


COLUMBIAN HOSE CO., NO. 2, and LAWSON HOSE CO., NO. 5.  
Montgomery Street, corner of Second Street.



CHAPMAN HOSE COMPANY, NO. 4-138 South Street.

# THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.



THE Newburgh volunteer fire department is one of the oldest in the State of New York. It has ever been conspicuous because of its efficiency. Its unrewarded service has been performed with skill and heroism, that have been of inestimable benefit to the city, as well as having brought honor to the members. From its earliest days, nearly one hundred years ago, and all through the years until now, the registry of the department has had enrolled on its pages men who have obtained honored places in business, the professions and in official service. Being composed of men of good character, in love with the service, prompt in answering duty's call, and careful in their government, the department has rightly won the admiration of the community.

The record of the department speaks for itself. It is not only one of the oldest, but it has not its superior among the volunteer departments of the State. The confidence born of this efficient service is manifested in the attitude of the insurance companies, and the low rates on which risks are taken on property within the limits of the city.

The present department consists of three steam fire engine companies, five hose companies and one hook and ladder company, namely: Brewster Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, C. M. Leonard Steamer Company No. 2, Highland Steamer Company No. 3, Washington Steamer Company No. 4, Ringgold Hose Company No. 1, Columbian Hose Company No. 2, Washington Heights Hose Company No. 3, Chapman Hose Company No. 4, Lawson Hose Company No. 5.



STARTING FOR A FIRE.

The membership of the department consists of one chief engineer, three assistant chief engineers; seventy-five members of each engine company, seventy-five members of the hook and ladder company,

and fifty of each hose company, making a total force of five hundred and fifty.

The engines are drawn by horses and have hose carts attached. The alarms are sounded by means of the Gamewell electric system, and are struck on the Union Church bell, the First Presbyterian



RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD TIMES.—Holding a Hydrant until the Boys Arrive.

Church bell, in the houses of the companies, at police headquarters and at the residence of the chief engineer. The boxes are located in all sections of the city. The system was adopted in 1889. The telephone has also been of service to the department. There are 276 fire plugs. The force of water, as has been stated, is sufficient for fire protection in most parts of the city without the intervention of the engines. The engine houses are all fine structures, and complete in their appointments. Each company has its parlors handsomely furnished. They are scenes of many social gatherings.

The Fire Department Fund is managed by representatives from the fire companies. The fund is derived from the receipts of foreign insurance companies for the benefit of local fire departments, and from the interest of such portion of the fund as may be invested. It is appropriated for the relief of disabled firemen and their families. It amounts to about \$20,000.

The Legislative act providing for the organization of a fire department in the Village of Newburgh was passed March 24, 1797, three years before the village was incorporated. The *Newburgh Packet*—the first newspaper printed in the village—in its issue of February 20, 1795, gives an account of a fire in the store of John McAuley and urges the necessity of having an "engine in town." This suggestion was probably soon after followed, for before the passage of the act, the citizens had already purchased an engine. The act specified two classes of firemen, "one to have the care, management, working and



using of the engine *now provided.*" the other class the bucket brigade, of which every house-holder was a member. The engine was probably purchased in 1796. The act defined the fire limits and directed the election of five trustees, "to be called the Trustees of the Fire Company in the Village of Newburgh," the freeholders in which

No. 1.—William L. Smith, Enoch E. Tilton, Walter Burling, Henry Tudor, Ward M. Gazlay, Gilbert N. Clement, Minard Harris, John Carskaden, Caleb Sutton, George E. Hulse, John Coleman, John Hoagland, William Adee, Andrew Preston, Nicholas Wright, John Forsyth, Walter Case.

No. 2.—John Harris, Jonathan Fisk, John Anderson, jr., Leonard Carpenter, Selah Reeve, James Hamilton, Samuel I. Gregory, William Gardiner, Nathaniel Burling, Solomon Sleight, Jonathan Carter, Hiram Weller, Samuel Wright, Hugh Spier, Thomas Powell, Cornelius DeWitt, Joseph Hoffman, Cadwallader Roe, Daniel Niven, jr., Benoni H. Howell, Sylvanus Jessup, Joseph Reeve, John Richardson.

On March 3, 1810, the Trustees passed a resolution providing for an addition of eight men to the two fire companies, "which eight men shall be under a foreman, and vice foreman, and it shall be their duty to take in charge the fire hooks and ladders and exercise with them each and every day that the fire company No. 2 exercises."

In January, 1824, the Trustees, in compliance with a petition passed at a mass meeting of citizens, contracted with E. Force, of New York, for a new engine, at a cost of \$750. In the same month they purchased a lot on the northeast corner of Montgomery and Second Streets for \$92, and laid a tax

of \$1,200 to pay for the engine and build an engine house. The insurance companies contributed a total of \$250 in addition. The new engine arrived in March, and was assigned to Company No. 1, which immediately re-organized as Company No. 3, and a new company was formed to man engine No. 1. All the companies took up their quarters in the new engine house.

On August 5, 1828, the hook and ladder company was made a distinct and separate organization. The original engine house did not occupy the full lot, and a long, narrow shed was built in the rear for the implements of the hook and ladder company. The truck was a two-wheeled vehicle, and never was painted. The meetings of the



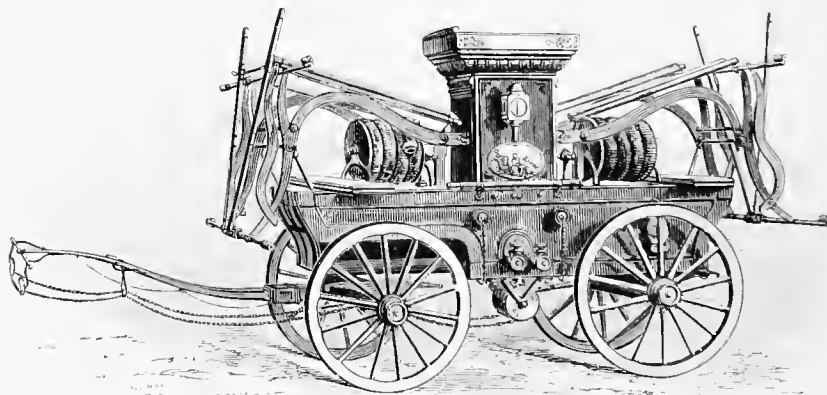
A FIRE DEPARTMENT OF YE OLDEN TIME.

were empowered to elect annually not more than five trustees, who should have the appointment of firemen and the control and management of the fire department. The Board of Trustees of the Fire Department was therefore the first form of government in the village.

The first engine was not a suction machine, and it was the duty of the bucket brigade to keep its tank full of water. All house-owners were required by law to keep on hand for use at a fire a certain number of fire buckets, with their names, or initials, painted thereon. When the fire alarm was sounded, the men hurried with the buckets to the fire; if the men were not at home, the women set the buckets out on the sidewalks, and firemen ran through the streets, gathered them up and carried them to the fire. Engine Company No. 1 was limited to twenty members, but the trustees had power to command the assistance of all able-bodied inhabitants; there was seldom a lack of helpers. Arrived at the fire, the men formed in bucket lines often extending to the river, and passed water to the engine. It was not uncommon to see women working in the lines.

The act of 1797 was superseded by the act incorporating the village, and the powers which it conferred were thereafter vested in the Village Trustees. Another engine was purchased (previous to 1802) and designated No. 2. In 1805 an organization designated "Bagmen" was formed, the members of which were required to attend all fires for the purpose of taking charge of goods. Each member furnished himself with a bag, and wore a hat with a crown painted white and the rim black, and having the letter B painted in black on the front of the crown. John McAuley was the foreman of the company, which consisted of eight members.

The first engine house was probably erected about the time of the purchase of the first engine, and was "near the house of Robt. W. Jones, on Eight-Rod Street," now called Broadway. Subsequently a house was built for Company No. 2 on the "northeast corner of the Presbyterian Church lot," where Union Church now is. The buildings were of wood and very rude structures. In 1806 the companies were composed of the following members:



AN OLD-FASHIONED HAND ENGINE.

company were held on the sidewalk. On May 6, 1835, on the petition of citizens, Washington Engine Company, No. 4 was organized, and an engine ordered. A lot was purchased on Western Avenue (Broadway) for \$300, and an engine house erected thereon. On July 4, 1837, Niagara Engine Company, No. 5 was organized. A house was erected for the company on the north side of South Street, between Smith and Water, and it is still standing. This house and that of Washington Engine Company were alike in every respect. Niagara engine was also the duplicate

of Washington engine. A new engine was also purchased for No. 1 company, and No. 3 became known as Cataract Engine Company.

Some of our old citizens relate interesting reminiscences of the fire department about this period. In 1835 there were very few houses above Montgomery Street, except at Old Town. The river was the principal source of water supply, but wells and cisterns were often drawn upon. A village ordinance required that during the time the river was frozen over holes should be cut in the ice at the foot of every street extending to the river, and that the persons whose duty it was should cut away the ice that had formed the previous night, so that in case of fire, water could be drawn up through these holes without delay.

Engine No. 1 was a small machine, but an extraordinarily good one for its size, and peculiarly useful. The tank was less than five feet long, and the firemen were accustomed to lifting the machine bodily and carrying it where they wished. Ex-Chief Engineer Chapman remembers seeing Mr. Spaulding, then the editor of the *Journal*, a tall and powerful man, aided by but one other fireman, pick up No. 1 and carry it into a yard back of Matthew Duke's row of houses (corner of Smith and Third Streets) when they once were on fire. That was done for the purpose of reaching a cistern and many a cistern did the old machine pump dry. The engine was sold to a theatrical troupe in New York, and was exhibited on the stage in a play.

After the purchase of engines Nos. 4 and 5, No. 2 was not used as often as before, but was useful at fires at a distance from the river. Another engine would pump water from the river and force it into the tank of No. 2, which, being stationed near the burning building, could then throw a stream on the flames. Engine Company No. 2 was disbanded in 1849. William Hilton was the last foreman.

The suction engines overcame the necessity for the bucket lines, except at fires inconvenient to water supply. After a time reservoirs were built. There was one under each of the engine houses; one at the corner of Liberty and Third Streets; one at the corner of First and Grand Streets; another in Third Street at the crown of the hill between Montgomery and Grand Streets, one at the head of Fifth Street, one in North Water Street, and another in Old Town.

In 1844 a meeting of citizens authorized the purchase of a new engine for No. 3 company. It was the first "piano" machine. In 1849 a new one was purchased for No. 4, and the following year one for No. 5. These engines were the best that could be obtained in their time. Nos. 4 and 5 were very similar. No. 5 was slightly the better engine, but the members of No. 4 company were lively and athletic fellows, and not only held their own against No. 5, but frequently "washed her." It was customary to exercise the engine companies and the hook and ladder company once a month, and the contests that ensued excited intense rivalry among the firemen. The members of No. 5 wore red hats as a distinguishing feature.

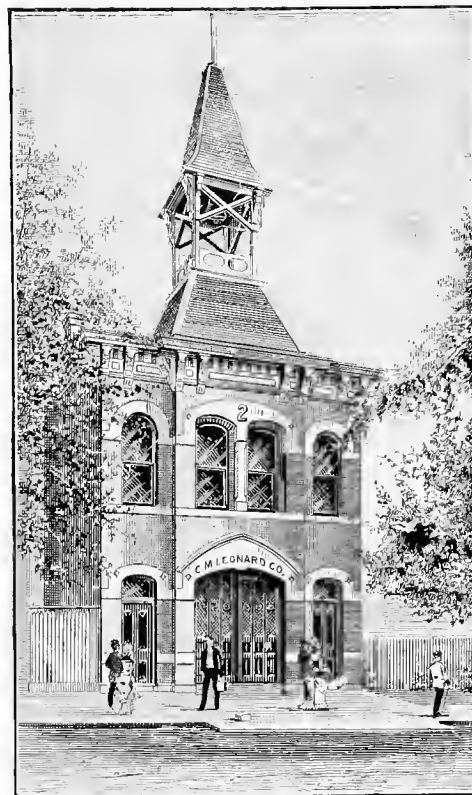
In 1840 the membership of the companies exceeded the limit fixed by the trustees (twenty for each company), and it was proposed that the surplus should be permitted to act as volunteers. The trustees referred the matter to a committee who reported against the plan, with the result that the volunteers of No. 5 company made an "indignation parade." But the cause of complaint was removed by the passage of a resolution by the trustees (September 14), permitting each company to have a membership of fifty.

The first hose company was organized in 1841 through the efforts of J. H. H. Chapman, Abel W. Belknap, William Scott and John K. Lawson. The company was at first known as Matrimony Hose Company, because of the unusual number of its members who within a short period were married. Excelsior was a more lasting name, being retained till 1852, when a new carriage was purchased. This machine came from Utica, and was known as Columbian Hose No. 2, the name being inscribed on the carriage. The company adopted the name, and has ever since been so designated.

Not till 1852 was a suitable house erected for the hook and ladder company. For years it had withstood many discouragements. With only a shed for its ladders and implements, and nothing but the sidewalk for a meeting-place, it continued to do efficient duty, and at length impressed the authorities with its importance. A house, now the police station, was erected in First Street, and new ladders and

implements provided. "Clinton" was the first name of the company. In 1861 the name of "Brewster" was adopted, in honor of Hiram S. Brewster, for several years its foreman.

The construction of the water works was begun in 1853. At that time there were three engine companies, one hose company and one hook and ladder company in the department. With the natural force of water that could be obtained from fire hydrants, the value of hose companies became apparent. The engine companies had light hose carts, or "spiders," as they were called, with which they ran to fires, and in most cases fires could be subdued without the aid of the engines. In the course of a few years three new hose companies were formed. In 1861 a new engine was built by James Smith for Washington No. 4, and Cataract Engine was rebuilt in 1867 by Charles Hartshorn. Niagara Engine Company No. 5 disbanded Sept. 8, 1865,

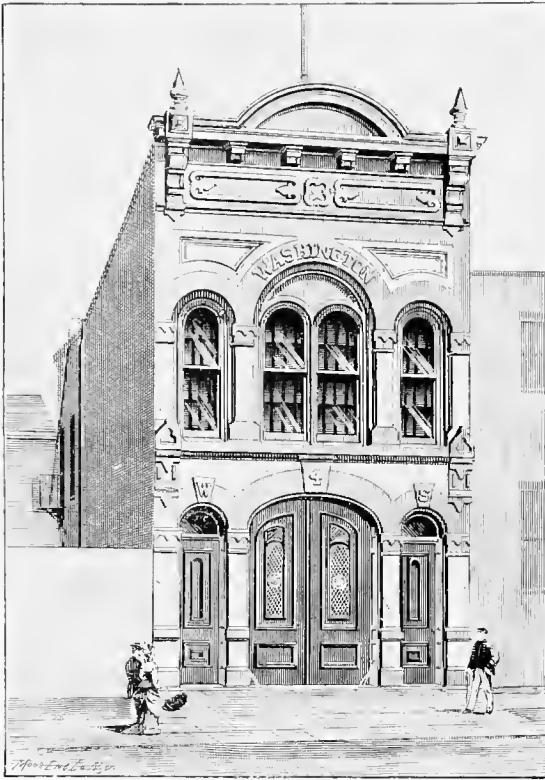


C. M. LEONARD STEAMER COMPANY, NO. 2.  
Water Street, near Garner Street.

because of the refusal of the village trustees to erect a new engine house for them. The engine was given to Highland Engine Company when it was organized the following year. Cataract engine was sold in 1871, and the company was reorganized as Lawson Hose Company No. 5.

On February 1, 1854, a new hose company called Muchattoes, was sanctioned by the Trustees. The meeting for the organization of this company was held in Joseph Cornish's shoe shop. Alexander Cauldwell was elected foreman; John Proudfoot, assistant foreman; Joseph Cornish, treasurer; Alex. Patterson, steward. Muchattoes had a two-wheeled jumper, made by Corwin, Halsey & Co., and housed in First Street. In May, 1855, the Village of Newburgh bought from the City of New York the carriage used by Ringgold Hose, and when passed over to Muchattoes Hose, that company resolved to be thereafter known as Ringgold Hose Company No. 1. The house occupied by Ringgold Hose, in Colden Street, was erected in 1862. The lot (which then extended to South Water Street), cost \$950; John D. Kelly was the architect, and Little & Kelly the contractors for \$2,835. The company erected the brown stone front at its own expense. The house has since been enlarged. A new parade carriage was built in 1883.

The annual parade of 1857 was a fair example of the parades of hand-engine days. John D. Kelly was the chief engineer. The guests were Ringgold Hose Company No. 7, of New York (guest of Ringgold Hose Company of Newburgh), Washington Engine Company No. 3, of Kingston, Engine Company No. 2, of Peekskill, Lack-



WASHINGTON STEAMER CO., NO. 4—Broadway, opposite High Street.

awanna Engine Company No. 1, of Rondout, Engine Company No. 3, of Port Jervis, and Phoenix Hose Company No. 1, of Poughkeepsie. The Cataracts of Newburgh, wore red shirts, blue hats, white fronts; Clinton Hook and Ladder Company of Newburgh, blue shirts, white fronts, black hats; all the other Newburgh companies wore the regulation uniform. After dinner the procession was reformed and marched to the corner of Grand and First Streets, where the trial of engines took place. The first trial was made by No. 3, but unfortunately the hose burst twice, after the engine had forced the stream 149 feet. No. 4 next played, bursting its hose on the first trial, but throwing 156 feet. No. 5 threw 160 feet. After the regular trial No. 3 again took its place at the reservoir, and threw 171 feet. One of the most exciting performances of the day was the race between Ringgold Hose and Columbian Hose. Starting from Catherine Street they ran to First, Columbian going down Liberty and Ringgold down Grand. Columbian succeeded in attaching their hose and "getting water" first. E. P. Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, E. H. Rheutan, of Peekskill, George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, and C. A. Gardiner, of Newburgh, were the judges.

The first steam fire engine was ordered by the Common Council in September, 1871, from the Amoskeag Company, the cost being about \$4,500. The steamer arrived, and on Monday afternoon, January 1, 1872, was tested by Chief Engineer Leonard in the presence of the city authorities and a large number of citizens. On the following day the steamer threw a stream through a  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch nozzle and 100 feet of hose over the top of the cross on the spire of St. Patrick's Church, 161 feet high. With a nozzle of the same size she forced a stream through 100 feet of hose to a distance of 193 feet on the level. This was measuring the length of the solid stream and not the spray.

In 1858 a hose company was organized in North Water Street and designated Neptune. A brick building was erected for them on the west side of the street, north of Broad, in 1859. Their hose carriage formerly belonged to Mazeppa Hose of New York. A steamer was purchased for this company in 1873, and thereupon the company changed its name to C. M. Leonard Steamer Company No. 2, in honor of the chief engineer. In 1878 their present engine house was erected.

Chapman Hose Company was organized in September, 1859, at the store of John P. Toohey, then on the corner of Clinton and Liberty Streets. Mr. Toohey was elected the first Foreman and Hugh Hamilton Assistant Foreman. The company was at first quartered in a shed on the east side of Liberty Street, north of Gidney Avenue, and in 1863 a suitable house was erected in South Street, from plans made by John D. Kelly.

New houses were built for Lawson and Columbian Hose Companies in 1875, on the site of the old engine house (corner of Montgomery and Second Streets), at a cost of \$5,494. E. K. Shaw was the architect and William McMeekin the contractor. The lot was enlarged by the purchase of adjoining property for \$1,600. In 1889 the house of Columbian Hose Company was enlarged and otherwise improved at an expense of about two thousand dollars. The carriage of Lawson Hose was purchased in 1875, and has several times been remodeled and otherwise improved. The carriage of Columbian Hose was purchased in 1860.

The house now occupied by Brewster Hook and Ladder Company was erected in 1862; the architect was John D. Kelly, and the contractors Little & Kelly. The truck was purchased in 1860 from the City of New York, and was once in charge of Chelsea Hook and



HIGHLAND STEAMER CO., NO. 3—Broadway, near West Street.

Ladder Company. It is sometimes called "the White Swan," because of its color and peculiarly graceful appearance.

The house of Washington Steamer Company was enlarged in 1868, under contract with John D. Kelly. The brown stone front was erected at the expense of the company.

Highland Engine Company was organized in L. G. Ostrander's store on July 12, 1866. On that occasion Henry Ross was the chairman, and J. J. E. Harrison, now president of the company, the secretary. The following were elected the first officers: Moses H. Sager, foreman; S. Lawson, assistant; J. J. E. Harrison, secretary; H. Ross, treasurer; Charles L. Brown, steward. Committee on by-laws—Moses H. Sager, James Hobbs, C. L. Brown. The engine house was erected in 1867, under contract with Brown & McMeekin, for \$2,990. In 1882 the city appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of a steamer for the company. The contractors were the La France Company, of Elmira, and the engine arrived Tuesday, September 6. It weighs 5,400 pounds; the other steam fire engines weigh 4,000 pounds each. The hand engine of the Highland Company was sold to the Village of Florida.

In 1891 the Washington Heights Hose Company was organized, with Colonel W. D. Dickey as president; John Sansbury, foreman; Louis H. Van Tassel, assistant foreman; Edward A. Bush, secretary.

#### Parade of 1889.

Platoon of sixteen members of the Newburgh Police Department, Marshal James H. Sarvis commanding.

Cappa's Band.

New York Veteran Firemen's Association of New York,

Union Hill Cornet Band.

Columbian Hose Company No. 2, of Union Hill, N. J.

Middletown Cornet Band.

Phoenix Engine Company No. 4, of Middletown.

Goshen Cornet Band.

Cataract Engine Company No. 4, of Goshen.

Goeller's Cornet Band, of Kingston.

Rapid Hose Company No. 1, of Rondout.

West Point U. S. M. A. Band.

Visiting Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs.

Chief Engineer and Assistants of Newburgh Department.

Brewster Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.

Voss' First Regiment Band, Newark, N. J.

Ringgold Hose Company, No. 1.

Brennan's Band, of Wappinger's Falls.

C. M. Leonard Steamer Company, No. 2.

Conway's Cornet Band, of Fishkill.

Columbian Hose Company, No. 2.

Collins' City Band, of Newburgh.

Highland Steamer Company, No. 3.

Ketcham Post Band, of Marlborough.

Chapman Hose Company, No. 4.

St. Joseph's Band, of Yonkers.

Washington Steamer Company, No. 4.

Albany City Band.

Lawson Hose Company No. 5.

#### Chief Engineers and Assistants.

Benoni H. Howell, Chief.

James Belknap, Chief.

Benjamin F. Buckingham, Chief.

1850—William Lisle, Chief.

1851—Cicero A. Gardiner, Chief. Isaac Wood, jr., First Assistant. John W. Thomas, Second Assistant.

1852—Isaac Wood, jr., Chief. John W. Thomas, First Assistant. Joseph A. McCartney, Second Assistant.

1853-54—Benjamin F. Buckingham, Chief. Aikman Speir, First Assistant. James T. Hamilton, Second Assistant.

1855-56—John K. Lawson, Chief. Joseph A. McCartney, First Assistant. John Proudfoot, Second Assistant.

1857-58—John D. Kelly, Chief. Joseph H. H. Chapman, First Assistant. John J. S. McCroskery, Second Assistant.

1859-60—Joseph H. H. Chapman, Chief. John J. S. McCroskery, First Assistant. Hugh McCUTCHEON, Second Assistant.

1861-62—Chancey M. Leonard, Chief. Hiram S. Brewster, First Assistant. James C. Taggart, Second Assistant.

1863-64—Chancey M. Leonard, Chief. John B. Stanbrongh, First Assistant. John W. Forsyth, Second Assistant.

1865—Chancey M. Leonard, Chief. John DeLancy, First Assistant. James C. Farrell, Second Assistant.

1866-68—Chancey M. Leonard, Chief. James T. Van Dalsen, First Assistant. Archibald Hays, Second Assistant.

1869-72—Chancey M. Leonard, Chief. Archibald Hays, First Assistant. Patrick Herbert, Second Assistant.

1873—Chancey M. Leonard, Chief. Archibald Hays, First Assistant. John Fitchey, Second Assistant.

1874—Archibald Hays, Chief. John Fitchey, First Assistant. Odell S. Hathaway, jr., Second Assistant.

1875-77—William Nixon, Chief. Elkanah K. Shaw, Michael Barry, Robert W. Hamilton, Assistants.

1878-80—William Nixon, Chief. Samuel J. Hewitt, jr., Robert W. Hamilton, Hugh M. Hays, Assistants.

1881-83—Nicholas Powell, Chief. Samuel J. Hewitt, jr., Norman B. Buchanan,\* Charles A. Miller,† Hugh M. Hays, Assistants.

1884-86—James Cunningham, Chief. Charles A. Miller, Thomas H. Burke, Henry M. Leonard, Assistants.

1887-89—James Cunningham, Chief. J. Henry Chapman, DeWitt C. Cameron, Henry C. Mellor, Assistants.

1890—James Cunningham, Chief. DeWitt C. Cameron, James Driscoll, Nicholas F. Fitzpatrick, Assistants.

**CHANCEY M. LEONARD** was born in Newburgh in the year 1825, and in a house that occupied the site of the Bigler building at the corner of Third and Smith Streets. He resided here until sixteen years of age, receiving his education at the Newburgh Academy. Then he went to New York City and learned the trade of painting. In early manhood he became a member of the old volunteer fire department of the metropolis, first as one of Hose Company No. 8, and subsequently of Engine Company No. 5, which had its quarters in Ann Street, near the spot now occupied by the *Herald* building. He was elected Assistant Foreman of the engine company. At the age of nineteen he married Miss Rebecca Smith, of New York City, who died two years afterward, leaving a daughter, who married Thomas K. Rheutan. In 1848 he married Miss Hope Smith, a sister of his first wife, and had several children.

In 1850 he returned to his native city and continued to reside here till his death. He was employed as a painter by E. T. Comstock, and on Mr. Comstock's death in 1859, the firm of Ward & Leonard (Peter Ward and Chancey M. Leonard) was formed. James J. Logan afterward being received into the partnership, the firm became Ward, Leonard & Co. The business reached large proportions and was then, as it is to-day, one of the most important in the trade in the Hudson River Valley.

Mr. Leonard joined Ringgold Hose Company, No. 1, in 1853. He was elected Assistant Foreman, but his ability and experience as a fireman were such that he was called to fill a position of greater prominence. In 1861 he was elected Chief Engineer of the Newburgh Fire Department, and at each successive election thereafter was re-elected to the same office, till March, 1874, when he was called to take the higher position of Mayor of the city.

In 1873 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and was an honorary member of the national Association of Chief Engineers. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and well advanced in the degrees of the order. He died at his residence, 62 Ann Street, Thursday, December 3, 1874.

Few men who have lived in Newburgh have won the unqualified esteem and warm friendship of his fellow-townsmen to so great a degree as did Chancey M. Leonard. Coupled with his acknowledged ability as a business man and exceptional qualifications as a fireman, were qualities of manhood that endeared him to many. He was genial and companionable, and a frank and honorable man. His memory will long be cherished and reminiscences of his deeds related by the firemen of the city. It was natural, then, that the an-

\* Resigned Sept., 1882.

† Elected to vacancy caused by resignation of Norman B. Buchanan.

announcement of his death should be received with extraordinary evidences of sorrow. The services in connection with his burial were held on the Saturday afternoon following. Places of business were generally closed, and many buildings were draped in white and black. The funeral procession was composed of the Police Department, Masonic Lodges, the Fire Department, the Common Council and ex-Aldermen, the Board of Education, the Board of Water Commissioners, the Board of Alms House Commissioners, the clergy and physicians of the city. The hearse was escorted by fifty Knights Templar. The funeral discourse was delivered at Union Church by the Rev. Wendell Prime, D. D., and prayer was offered by the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D. and the Rev. W. H. Gleason. A chorus of fifty voices led the singing. The interment was in St. George's Cemetery. Henry M. Leonard, at present City Collector, and James J. Leonard, are sons.



CHANCEY M. LEONARD.

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**JOSEPH H. H. CHAPMAN** was born March 12, 1823. In 1846 he was taken into partnership by his father, Paddock Chapman, in the bakery and grocery business established by Joseph Hoffman in 1793. On the death of his father in 1867 he became sole proprietor. After conducting the business a number of years he sold out to James S. Buchanan. He was afterward in the grocery business at the northeast corner of Water and Second Streets, and more recently at the corner of Liberty and Third Streets. He retired from business in 1890. Mr. Chapman has been prominently identified with many interests in his native city, and has been a very useful member of the community.

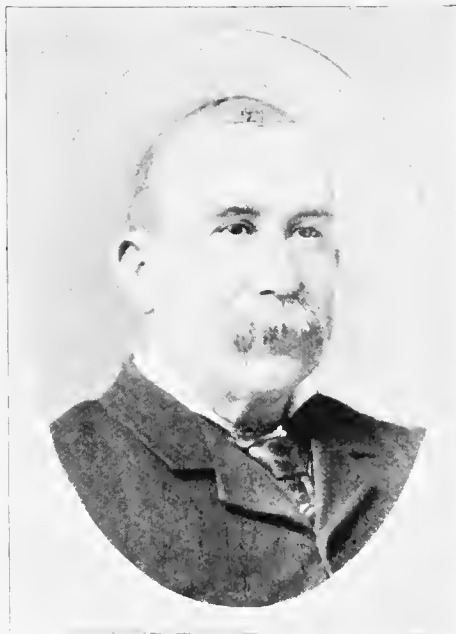
In 1841 he joined the Fire Department as a member of Excelsior Hose Company, and for ten years he was Foreman of the Company. He was First Assistant Chief Engineer in 1857-58, and Chief Engineer in 1859-60. There were then three hand-engine companies, four hose companies and one hook and ladder company. Chapman Hose Company was organized during his term as Chief and named in his honor. While not performing active duty, he is still associated with the department and is often an honored guest at their festive gatherings. He was a member of the Board of Village Trustees from 1859 to 1863 inclusive. He has been a Trustee of the Savings Bank almost since its organization, and since 1874 a Trustee of Washington's Headquarters. He has been a Vestryman

of St. George's Church thirty-five years, and in its time a Trustee of the Mechanics' Library Association. He joined Newburgh Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1853, was a charter member of Hudson River Lodge, F. & A. M., and has been its Treasurer for twenty-five years. He was also a charter member of Highland Chapter, Hudson River Commandery, and King Solomon's Council of Royal and Select Masters. In Odd Fellowship he has been a member of Highland Lodge and Mount Carmel Encampment. He was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners in 1875-80. In 1848 Mr. Chapman married Lydia W. Sanxay, daughter of Edmund Sanxay

'She died in 1876 leaving three sons and one daughter, the latter being the wife of Robert Whitehill. His second wife was Mrs. Alexander Thompson, daughter of Josiah Conger, of Montgomery. She died in 1888.



JOSEPH H. H. CHAPMAN



**JAMES CUNNINGHAM,**  
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

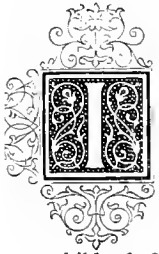
understood the business of fighting fire. In April, 1884, he was elected to the office of Chief Engineer for the term of three years, and re-elected in 1887 and 1890. The introduction of the Gamewell electric fire alarm system, resulting in the greatly increased efficiency of the department, has been the most important event of his administration.

**JAMES CUNNINGHAM,** the present Chief Engineer of the Newburgh Fire Department, was born in County Tyrone Ireland, in 1843. He was brought here during his infancy by his parents, who first settled at West Troy, where James attended school. When the lad was ten or twelve years old the parents moved to New York City, where James pursued his studies till he was apprenticed in a wall-paper factory to learn the trade of a stainer, or printer. He early acquired a liking for the duties of volunteer firemen, and as a boy it was his wont to run with Chelsea Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, which then lay in Twenty-fourth Street. When the volunteer department of New York City was disbanded Chelsea truck was sold to the City of Newburgh, and has been in service here ever since with Brewster Hook and Ladder Company. In 1869 Mr. Cunningham purchased the wholesale root beer business of Michael Corkins in this city and moved here. Soon afterward he joined Brewster Hook and Ladder Company, and has been an active member ever since. He was once Assistant Foreman and afterward Foreman of that company. During his long and faithful service he acquired a reputation in the department as one who thoroughly



# EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

## The Public Schools—The Free Library—The Board of Education—Mount St. Mary's Academy—Siglar's Preparatory School.



No portion of its development has Newburgh achieved a greater success than in that of education. The public schools have always kept abreast of the times, both as regards accommodation and instruction. They are *free* in every meaning of the word. No tuition whatever is charged to resident pupils, and the text books are furnished them free of cost. Therefore, a child of five years may enter the public schools, pass through all the grades, and those courses which he may elect, and be graduated from the academy with a superior education without a dollar's expense to his parents.

In making choice of a residence people generally consider the opportunities afforded for the education of their children. That Newburgh from its earliest settlement has been fully awake to the importance of popular education we have ample proof; that it is not niggardly in its expenditures we have the fullest evidence in the character of its school buildings, especially the new academy.

There are seven public school buildings and one public library building. The number of children over five and under twenty-one years of age on June 30, 1891, was 7,066. On July 26, 1891, the number of children attending the schools was 3,531. In the primary departments the whole number of pupils enrolled was 2,724; grammar department, 572; academy, 235. The number of teachers employed was 79, and their aggregate salaries \$39,200. The total expenditures for the year was \$74,452.51. The total number of private schools in the city was 11, and the number of pupils attending them was 1,384.

The public schools are under the charge of the Board of Education, which is, within certain limits, independent of all other governing bodies. The Board is assisted by a superintendent, who has general supervision. Under the fostering care and executive wisdom of the Board, and the able administration of the superintendent, encouraged and supported by a cultured people, the city school system has reached an advanced state of perfection, and does not fear comparison with that of any other city. Clearly recognizing that Newburgh is a rapidly-growing manufacturing and commercial center, it has been the earnest aim of the school authorities so to adapt the course of study in all departments as best to meet the needs of such a population, while at the same time offering the most liberal facilities for acquiring the higher education.

The fact that the great majority of the pupils never reach the academy has led to continuous and persistent efforts, and with the most pleasing results, so to perfect the primary and grammar schools as to secure to the pupils therein the best and most practical education possible.

So, too, the courses of study in the academy are arranged with special reference to the needs of students who complete their studies here, while at the same time providing studies adapted to those preparing to enter college. The regular course in the academy is three years, with another added for those who wish to continue the study of the languages and solid geometry.\*

\* In July, 1891, by resolution of the Board, a four years' course was adopted for those who study the languages, for those who desire to attend a higher instruction, and for those who wish to teach; and a course of three years for those taking plain English studies.

The English course includes grammar, history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, book-keeping, drawing, natural philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, physiology, botany, geology, English literature, rhetoric and science of government. For the study of the natural sciences special facilities are offered by a laboratory and appliances necessary to the experimental method.

The Latin-English course is the same as the English course throughout the three years, except that Latin grammar and lessons are substituted for English grammar and composition the first year, Caesar's Commentaries (four books) for English grammar and astronomy the second year, and Virgil's *Æneid* (four books) for rhetoric and general history in the third year.

The Classical course is the same as the Latin-English course during the first year. In the second year Greek grammar and lessons are substituted for natural philosophy and book-keeping, and in the third year Xenophon's *Anabasis* (four books) for chemistry and English literature. In other respects the course is the same as the Latin-English course. In the last two years of the course French may be substituted for book-keeping in the B Class, and for rhetoric in the A Class.

In the higher grades special subjects are taught by special teachers. For instance, in the academical department there are certain teachers for mathematics, another for sciences, another for drawing, another for languages, and so on, who teach these subjects in all the grades of the department in which they are studied, changing from room to room at fixed periods each day, and not being confined to any particular class, so far as those studies are concerned, if they are taught in more than one class.

Drawing is taught in all grades, from the D primary to the A academic. As soon as the child is old enough he is also taught music, and in the academy he has the benefit of a special teacher. The experience of years has fully demonstrated that music, in addition to the benefits usually admitted, also exerts a beneficial moral influence, and, strengthening, softening and modulating the voice, is likewise a great aid in making good readers; while drawing, educating as it does the eye and hand, lays a solid basis for the rapid mastery of any vocation requiring mechanical or artistic skill, for it is the educated eye and the trained, deft hand that makes the chief difference between the skilled workman and the "botch." Physiology is taught in all the grades from C primary to A academic. The instruction in English grammar is also very thorough. In the primary department, where the study of grammar is not pursued, the pupils are held responsible only for the correct use of the word; but the teachers are expected to correct grammatical errors when they occur, so as to familiarize their scholars with the proper form.

Manual training is an important branch of the system. Girls in the C grade, grammar department, and A, B and C grades, primary department, receive instruction in sewing from special teachers. The boys of the academy and those of the A grade, grammar department, receive instruction in wood-working and mechanical drawing from a special teacher.

The public library contains over seventeen thousand volumes, and all the best periodicals of the day. It is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. It is not only appreciated by the public at large, but is a most valu-

able aid to both teachers and pupils in all departments of the schools. In the appointment of teachers preference is given to normal school graduates, or those otherwise specially trained for the profession of teaching. The salaries of teachers range from \$1,800 to \$350.

The school budget for 1890-91 amounts to \$69,475.13, less \$11,200 State moneys. This includes about \$15,000 in partial payment of a new school building; \$39,200 for teachers' wages; \$2,800 for maintenance of library; \$2,300 for fuel and light; \$1,400 interest; \$2,300 for school books and drawing materials; \$2,200 for janitors' salaries; \$1,000 for superintendent's salary; \$1,300 for repairs and other minor expenses.

The free schools of Newburgh exist in virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed April 6, 1852, which provided "that all that part

The circumstances under which the free school system was introduced here were, briefly stated, as follows: When the schoolhouse in Clinton Street was built by the Trustees of the Glebe, though it was considerably smaller than now, many persons deemed it entirely too large. The school was entrusted to the charge of William N. Reid, an experienced and able teacher, and almost as soon as it was opened the new building was so overcrowded with pupils that its speedy enlargement, or a new edifice, was a manifest necessity. While this subject was under consideration the passage of the general free school law of 1851 imposed upon the trustees of all school districts the necessity of inquiring how they could best give effect to this law. At a joint meeting of the Trustees of what was then known as District No. 13 (Moses H. Belknap, Nelson Haight and Robert Sterling) and



NEWBURGH ACADEMY.

of the Town of Newburgh included within the bounds of the corporation of the Village of Newburgh shall hereafter constitute one common school district;" that as soon as possible after the passage of the act nine trustees should be elected who, with their successors in office, should constitute a body to be styled "The Board of Education of the Village of Newburgh," and should be invested with certain corporate powers for carrying out the purposes of the act. An election was held, according to the provisions of the law, on the 3d of May, 1852, when the following gentlemen were chosen: John Beveredge, John J. Monell, Nathaniel Jones, Charles F. V. Reeve, George W. Kerr, D. G. Leonard, L. B. Gregory, John Brown, D. D., and Thomas C. Ring. On the 12th of May the first meeting of the Board was held, and its organization was completed by the election of John Beveredge president, and Nathaniel Jones clerk.

of the Trustees of the Glebe, or No. 15, as it was then styled (John Beveredge, Dr. A. G. Hull and Nathan Reeve) held in May, 1851, a resolution was passed calling a public meeting at Washington Hall, to consider the propriety of applying to the Legislature for a law to unite the whole village in one district—to make all the schools in the district free—the same to be under the charge of a Board of Education to be elected by the people. The idea was well received by the people, and at another public meeting held in February, 1852, the draught of the law was approved, and it was resolved to petition the Legislature to enact the same. In the month of August, 1852, the schools were formally opened on the new plan.

To form a proper judgment of the merits of the present system of education, and the results accomplished by the Board of Education, it is necessary to compare the system with the one it superseded, or

to contrast the means of instruction which we now possess with those which existed in former years. We shall notice the public schools in their historical order:

#### THE GLEBE SCHOOL.

The property, long known as the Glebe, was given to the Palatine settlers for the support of a Lutheran minister. In 1752 the "English new inhabitants" obtained a new patent of the Glebe lands for the maintenance of a minister of the Church of England and of a schoolmaster, so that the Glebe school may be said in law to date from 1752, just one hundred years before the establishment of the free school system. A building was soon afterward erected in Lib-

The school was regularly held in the schoolmaster's house in Liberty Street till about 1774. Mr. Hutchins and Mr. King held the school in the "parsonage house." In 1789 the trustees rented a house for a school from James Van Orsdall. Mr. Spierin held it in a house which afterward formed part of the residence of Charles F. V. Reeve, on the northeast corner of Grand and South Streets. From 1797 to 1809 it was combined with the so-called English room of the academy. The "act to amend the charter of the Glebe," passed by the Legislature in 1803, directed that the sum of \$200 should be paid annually to the trustees of the academy, and that "the remainder of the money arising from such income" should be paid to the trustees of the other schools on the Glebe, as the inhabitants should direct.



CLASS OF '91—NEWBURGH ACADEMY—WITH INSTRUCTORS.

1—Eugene B. Horton.  
6—John McCormick.  
7—Wolcott Remington.  
8—James R. Thompson, jr.  
9—Florence Taylor.  
10—Mary E. Jansen.  
11—John Wise.  
12—Elizabeth L. Gordon.  
13—Almira Seaman.

15—Clarence H. Eckerson.  
16—Ulysses J. Alsdorf.  
17—Clarence O. Warford.  
18—Maria W. Fawcett.  
19—Frena Marshall.  
20—Anna Eaton.  
21—Emma DuMond.  
23—George E. Raitt.  
24—Gertrude Wise.

25—Pauline Brown.  
26—James W. Terry.  
27—Mark W. Roe.  
28—Alice Van Cleft.  
29—William T. Howell.  
30—Florence Van Duzer.  
31—Eleanor F. Brown.  
32—Margaret R. Dunlap.  
33—Frank R. Corwin.  
34—Anna E. Flanagan.

35—Margaret Hamilton.  
36—Mary McBurney.  
37—Helen R. Hunter.  
38—James E. Wilson, jr.  
39—Euphemia May.  
40—Blanche E. Felter.  
41—Ida R. Henderson.  
42—Frances O. Authouse.  
43—William J. Wygant.

44—Marie A. Kimber.  
45—Hattie W. Gordon.  
46—William H. Brokaw.  
47—Edith J. Walsh.  
48—Clarence W. Buckmaster.  
49—Ella L. Krom.  
50—Jonathan D. Wilson, jr.  
51—Luella Galatian.  
52—Frank S. Snyder.

Instructors—3—James M. Crane, A. M., Principal.  
5—William H. Doty, Asst. Principal.

4—Eugene W. Harter, A. B., Teacher of Languages. 2—William J. Woods, Prin. Manual Training School.  
22—Miss Agnes McFadden, Teacher of Mathematics. 14—Miss Dora M. Townsend, Teacher of Higher English.

erty Street, near the head of Clinton Street. From the records of the Glebe it appears that Mr. Palmer was the schoolmaster in 1765; Louis Donveur in 1768; Joseph Penny in 1769; Thomas Gregory in 1773; John N. Hutchins from 1774 to 1782; Richard King from 1782 to 1790, when the two offices of minister and schoolmaster were combined in the person of the Rev. George H. Spierin. Difficulties, growing out of the claims of the Episcopal Church to the property, led to his resignation in 1793.

In 1809 "the juvenile school in Old Town," as distinct from the Academy, was established in the old Lutheran Church, which henceforth was known as the Glebe schoolhouse. It was conducted for several years by Ebenezer Adams, who was succeeded by John P. Tarbell. John Goodsell was the teacher from about 1830 to 1843. The last teacher in the structure was John L. Lyon, who taught there from 1843 to 1845. In the latter year he removed the school to the Academy, occupying the south room on the first floor. Soon

afterward the building in the old town cemetery was demolished. Those of our citizens who attended the Glebe school in the graveyard will recall it, to quote Eager's description, as "a long, low, narrow, unsightly building—old, patched up, disjointed and weather

obtain for a small tuition an education above that of the old-fashioned district school, and it included both classical and English departments. For forty years the courts were held there, and the court-room was the place of public meetings, the general and town elections, and the cradle of several of the churches of the city.

The principals received at first a small salary in addition to the tuition fees from pupils, and were permitted to occupy a portion of the building as a residence, and also to have the use of the garden. After 1813 a separate house was rented for their use. There was a department for girls in the northeast room of the first floor. Among other things they were taught "tambouring" and sewing. In 1837-38 the trustees erected the building now the Home for the Friendless, at a cost of \$7,094.58. It was used as a boarding-house for pupils of the Academy not residents of the village. Previous to that time "students were furnished with board in respectable families."

#### THE HIGH SCHOOL

Was incorporated April 23, 1829, and was constituted the common school for district No. 13, which then embraced the whole village. The building was completed and opened in February, 1830, and John P. Tarbell and Miss Mary Ross employed as teachers. Orville M. Smith succeeded Mr. Tarbell in 1834, and held the position till the close of the December term in 1848, when he resigned. James P. Brown was his successor. He served till March, 1852, when S. G. McLaughlin was appointed, and held the position till the system of free schools was established.

There was also a school for colored children, established a few years before the passage of the Act of 1852, and accommodated in a small wooden structure in Washington Street.

When the present system went into effect the schools above described were transferred to the Board of Education. The High School

beaten." During recess and before and after school sessions the children played among the grave-stones in the old cemetery.

In 1848-49 the Clinton Street school building was erected, as the result of the division of school district No. 13 and the erection of No. 15, and the new school, in district No. 15, became officially known as the "Glebe school," and received the revenues of the Glebe over and above the sum required by law to be paid to the academy.

#### THE ACADEMY.

This institution may be said to have been founded by the Rev. George H. Spierin and the trustees of the Glebe jointly, in 1790, when the offices of school-master and minister were combined in the person of Mr. Spierin. In an advertisement published by the trustees on the 13th of July, 1790, they state that Mr. Spierin, who had lately settled in Newburgh, proposed opening an academy for the instruction of the youth "in the Greek and Latin languages and the different other branches of literature," as soon as a sufficient number of pupils should present themselves, and it was proposed by the trustees to raise subscriptions with which to erect a building. For some years the proposition was held in abeyance by the opposition of a large portion of the community.

The Glebe charter provided for a minister and a school-master, and a school by a regular school-master had always been conducted separate and distinct from the ministerial office. The combination of the two functions in one person was not regarded with favor. A fierce local agitation sprang up, in the midst of which Mr. Spierin resigned. In 1796 the erection of the school was commenced by the Trustees, and a part of it was occupied the following year. It continued under the care of the Glebe trustees till 1804, when the inhabitants elected nine trustees "to take charge of the school in the Academy." In 1806 it was incorporated. For many years it was the only institution of a public kind in this region in which the youth of both sexes could



GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 1—Corner of Washington and William Streets.



GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2—Corner of Grand and Campbell Streets.

in Grand Street, and the Glebe School in Clinton Street, were transferred without cost. The Academy property, which was also transferred by its trustees, carried with it certain obligations, which were assumed by the Board of Education, so that the property cost the Board \$5,780. In 1855 or '56, as the brick building adjoining the Academy was not deemed necessary for school purposes, it was sold

with a lot 75 feet front on Montgomery Street for \$5,000. These were at first the only school-houses available, with the exception of a small room rented on Western Avenue near Stone Street, rooms in the basement of Union Church, and two rooms in the brick building near the Academy. There were four male and twelve female



GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 3—Corner of South and Johnston Streets.

teachers in the employ of the Board. The number of pupils on register at the High School in 1851-52 was 348, and at the Glebe School and Academy about 120. During the first year of the new order of things the number of pupils was doubled.

William N. Reid was the first principal of the Academy under the new system. He purchased the present Home for the Friendless building and conducted it as a boarding-school, after resigning his position in the Academy. The Board of Education then ceased to use any portion of it.

For a time a small school was held in the "gymnasium," which was a part of the property transferred to the Board by the Academy trustees. The crowded state of the schools also obliged the Board to make temporary provision for the children by renting the Mission building of the Baptist Church in west Washington Street for a primary department. In the Fall of 1864 they purchased the German Catholic Church in Liberty Street, north of Farrington, and in May, 1865, they opened a primary department in it. For several years following 1862 the Home for the Friendless school was under the care of the Board.

School No. 1, in Washington Street, was erected in 1857. It has been three times enlarged. The German Catholic Church in Liberty Street was sold after it had been occupied as a school for a short period, and a lot 100x212 feet on the corner of South and Johnston Streets was purchased, on which School No. 3 was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$35,839. The opening of this school in January, 1867, marked the commencement of a new era in the history of the public schools of Newburgh. For the first time it was possible to organize a graded school. For the inception and successful accomplishment of this plan the community is largely indebted to Hiram A. Jones, then clerk and superintendent.

School No. 5 was built in 1867, at a cost of \$16,795.60. The Clinton Street school (No. 4) was enlarged in 1870 (for the second time), at a cost of \$6,738.92. School No. 2 was erected in 1872 on the site of the High School and library building, at a cost of \$37,972.91. The new Academy was completed in 1886, and School No. 6, at the corner of Renwick and Liberty Streets, is now (September, 1891) in course of erection.

The Academy building contains twenty-one rooms, including the janitor's apartments. School buildings Nos. 1, 2 and 3 each contain

fourteen schoolrooms, Nos. 4 and 5 each six rooms, and No. 6 contains eight classrooms, and a large assembly-room.

The daily sessions are from 9 to 11.30 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m. For many years we have practiced the no-recess plan, and our experience commends it. In all primary classes a regular calisthenic exercise is prescribed and practiced during each school session, instead of the recess formerly allowed.

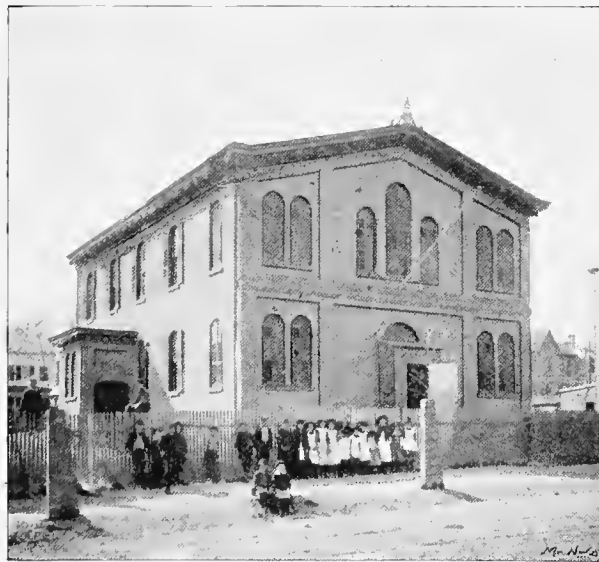
The manual training school was opened in September, 1886. It occupies a portion of the Clinton Street building, and is supplied with an electric motor, lathes, jig saws, hand-tools, benches, etc. It is in charge of William J. Woods, a graduate of the Worcester Technical Institute. By far the greater number of boys must, after leaving school, get their living by the use of their hands and eyes, and it is evident that whatever of skill with hand or eye they may acquire in their school training must be greatly to their advantage in after-life, even if not exactly of the same kind as that which shall be required in their daily vocation. But in addition to mechanical skill, habits of carefulness, patience and perseverance are acquired. The ability to do something begets manliness and self-reliance, and the more skill he acquires the more respect and appreciation the pupil has for manual labor and manual laborers. "If manual training simply does nothing but do away with the snobbish notion that labor is degrading, it is worthy of a place in the public schools."

With us pupils are trained in the use of the common hand-tools for working wood, in wood-carving, lathework, cabinet making and mechanical drawing. The course extends through four years, two and a half hours in each week being devoted to it. One hundred and sixty boys are in attendance.

The annual exhibitions of the manual training classes—in carpentry, drawing, sewing and penmanship—win the highest praise from competent judges.

The free-book system was adopted in September, 1886. The Board provides everything used by the pupils—pens, paper, ink, pads, pencils, text books, etc. Experience shows that it has increased the attendance at the public schools, besides creating habits of care and thoughtfulness.

The teachers hold monthly meetings for an interchange of opinions and experience in matters of importance in schoolwork. All the



GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 5—West Street.

teachers are required to attend, and the superintendent presides. A question-box is always provided, and through this agency many questions are asked and answered which otherwise would remain unasked and unanswered, and the more experienced teachers inform and instruct the younger ones.

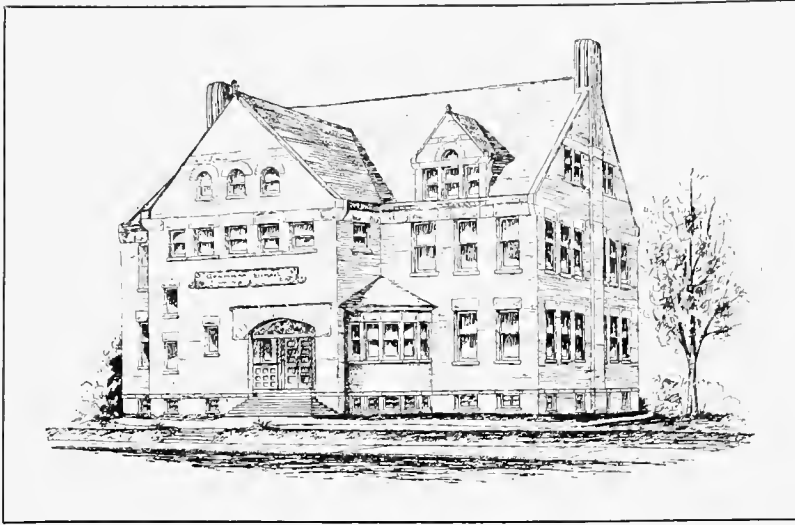


Believing that the instructions and impressions of early youth are the most lasting, and patriotism, love of flag and country are among the most commendable virtues of our citizens, and the inculcation of those virtues is properly within the province of our public school system, the Board of Education on October 27, 1889, adopted a resolu-

The efforts that have been made in the past to establish a closer relationship between the free schools and the free library are producing the desired results. One evidence of this is found in the fact that the Board of Education, on the recommendation of the superintendent of our public schools, has added to the library a teachers' reading room. A portion of the large upper room, sometimes known as Library Hall, has been tastefully fitted up and furnished for the purpose, and supplied with books and periodicals adapted to the needs of the teachers in their special vocation. This room can also be used by citizens or strangers who may desire a quiet retreat for study or literary work.

The superintendent of our schools has urged upon the teachers the importance of cultivating in the minds of their pupils a taste for useful reading. The teachers have heartily co-operated, and, among other means to this end, have been in the habit of frequently suggesting special historical or scientific questions for investigation by the pupils. This requires the use of such books in the library as will aid them in their researches, and leads them to a course of reading which they soon find is profitable and pleasant. The superintendent, librarian and teachers, having the same end in view, without any premeditated plan have been working in concert, and to a considerable extent have accomplished their purpose.

This library was organized September 7, 1852, and is among the oldest of the free public circulating libraries. Previous to 1850 there was none in Great Britain, but four in this State, ten in the New England States, and besides these but six in the United States. But one of these libraries organized previous to 1850 has as many books or as large a circulation now as the Newburgh



GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 6—Corner of Liberty and Renwick Streets

tion offered by Trustee Joseph A. Sneed to the effect that the national flag be displayed from the school buildings from the opening to the closing of school every school day; that the Principal of each school shall select a color-guard, consisting of a certain number of boys and girls, whose duty it shall be to raise the flag at the opening of school in the morning and lower the same at the close of school in the afternoon, the color-guard to be chosen from among those who during the preceding month have shown the greatest proficiency in their studies. Therefore "Old Glory" waves over the heads of our school children every school day, and other cities and towns have followed the example set by Newburgh.

Besides the public schools there are three under the care of the Roman Catholic churches, described in another place, and eight private schools, with an attendance of 1,384 pupils. Notable among the private schools are Mt. St. Mary's Academy and Miss Mackie's boarding school for girls, and Siglar's preparatory school for boys.

#### THE FREE LIBRARY.

The library has attained an important position. Its elevating influence is felt and acknowledged, and in a constantly increasing degree is recognized and appreciated by the public. Our people speak of it with pardonable pride, and visiting strangers accord it many words of commendation. It is provided with a commodious and attractive building, fronting on one of our best streets, and in a central location with pleasant surroundings. The rooms are large and inviting, well lighted, and furnished with all that is needed to meet the reasonable demands of those who choose to avail themselves of its privileges. It is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on week days throughout the year. The books have been selected with care, are in plain sight, and not disfigured with paper covers. They are arranged in low cases where they can be readily reached by the library attendants. The leading periodicals, with our local daily newspapers, are on the reading-room tables for public use. Cyclopedias and other books of reference have been liberally provided, and no part of the library-work is more cheerfully performed by the librarian or his assistants than that of answering questions and giving all possible aid to persons seeking information on special subjects.



MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL—Clinton Street, near Liberty Street.

Free Library, and that one is supported by voluntary contributions and is free only to minors. At a meeting of the

Board of Education, held September 7, 1852, on motion of George W. Kerr, it was resolved "that all the school libraries be consolidated and placed together in the academy room, now in readiness." At the next meeting William N. Reid was appointed librarian; 924 volumes from the High School, 737 from the Glebe, and 418 from the Academy were thus united and deposited in one of the smaller rooms of the Academy, making a total of 2,079 volumes. These were carefully examined, the duplicate volumes thrown out, and some additions made by purchase. Five hundred catalogues were procured and the library, with 2,001 volumes, was opened to the public Saturday, November 6, 1852, from 2 to 3 p. m., and at the same hour each succeeding Saturday, until January, 1861, when by an amendment of the rules it was required to be open on Tuesdays from 7 to 9 p. m. for adult males and young men not connected with the schools, on Thursdays from 1 to 5 p. m., exclusively for ladies, and on Saturdays from 8 a. m. to 12 m. for the school children. This arrangement continued until 1865, since which time it has been open daily, except on Sundays and legal holidays. In 1860 more room and better accommodations were needed for the proper care of the books, and a neat library building was erected on the corner of Grand and Campbell Streets, adjoining the High School building, at a cost of \$2,494.49. This was occupied until 1872, when the High School and Library buildings were removed, the present No. 2 Grammar School building erected, and a room in the north-east wing fitted up for the accommodation of the library.

In 1862 the books of the Mechanics' Library Association were transferred to the Board of Education, and by this arrangement 2,801 volumes were added to the library. In 1873 a fund of \$734 was donated to the Board of Education by the Mechanics' Library Association upon the stipulation that it should remain a permanent fund, and that the interest should be expended annually in the purchase of scientific books.

In 1875 a lot on Grand Street, opposite School No. 2, was purchased, and the erection of a fine building was commenced in 1876, under the superintendence of Thomas Kimball. John A. Wood, of New York, was the architect; William Hilton & Son, carpenters; Thomas Dobbin, mason. The building was completed in June, 1877. Charles Estabrook was appointed librarian April 18, 1877, and Charles A. Peck and Frank E. Estabrook were appointed assistants. The library was opened for the delivery of books February 13, 1878, with 10,421 volumes. In September, 1878, a card system of keeping accounts was introduced by the librarian, and is still in use. By this system it is possible with the present library force to receive and deliver three thousand volumes daily, and keep an accurate account and a daily record of the work and condition of the library. In 1882 the late Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., presented the library with 603 volumes, many of them rare and very valuable as books of reference, which, if lost, could probably not be replaced; and in 1889 299 volumes were received from his heirs. In October, 1884, George W. Kerr and Eugene A. Brewster, executors of the estate of the late Rev. John Brown, D. D., deposited in the library the original records of the Newburgh Academy from 1807 to 1856, and his family added to the library 20 large volumes of old and rare books, some of them being fine specimens of block printing and hand illuminations published in 1468. Many volumes are presented yearly.

In October, 1884, a letter was received from Dr. Theodore Vetter, of Frauenfeld, Switzerland, asking for some information, and stating that he was preparing a lecture on libraries in America, was familiar with some of the prominent libraries of Boston, New York and other large cities, had visited the Newburgh Free Library, was very much pleased with its arrangement, and selected it as a model for libraries in smaller cities.

The library room is also used as a reading room, and besides the building contains the private office of the librarian, the office of the superintendent of schools, and the meeting room of the Board of Education, which is also used as a reading room and meeting place for teachers. Mr. Estabrook continues as the efficient librarian, and his present assistants are Miss Lillie O. Estabrook and Thomas M. Hawthorne.

CLASSIFIED CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY.

|                                            | Vols.  | Per cent. |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Poetry, periodicals and miscellany.....    | 4,268  | 24.45     |
| History, geography and travels.....        | 3,660  | 20.97     |
| Adult fiction.....                         | 2,869  | 16.44     |
| Art and science.....                       | 2,010  | 11.52     |
| Biography.....                             | 1,358  | 7.79      |
| U. S. Government publications.....         | 1,098  | 6.29      |
| Juvenile fiction.....                      | 762    | 4.37      |
| Juvenile history, biography, etc.....      | 549    | 3.15      |
| New York State publications.....           | 496    | 2.85      |
| Cyclopedias, dictionaries and atlases..... | 379    | 2.17      |
|                                            | 17,450 | 100.      |



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BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The members of the Board in past years have been as follows:

|                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Alsdorf, Egbert.....1862-65         | Leonard, D. Gillis.....1852-57,      |
| Belknap, Moses C.....1884-          | '60-62, '64                          |
| Beveridge, John.....1852-57         | Lewis, John N.....1870-72            |
| Beveridge, Thomas.....1858-60       | Martin, Cyrus B.....1868-73          |
| Brewster, Eugene A.....1858-63,     | McCroskey, John J. S.....1880-84,    |
| '67-68, '73-77, '80-84              | '84-87                               |
| Brown, Rev. John.....1852-58        | McCutcheon, Hugh.....1863-66         |
| Brown, Jacob.....1855               | '68-69                               |
| Callahan, William H.....1861        | Merritt, Theodore.....1870           |
| Case, Robert L.....1874-77          | Moore, Bartholomew B.....1872-75     |
| Cassedy, Abram S.....1874-78        | Monell, John J.....1852-54, '65      |
| Clapp, George M.....1865            | Peck, William E.....1862-64          |
| Clark, George.....1858-60           | Reeve, Charles F. V.....1852         |
| Corwin, John.....1864-73, '77-81    | Reilley, John.....1872-75            |
| Culbert, W. A. M., M. D.....1855-57 | Ring, Thomas C.....1852-57           |
| Dickson, James R.....1857-59        | Rogers, Daniel T.....1866-72, '75-79 |
| Ely, Smith, M. D.....1876-80        | Ruttenber, Edward M.....1857-64,     |
| Embler, Charles J.....1881-85       | '66-69, '82-86                       |
| Estabrook, Charles.....1864-67      | Scott, David A.....1887-90           |
| Forsyth, Rev. John.....1853-77      | Skidmore, Edwin T.....1877-81        |
| Gearn, Walter W.....1876-80         | Smith, Lewis M.....1881-89           |
| George, Thomas.....1859-61          | Smith, Orville M.....1856-57, '59-64 |
| Gregory, L. B.....1852-54           | Sneed, Joseph A.....1886-90, '90-    |
| Haines, Provost S.....1867-70       | Thayer, John S.....1855              |
| Harrison, William.....1885-         | Valentine, John H.....1890-          |
| Hasbrouck, Charles H.....1884-88    | Van Buren, John D.....1883           |
| Hastings, James.....1887-           | Van Dalfsen, James T.....1883-87     |
| Hirschberg, Michael H.....1871-83   | Wands, William S.....1888-           |
| Johnes, Edward R.....1861-63        | Ward, Peter.....1861-66              |
| Jones, Nathaniel.....1852-56        | Westervelt, John L.....1878-82,      |
| Jones, Hiram A.....1878-82          | '86-                                 |
| Kerr, George W.....1852-54          | Weygant, Charles H.....1877          |
| Kimball, Thomas.....1864-67, '73    | Williams, George A.....1879-83       |
| King, Stephen.....1882-86           | Williams, Samuel.....1856-58         |
| Lawson, John K.....1858-61          | Wilson, Nicholas.....1867-75         |
| Leonard, Chancey M.....1869-71      | Woolley, Charles N., M. D.....1889-  |

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

|                              |                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Banks, Hugh S.....1857-59    | Miller, John.....1883-86              |
| Jones, Nathaniel.....1852-57 | Montfort, R. V. K., M. D.....1859-63, |
| Jones, Hiram A.....1864-72   | '72-3, '86-91                         |
|                              | Ruttenber, Edward M.....1863-64       |

The present members of the Board of Education are Moses C. Belknap, President; William Harrison, Vice-President; Charles N. Woolley, Joseph A. Sneed, John L. Westervelt, James Hastings, John H. Valentine, William S. Wands. Dr. R. V. K. Montfort, Clerk.

### OLD ACADEMY BOYS.

*From the Address by Hon. J. G. Graham, at Dedication of new Academy,  
September 2, 1886.*

It is most fitting that this festal day for this new Academy has come when the fervid Summer has just passed into the golden Autumn, freshened by cooler airs, and under skies as blue, and surrounded by landscapes as sunny and bright as in the days of June. Nature has rendered homage to the day with pomp and glory of the sky and plain and hillside.

We are honored, too, by the presence of dignitaries of the State—one who has rendered service in halls of legislation, and is advanced now to yet higher and more influential position as head of the Department of Public Instruction. Here also have come brave officers and learned Professors from West Point, and members of the Board of Education of our sister city of Poughkeepsie. Here are gathered, too, teachers of to-day in goodly number, and present members of the Board of Education, under whose wise oversight this splendid hall has been reared; and members also of former Boards.

ster, when addressing the veterans of the Revolution, in his famous Bunker Hill oration:

"Venerable men, you have come down to us from a former generation."

Of later graduates in my own time, some are living, and some of these are with us to-day—William Walsh and Henry Cornwell—those model scholars in studious habits and exemplary conduct, and in later years devoted and eloquent ministers of religion and genial and accomplished men. David Gedney, who, as a writer and speaker, was the model after whom other students tried to copy, alas! so often in vain, became naturally an eminent lawyer and wore the judicial ermine without a stain. Grant Edgar, too, then, as well as now, always doing well the work he had to do, and who in maturer life, both in the workshop among his men and in self-denying labors on the coal docks and in prison cells, so beautifully illustrates, in a way so rare and yet so needed, the reality of the religion he professes. Walker Fowler, a valued friend and college chum, as well as schoolmate, who, after much judicial service here, is now a successful farmer in Dakota, a region whose marvelous growth reads almost like a page from the "Arabian Nights." And there was "Tom" McKissock, another life-long friend and a fellow student, also in the law office of his honored father—Judge McKissock, and Judge Bate, whose early homes, as well as that of W. C. Hasbrouck, were all so near my father's in the Walkill Valley. For years "Tom" has been a famous civil engineer, in the Mississippi Valley. And "Gus" Ruggles, whose then delightful home in Washington Place was my favorite resort in the strawberry season, became a successful banker in Wisconsin. Berrian



THE OLD ACADEMY.

Here, too, have come one or two survivors of the teachers of former years, with eyesight dimmed, and locks thin and whitening. One short year ago there was gathered to his rest among the green hills of Vermont, one whom we all knew and loved—Ireneus Prime—who, after service as a teacher here, made his home in our great city by the sea, and there, in the larger field of journalism and authorship, and public speech, made for himself a treasured name even in other lands than this.

There have also come survivors of former scholars of the old Academy, and yet how thin and scattered are their ranks!

The old Academy had stood and done its work for well nigh a century, and with the passing years the great reaper was gathering many to His harvest.

No record in those earlier days was preserved of the scholars in its charge, and there was no daily paper then, and their names can only be gathered from some stray publications in the journals of the day, of perchance some public exhibition, and from the uncertain recollections of survivors. I can only speak of the students of my own time—not of that far larger number who preceded and who followed me, who are doubtless quite as deserving of mention, and whose names and histories will be readily recalled by all our citizens.

Here on this platform may be seen a few of the survivors of earlier classes, and they must attribute it to my feeling of respectful reverence alone, if I feel almost like using towards them the words of Web-

Halstead, genial and bright, who also became a bank president in New York; and Charles Hasbrouck also, now a bank president, as boy and man, beloved by all. Sebring Fowler, long a successful merchant here, and whose sons are accomplished lawyers and railroad presidents. Frank Ironmonger, a skilled physician in Brooklyn; Edward Wells, an eloquent and successful lawyer of Westchester County. Oscar Hasbrouck, whose home is on a farm near Modena, and is the envy of his schoolmates as being a director in half the banks in Ulster. There too were the Carpenter boys, Gilbert and Lewis and John, and my younger friend, Richard Smith, whose present dwelling place amid fruits and flowers might well have been the envy both of Shennstone and Epicurus, had they lived and flourished in our day, under the elms of Grand Street.

The roll of my dead schoolmates of that day is longer than that of the living: Jacob Fowler, a model man in business and social life; Daniel Boice, who as a faithful lawyer enjoyed general confidence; Jonas Williams, a prominent business man and cultured gentleman, so recently taken from us; William Williams, who fell in the War for the Union; David Colden Ruggles, who was also a victim in that holy Rebellion, and lost his life by the torturing cruelties of Salisbury Prison; Charles Ruggles, who died young after an honorable career as a lawyer at Poughkeepsie; Christopher Vanduzer, who shared largely in his family gifts of brilliant eloquence and manly beauty; Daniel Rogers, taken away from his beautiful home just as he begun

to enjoy it; and Thomas Farrington and Joseph Kimball and John J. Walsh, all rollicking boys, and yet good students. The first two, after a faithful service as ministers in our State, were laid away from their life-work in our neighboring cemetery, when middle life was reached. Walsh became a missionary to India, and then soon after returning home, he, too, like all the others of this list I have named, heard his name called from the Starry Heights and answered, as did old Colonel Newcombe at the last, "Adsum" ("Here"), and passed into the presence of the Heavenly Master.

These dead schoolmates, as their memories come up to me to-day, present themselves most prominently as Academy "boys." I cannot picture them on the walls of memory as grave, careworn, grey-headed men, but as boys, bright and gay-hearted, studying as hard as they thought good for their health, doubtless, but when play-time came giving then all the energies to the business in hand. The large play-grounds, then reaching from Mr. Williams' garden to South Street, gave fine room for ball-playing, while for riding down hill there never was such a location, and never did boys better improve their opportunities. Sleighs were brought along to school in Winter almost as regularly as books. We commenced at the doorsteps, and went with some velocity, you may imagine, by the time we reached the foot of South Street; and even study hours in the evening were shortened so that we might have a few rides, and thus drink in health with every inspiration of that Winter air. Glorious sports, glorious days and nights they were—never to be seen again on earth, save in the magic mirror of memory.

**JOHN LAWSON WESTERVELT**, School Trustee, is descended from Lubbertse van Westervelt, who, with his two brothers and their families, emigrated from Meppel, in the Province Drenthe, Hol-



JOHN L. WESTERVELT.

land, by the ship Hope in April, 1662, and settled near Hackensack, New Jersey. Kasparus, grandson of Lubbertse, exchanged his property in New Jersey for fifteen hundred acres on the east side of the Hudson, four miles below Poughkeepsie. On this tract of land John L. Westervelt was born June 27, 1826. The old deed, made in the reign of George II, is still in his possession. His education was obtained at a country schoolhouse. After learning the trade of a silversmith at Walden, Orange County, N. Y., he came to Newburgh

in 1848 and worked for a time at his trade. In 1853 he opened a shop at the corner of Fifth and Water Streets, in the second story, and since that date has been engaged in the manufacture of silverware, adding of late solid rings and the selling of fine diamonds and jewelry. His place of business is now at 142 Water Street.

In 1849 Mr. Westervelt became a member of the Presbyterian Church under the Rev. John Johnston, D. D., and has ever since been an active and successful Christian worker. Leaving the old church with the families who built Calvary Church, he was, in January, 1857, soon after its organization, ordained an elder of that church and afterward superintended its Sabbath school. He filled the same offices at the First Presbyterian Church, where as Superintendent of the Sabbath school for six years he was never absent a single Sabbath. Removing to Union Church when Dr. Wendell Prime became its pastor,

he gathered a Bible class of young men, which he taught for eighteen years. During that time the class had about one hundred and fifty members, many of whom are now earnestly engaged in Christian work in Newburgh and other parts of the land.

Although never a politician, Mr. Westervelt has always taken a deep and active interest in public affairs. It is an interesting fact that to fill a vacancy and by appointment of Hon. George Clark, Newburgh's first Mayor, he sat in the county legislature just one day as Supervisor for the Second Ward of the city. In 1878 he was elected and in 1886 and 1890 twice re-elected a member of the Board of Education, each time by large majorities. In the Board he has always been an advocate of measures that would increase the advantages of the children of the poor. March 10, 1880, and again November 16, 1881, he offered a resolution providing that the Board purchase all the text books and other supplies used by the pupils, and until its adoption he was the unswerving and zealous advocate of the free-book system, one of the many points of excellence in the Newburgh schools. Mr. Westervelt's personal popularity with the pupils in the schools is evinced by the rounds of applause which greet him when he rises to speak in the assembly room in his always interesting and enjoyable manner. In 1850 Mr. Westervelt was married to Catherine Gorham, a native of Newburgh, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom—four sons and a daughter—are still living and happily married.

**WILLIAM HARRISON**, Vice President of the Board of Education, was born in the North of Ireland, May 9, 1832. His father's

progenitors emigrated there from England, and his mother's (the Alexanders) from Glasgow, Scotland. His parents died when he was yet a lad, and in his 14th year he came to America with his sister.

For several months he lived in New York, and afterwards, for short periods, in the Villages of Walden and Montgomery. He settled permanently in Newburgh in 1848. In 1850 he engaged with Gerard & Boyd to learn the mason's trade, and after serving his time worked for a year or two in New

York. About 1862 he started as a builder on his own account in Newburgh, and has continued in active business here ever since.

He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1885, and re-elected in 1889. For several years he has been the Vice President of the Board and Chairman of the Building Committee. Under appointment from the Board he superintended the construction of the new Academy.

Mr. Harrison was for many years, previous to 1885, a member of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, long an officer of the society and superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is now a member of Trinity Church, and superintendent of its Sabbath school. He married Sarah, daughter of the late Matthew Duke, of Newburgh, and has five sons.



WILLIAM HARRISON.

**JAMES HASTINGS**, School Trustee, was born in the North of Ireland in 1837, came to Newburgh when four or five years old, and was educated in the public schools. Since 1866 he has been in business



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON

JAMES HASTINGS.

in the stove, tin-ware and plumbing trade. He served his apprenticeship as a plumber and tinsmith with John Lomas. He has a well equipped establishment at 162 Broadway. During the war Mr. Hastings went to the front in 1861 and again in 1862 as a member of Company I, 71st Regiment of Militia.

In 1887 he was elected to the Board of Education by the Republican party for the term of four years, and was re-elected in 1891. He is Chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1890 he was honored by his party with the nomination for Mayor of the city. He is a member of Newburgh Lodge, F. & A. M., and a trustee of the Masonic Hall Association. He is also a member of Acme Lodge, I. O. O. F., Fullerton Post, G. A. R., and the Union Presbyterian Church. He married Mary A. Brown, of Newburgh, and has two sons and three daughters.

**CHARLES N. WOOLLEY, M. D.**, School Trustee, was born at Southampton, L. I., October 8, 1838. He attended the public school and Southampton Academy. After teaching several years he prepared for college, and entered Michigan University in 1862. Immediately after graduating he entered upon the study of medicine, attending lectures at Bellevue Medical College, New York, and Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. After graduating at the latter institution he married Miss Margaret B. Fithian, and began the practice of his profession in Walden, N. Y. Five years later, 1873, he came to Newburgh. Almost immediately he acquired a large and lucrative practice, and has long been one of our most popular practitioners. He became a member of the Board of Education in 1889, and is now Chairman of the Committee on Teachers.



PHOTO. BY WHIDDIT.

CHARLES N. WOOLLEY, M. D.

**JOSEPH A. SNEED**, School Trustee, was born in Newburgh in 1839, in the part called Old Town. He first attended the old Glebe school, in Liberty Street, and afterwards in the comb factory on the side hill—on property now owned by S. R. Van Duzer. At that time the school was taught by John L. Lyon. At the age of fourteen he

entered the employment of A. K. Chandler, a dry goods merchant, as cash boy, and with one or two short intermissions remained there until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Then he enlisted (April, 1861) in Captain S. W. Fullerton's company of the Third New York Volunteer Infantry as a private, for two years. He was honorably discharged in May, 1863, then holding the position of Orderly Sergeant. During the latter part of the Summer and the Fall of 1863, with Captain James Anderson and Lieutenant J. K. R. Oakley, he recruited a company for the 95th New York Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the same by Governor Horatio Seymour. He was mustered out at the Chesapeake



PHOTO. BY MAPES.

JOSEPH A. SNEED.

Hospital for disability in the Fall of 1864. Since the war Mr. Sneed has been almost continuously engaged in the marketing, provisions and livestock business. For the past four years he has had the management of Armour & Co.'s branch house at Newburgh, and he is also a partner in the firm of Sneed & Mathews.

Politically he has always been a Republican. He cast his maiden vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. In 1884 he was elected Alderman from the Third Ward, and was President of the Board in 1885. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Board of Education on the free text book issue; and in the Spring of 1891 he was re-elected for four years.

Mr. Sneed has well defined impressions concerning practical education, and has been a most valuable member of the Board. The introduction of manual training in the public schools was mainly brought about through his personal efforts, and he has seen the system developed into an importance not even dreamed of at its initiation. Believing that patriotism and love of the country's flag should be instilled in the youthful mind as well as arithmetic and grammar, he introduced the resolution that the flag should wave over every schoolhouse in the city each schoolday.

**WILLIAM S. WANDS**, School Trustee, was born in the province of New Brunswick in 1839. He came to Newburgh with his parents in 1852. Since fourteen years old he has been a wage-earner. He learned the trade of pattern-maker in the old Washington Iron Works. From 1870 to 1880 he was employed in the West Point Foundry



at Cold Spring, and since that time has been foreman of the pattern-making department of the Wright Engine Works in this city, which is one of the largest engine-building concerns in the country.

Mr. Wands is a valued member of St. John's M. E. Church, of which he has been a trustee and superintendent of the Sabbath school for a number of years. He married Anna, daughter of Andrew Darby, of Newburgh. George M. Wands, of the firm of McGiffert & Wands, soap manufacturers, is his son.

**JOHN H. VALENTINE**, School Trustee, was born at Peekskill, N. Y., in 1860, and is the youngest member of the Board, and the only representative of the Democratic party in the body. He was a warm supporter of the successful movement to secure a public school for Washington Heights, and has taken a deep interest in the details of its construction, as his experience in building qualifies him to do. Two handsome dwellings on the Heights were erected by him, one of which he has sold, and the other he still occupies. He is an officer of the Washington Heights Congregational Church, and was until recently interested in the Newburgh Reed Company, manufacturers of reed chairs, which business he helped to establish. For some years past he has been connected with the wholesale grocery house of J. G. Powers & Co., of New York. He was until recently president of the Newburgh Democratic Association. He married Miss Clara Baldwin, of this city.

**R. V. K. MONTFORT, M. D.**, Clerk of the Board of Education and Superintendent of the Public Schools, was born at Fishkill Village, N. Y., March 23, 1835. He was only a few weeks old when his father died. His early life was a series of struggles to obtain an education, but so ambitious was he, and so untiring in his efforts, that he was enabled to accomplish his desires. After passing through the common schools he attended the private school of Rev. T. F. Pingry at Fishkill. Such good progress did he make in his studies, that when only fifteen years old he obtained a position as teacher in a district school. For several years following he taught schools in Dutchess and Putnam Counties, and in his leisure hours improved his education by private study.

He came to Newburgh as teacher in the Academy February 14, 1853, remaining as assistant to William N. Reid till July, 1854.

Having already taken up the study of medicine in the hours not employed in the schoolroom, he relinquished his position as a teacher that he might give his whole time to his medical studies, which were thereafter pursued under the oversight of Dr. Gilbert C. Monell, who then resided at the corner of Montgomery and Third Streets. With this skillful practitioner he remained till he entered the Albany Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in December, 1856. Immediately after graduating he commenced the practice of his profession in this city.

In October, 1859, he was elected to the responsible office of Clerk of the Board of Education and Superintendent of the Public Schools of Newburgh. The school buildings then consisted of the old Academy, the High School, the Clinton Street School, the school for colored children in Washington Street, and the school at the corner of Washington and William Streets, then a very small building, accommodating not more than two hundred pupils. He resigned in September, 1862, and accepted a commission as Assistant Surgeon in the 124th New York Volunteers (Orange Blossoms). He was on every battlefield of the Army of the Potomac from Chancellorsville to the end of the war, and was one of the five original officers who served with the regiment during its whole term of service. He was promoted Surgeon March, 1865. In endorsing the numerous signed recommendation for his promotion, Orpheus Everts, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third Division of the Second Corps, wrote, "There is no medical officer with whom I am acquainted more worthy, or better qualified for promotion, than Dr. Montfort;" and Medical Director Dougherty, of the Second Corps (Hancock's) joined in the above recommendation. For a period Dr. Montfort was executive officer of the division hospital.

He was mustered out of service in June, 1865. The following year he was appointed Health Officer of the City of Newburgh, and served four years. He was Alms House physician in 1865 and 1866; physician to the Home for the Friendless, 1866-82, and a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital from its organization to the present year. In 1868 he was Assistant Cattle Commissioner to investigate the outbreak of Texas fever in Orange County, and Inspector of the State Board of Health to investigate the outbreak of supposed typhus fever during the construction of the West Shore Railway.

In 1867 Dr. Montfort was one of the charter members of Ellis Post, G. A. R. and ever since has been one of the most helpful members. Seven times its Commander, he is now serving his fifth consecutive term. He has been a Trustee of the Glebe fourteen years. He has been a member of St. Paul's Church since its foundation; was a member of its first Board of Vestrymen, and continued a vestryman to about 1876. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member for more than twenty years. He also holds a membership in the Orange County Medical Society. Not the least of the many trusts confided to him was the secretaryship of the Centennial Committee. This was not the trivial work of a day, but a prolonged labor of a national importance, discharged with singular ability.

But Dr. Montfort's best service to his community has been as Superintendent of the Schools. For nineteen years he has filled a position demanding high mental abilities. His long retention therein, and the advancement which the schools have made under his administration, tells the kind of a man he is. Dr. Montfort's first wife died in October, 1864. In 1870 he married Theodosia B. Crowell, of Newburgh.



WILLIAM S. WANDS.



JOHN H. VALENTINE.

**JAMES M. CRANE, A. M.**, Principal of the Newburgh Free Academy, is a descendant of Stephen Crane, who emigrated from Plymouth, England, and settled in New Jersey. His great-grand-



R. V. K. MONTFORT, M. D.—Superintendent of Public Schools.

father, Josiah Crane (who was the grandson of Stephen) was a Captain in the American Army of the Revolution, and about the year 1783 came from Morristown, N. J., and settled in the Town of Wallkill, Orange County, N. Y.

James M. was born near Circleville, Orange County, N. Y. His father (Josiah 2nd) was a farmer and Justice of the Peace, and during his life spent much time in teaching. In early life Prof. Crane attended the district schools, and at the age of seventeen began to teach school. He took a collegiate preparatory course under a private tutor and also in a private school in Circleville, but afterwards decided to take a Normal course. Entering the State Normal School at Albany in September, 1862, he was graduated in July of the following year. Since then he has been teaching in the public schools of the State continuously. He was Principal of the Roslyn, L. I., public school part of a year, leaving there to take a similar position at Walden, N. Y. After three years' service at that place he was appointed Principal of Newburgh Grammar School No. 4, in September, 1866. Two years later he was transferred to the Academy and appointed assistant Principal.

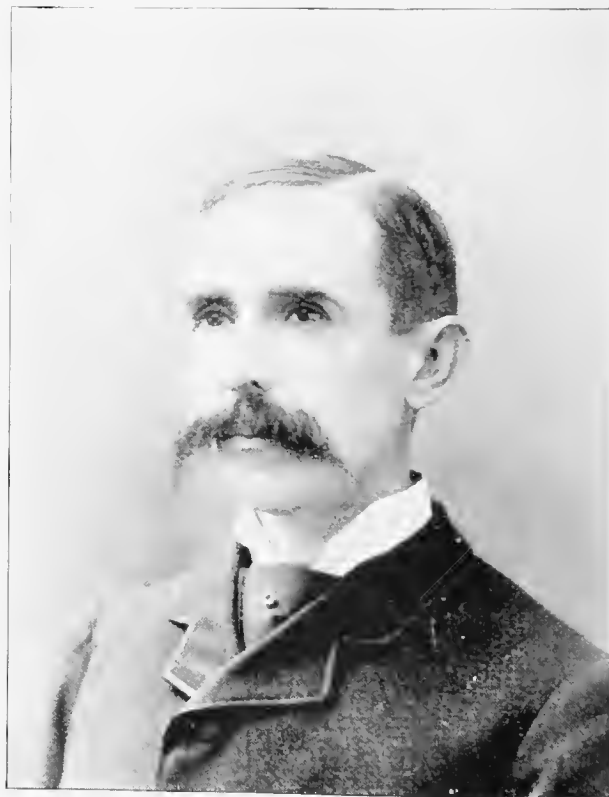
For eighteen years he was the instructor of the graduating class. His ability and thoroughness as a teacher of the higher branches earned not only the entire confidence of the Trustees, but in a marked degree the respect and good-will of his students. When Prof. Doughty retired in 1886, Mr. Crane succeeded him, and as Principal of the Newburgh Academy he fills a most honorable and responsible position.

In 1885 Professor Crane was elected by the Republican party a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, to fill a vacancy, and in 1886 he was re-elected for the full term of five years. For three years he was President of the Board. He is a Trustee of Calvary Church, and a Trustee of Newburgh Lodge, F. & A. M. His honorary degree was conferred by Union College in 1890.

**WILLIAM H. KELLY**, Principal of Grammar School No. 1, is a native of Glens Falls, N. Y., where he attended the common schools, and afterward received an academical training. At the early age of seventeen he adopted the profession which he has followed with marked success all his life. He first taught school at Lake George. It was in 1859 that he came to Newburgh, and in 1860 he was teaching the New Windsor school. He was appointed to his present position in September, 1861. Since then the school edifice has been enlarged three times; the number of pupils has increased from two hundred to nearly eight hundred; then there were but four teachers, now there are seventeen.

Aside from the duties of his profession, Mr. Kelly has been related to several things worthy of note. In early manhood he was an expert in the game of baseball, and on coming to Newburgh his skill as a pitcher was first enlisted for the Newburgh club, and next for the famous Hudson Rivers. He continued in that pleasant relation during the subsequent existence of the club, participating in nearly all its great games. He has been a useful man in Trinity Church. For thirty years he has been the Secretary of its Sabbath School, for many years the leader of the church choir and of the singing in the Sabbath School; fourteen years a Steward, and now a Trustee. In his political relations he has been a Republican. He was an Assessor nine years, an Alderman four years, and for one year President of the Common Council. He has been a Mason since 1863, and a member of Leonard Steamer Company since 1875.

**CHARLES E. SNYDER, LL. B.**, Principal of Grammar School No. 2, was born in Constableville, Lewis County, N. Y., January 10, 1836. His father, John Snyder, was a descendant of an old Dutch family of Columbia County, N. Y., and was born near Saratoga



JAMES M. CRANE, A. M.—Principal of Newburgh Academy.

Springs. His mother, Eleanor E. Roberts, was born in Wales, and came to this country when about ten years of age, with her parents, who were among the first Welsh settlers of Lewis County.

Mr. Snyder attended the village schools till 1850, when his parents removed to the vicinity of Rome, Oneida County, N. Y. There he

**E. Y. CLARKE**, Principal of Grammar School No. 3, was born June 17, 1829, at Saybrook, Conn. His father was Captain Nathaniel



WILLIAM H. KELLY—Princ. Grammar School No. 1.

attended school only in Winter, and in the Summer worked on the farm. Commencing in the Winter of 1852-53, he taught different country schools for several Winters, and worked on the farm in Summer seasons. In the Fall of 1854 he attended at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y. For three years he taught in the township of Woodbridge, N. J.

In March, 1858, he entered the State Normal School at Albany, completed the course, and was graduated in February, 1859. After teaching awhile

for many years was engaged in ship-building and in the transportation of passengers and freight between New York, Charleston and Havana. Afterward he retired from this business and purchased a farm, where the greater part of Mr. Clarke's early life was spent. He attended the village school Winters, and later finished his studies at the Saybrook Academy, a well conducted institution.

Mr. Clarke commenced teaching in November, 1849, at Westbrook, Conn. After teaching four

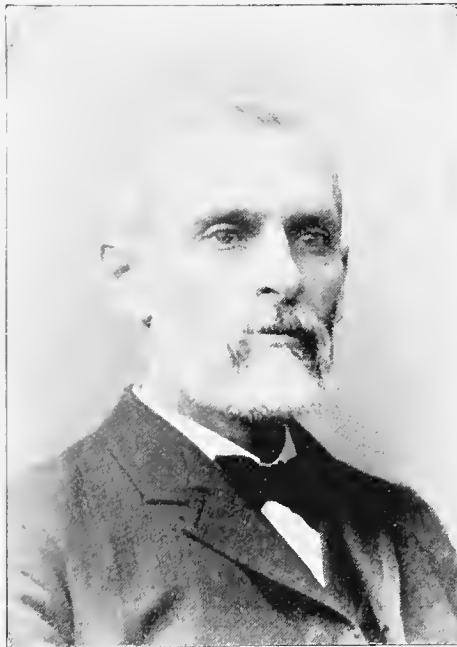


E. Y. CLARKE—Principal of Grammar School No. 3.

longer, he began the study of law in the office of Beach & Bailey, at Rome, and attended lectures at the Albany Law School. He received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. Meanwhile war had begun, and within a few weeks after leaving the law school, Mr. Snyder volunteered as a private in Company C, 50th N. Y. V. Engineers. He served with that company and regiment in the Army of the Potomac to the end of the war, and returned home in July, 1865, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

Choosing the profession of teaching rather than law, Mr. Snyder took charge of a school at Walden in 1866, and remained there till 1868, when he became principal of Grammar School No. 4, in Clinton Street, Newburgh. On the completion of the large school building in Grand Street, he was transferred thereto as principal, where he has continued ever since. The school has nearly seven hundred pupils and sixteen female teachers. He has been prominently identified with the Orange County Teachers' Association, and has been Vice-President of the New York State Teachers' Association.

Mr. Snyder has been an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church since 1874, and has also been Superintendent of its Sabbath School. He has been a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association since its organization, and was President one year. He was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner by Mayor Odell when the Board was organized, and still holds that position. Mr. Snyder was married at Rome, N. Y., in 1866, to Miss Hannah R. Wright, a descendant of one of the first settlers of the part of that town known as Wright's Settlement. They have two sons and two daughters.



CHARLES E. SNYDER, LL. B. Prin. Gram. School No. 2.

years in that place he was called to take charge of the high school at Clinton, Conn., now known as the Morgan School, a position which he filled for six years. He then received a call to the Academy at Newburgh, entering upon his duties as teacher and principal December 22, 1858.

The Academy pupils then numbered about one hundred and fifty, with two male and two female teachers. The principal was required, besides teaching, to take charge of the public library, which was then open only on Saturdays.

The first of the exhibitions given by the pupils of the Newburgh Free Academy, which have since become so popular, was held under his management at the Opera House, April 21, 1865. It was a decided success, both from a literary and financial point of view. The money realized from the entertainment, which was about two hundred dollars, was used in purchasing chemicals and philosophical instruments, and formed the nucleus of the extensive apparatus now in use at the present Academy.

October 2, 1868, he left the Free Academy to take charge of Grammar School No. 3, where as principal he still remains. As principal of this school Mr. Clarke has under his supervision and direction sixteen teachers and nearly five hundred scholars.

**CHARLES ESTABROOK**, Librarian, was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 18, 1823. He came with his parents from Hyde Park, N. Y., to Newburgh in 1835. About 1840 he was a teacher in the Newburgh High School, and followed that vocation two or three years. Then for twelve years he was bookkeeper and cashier of the freighting establishment of Wardrop, Smith & Co., and afterward

for about fifteen years he was in the book and stationery business. In 1877, upon the erection of the present handsome Library Building, Mr. Estabrook was appointed Librarian, a position for which he is eminently qualified by both education and experience. Previously the library had been of small proportions, and open only a few hours in the day. Mr. Estabrook at once reorganized and made many improvements in the system of library work. In 1864-67 he was a member of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Teachers' Committee.

He united with the Second Presbyterian Church, of Newburgh, in 1842, and after its disbandment in 1852, he with others of its members joined its successor, the Second Methodist (now St. John's) Church. He was its first organist and for more than twenty-five years a member of the Board of Trustees. He was the first Secretary of its Sunday School, and for many years its Superintendent. For twenty-five years past he has been a local preacher. Mr. Estabrook was initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry in Newburgh Lodge, No. 309; in 1854 he was a charter member of Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, and its first Treasurer.

Since 1864 he has been a Royal Arch Mason—a member of Highland Chapter, No. 52; and for nine years High Priest. In 1865 he was knighted in Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, and has been Prelate in that Commandery for about twenty years.

He has been a member of the Board of Counselors of the Home for the Friendless since 1865, and is Secretary of that Board. He has been an active member of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands



PHOTO. BY MAPES

CHARLES ESTABROOK—Librarian at Newburgh Library.

and of the Newburgh Cemetery Association since their organization, and is the Secretary of both. He has always been a prominent temperance man of the total abstinence stamp, and has filled the highest office in nearly all the local temperance societies of the past.

But the enumeration of his various connections, and of the posts of honor he has filled, can only suggest the useful and busy life he has led. As befits one in his position, Mr. Estabrook is a man of varied learning and accomplishments, and withal a man of affairs, of keen perception and fair-minded. He is particularly well informed in local history, and has written many graceful historical articles for publication. He married Miss Susan E. Marshall in 1848, and has three children living—Frank E., a resident architect, Lillie O., assistant librarian, and Hattie C., wife of Clarence W. Deyo. Mrs. Estabrook died September 27, 1890.

**JOHN W. DOUGHTY** was born August 12, 1817, in the Town of Clinton, Dutchess County, N. Y., of English ancestry long resident in this country. The family name on the maternal side was Armstrong. The father went to New Orleans while John was an infant, and not succeeding in business, joined a military company then forming for the purpose of occupying the territory of Florida. In this ex-

pedition he lost his life. During this time the boy was at his grandfather Armstrong's with his mother, to whose care and kindness, he says, any good qualities found in him are mainly due.

Commencing school at six he was up to his thirteenth year rarely absent. The next ten years, depending upon himself, he worked on the farm and in the shop, or attended such institutions of learning as opportunity offered and his earnings might permit. He then taught some three or four years, occupying his spare time in the study of Greek and Latin.

In 1844 he married Miss Harriet M. Hale, daughter of the late Major Lewis Hale, of Glaseo, Ulster County, N. Y., and at Hyde Park opened a boarding school, which enterprise, financially, was not a success. In 1848 he accepted a position of associate instructor in the Chelsea Collegiate Institute (N. Y.), of which John H. Brown, A. B., was principal and proprietor. He remained in this institution fourteen years. During the last six years of this period he also taught geometry and chemistry in a French and Spanish school in Hoboken, N. J., of which Mons. L. De Grandval was principal and proprietor. Although never practicing, he completed a course of medical studies, receiving in 1852 a diploma from the New York State Medical Society.

In the Fall of 1862 he obtained the position of teacher of Greek and Latin in the Newburgh Academy. The institution was then of far less importance than now. It was officially termed the "senior department" of the common schools and only by courtesy an "academy." In 1866 Prof. Doughty was appointed principal. He recommended wise changes in the curriculum, advocated a more strict adherence to the graded system of classification of the pupils, and recommended that examinations, hitherto conducted orally, might be made in writing. He also earnestly requested the superintendent and board of officers to allow commencement exercises at the close of the year, and confer diplomas upon such pupils as might complete the course of studies prescribed. All the above recommendations were officially adopted, and the institution not only escaped the danger of obliteration that had been threatened, but rose rapidly in public estimation, and eventually acquired a high degree of respect as its usefulness increased under Prof. Doughty's wise administration. The first commencement occurred in 1871, since which time the essential features in the academic course have, with few modifications, remained as then established. He also introduced elementary exercises in field trigonometry and leveling, the use of the telescope in astronomy and transit observations for sidereal and mean time. In his intellectual pursuits he found time also to enter upon different inventive lines of activity. One result of this was a clock for the transit building, on the Academy grounds, indicating both sidereal and mean time, and showing the culmination of the principal stars at any time of day or night. For twenty years he remained at the head of the institution, steadily improving its standard, widening



JOHN W. DOUGHTY.

its influence, increasing its popularity, and retaining the love of his pupils, and the unqualified esteem of the community for his learning and noble characteristics as a man. He resigned in 1886, when the old academy was demolished.

With his wife he continues to reside in Newburgh. Two of their children are dead. Mary H., the eldest, died in this city; William H. in the City of New York. Sarah C., now Mrs. Augustus Senior, resides in Newburgh, and Wesley H., the youngest, married Miss Mary T. DuBois, daughter of the late Broadhead DuBois, and resides in Nebraska City, Neb. Prof. Doughty, now in his seventy-fourth year, is not engaged in any special work, but says the day is barely long enough for the lesson which Nature and a kind Providence continually suggest, and the night sometimes too short for the contemplation of its starry dome.

**HUGH S. BANKS** was born in the Town of South Salem (now Lewisborough) Westchester County, on the banks of Croton river, near the head of the lake which supplies the City of New York with water. His parents were both natives of Westchester County, and their ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the country. He was sent to the common district school at an early age, where he was taught the elementary branches of education, and at the age of seven years he could read quite fluently, and at eight had read the Bible entirely through. After twelve years of age he attended school only in the Winter.



HUGH S. BANKS.

At the age of eighteen he was employed to teach a district school, which he continued for nine months. During this time he procured Day's algebra, which he mastered by himself and reviewed, solving every question proposed with the exception of five or six in the application of algebra to geometry. He then attended a select school for two months under the care of an excellent classical teacher, where he gained such a knowledge of the principles of the Latin language that he was enabled to pursue the study of it by himself. After this he continued the occupation of teaching in district schools for four or five years, with the exception of four months as a student in the academy at Bedford, N. Y., where in addition to Latin he studied geometry and elementary Greek.

All the spare time he had out of school he spent in study, often sitting up late at night, until he had read not only the studies required for admission to college, but the whole course of classical studies pursued in our best colleges. He was advised by a valued friend who knew his requirements to apply for admission to an advanced class in Union College, which he accordingly did. He was admitted upon examination without any condition to the senior class.

The class, numbering 82, was graduated in 1829. Ten or eleven were marked of the highest grade possible, and among them was Mr. Banks.

In the Fall and Winter after his graduation he was employed as an assistant in the academy at North Salem. In the Spring of 1830 he was offered the superintendency of the academy at Bedford, where he continued five and one-half years.

In 1832 he was married to Miss Rosilia H. Bailey, daughter of Dr. Roland Bailey, of Putnam County, with whom he lived for 57 years, she dying in November, 1889.

In the Autumn (1832) he was induced to take charge of the academy in Dover, Dutchess County, a new institution, where he continued two years; but not being fully satisfied with his situation there he removed to Ridgefield, Connecticut, in the Fall of 1837, where he established a private classical and English school. After nine years of constant and arduous labor with a large patronage, his throat began to trouble him with pain and hoarseness, and threatened permanent bronchial affection. He sought a change of occupation. He procured an interest in the book-selling business with the late Rev. D. L. Proudfit, of Newburgh, in the Fall of 1846. This continued for a year, when Mr. Proudfit wished to retire, and sold out his interest to Mr. Banks. He continued the business for thirteen years, keeping a very good collection of classical, scientific, miscellaneous and school books, also stationery and some fancy articles belonging to the trade.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 the business of book-selling was very much curtailed. Besides, the close confinement in a store not well ventilated brought on frequent attacks of vertigo, so much so that one day in crossing the street he suddenly fell prostrate. These frequent attacks were alarming, as they betokened apoplexy. He therefore disposed of his business and resumed that of teaching, at first by giving private lessons in several families, also having a room where he heard the lessons of some pupils in the morning.

In the course of his teaching he can count over 70 young gentlemen and four young ladies whom he has aided in their preparatory education for admission into different colleges, many of whom are occupying honorable positions in the various learned professions.

In the course of his life he has kept up and added to the studies of his younger days. He also is able to read quite readily French and Spanish. The latter he has learned since he was eighty years of age.

In religion Mr. Banks, both by education and from principle, is a Presbyterian, and when he came to Newburgh he and his family connected themselves with the Presbyterian Church under the charge of the venerable Dr. Johnston. After Dr. Johnston's death, and upon the organization of Calvary Presbyterian Church in 1856, in which he took a great interest, he united with others who left the old church. He was soon after elected an elder of that church, which office he holds to the present time.

In politics he learned his first principles from the histories and writings of Washington, Hamilton, Jay and Madison, who in former days were called Federalists, and in later times, with the small changes under Clay and Webster, were denominated Whigs. In still later times, upon the breaking up of the two great political parties, that part of the Whigs denominated "Woolly Heads" and that of the Democrats called "Barnburners" united to form a free-soil party in order to oppose the continued aggressions of the pro-slavery advocates against the opponents of the extension of slavery upon the free soil of the North. Mr. Banks was among the first to unite with the party, afterwards assuming the name of Republicans. He with four others (one of whom was Dr. W. A. Royce, of this city), in answer to a call for a meeting, formed the first Republican club in 1856, in the campaign when General Fremont was nominated for President. Of this club Mr. Banks was chosen president, and so served through the campaign. Upon the announcement of this club it is difficult to tell who were the most ready and earnest to unite with it, whether "Woolly Heads" or "Barn-burners," until the number became so large that no room in the village could hold them, so a large log cabin was erected in Front Street for their accommodation. The result was that a large majority was given Fremont. Since that time Mr. Banks, believing in the principles of the Republican party, has voted with it on the great questions of the day, but if any candidate nominated is deemed unworthy by him for the office, he leaves his name off his ticket.



**HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M.**, Principal of Siglar's Preparatory School, was born October 11, 1833, in the Town of Seneca, Ontario County, N. Y. He spent his entire minority in that town and in the adjoining town of Gorham, the last ten years of this time on a farm on the eastern shore of Canandaigua Lake. He attended a country

State. Returned to school the following August, but was obliged to teach a district school during the Winter, returning to school the following March.

In July he passed the examination required for admission to the sophomore class in Yale College, and worked on a farm in Connecti-



SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

district school during Winters till eighteen years of age, when he began teaching in the same grade of schools. When of age he had read enough mathematics for admission to the sophomore class in college, doing this at odd times stolen from farm work, and mostly without a teacher.

On the very day he was twenty-one he started for Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., for the purpose of finishing his preparation for college. Arriving there he entered the Delaware Literary Institute. Dr. George Kerr was then principal of the school. Being obliged to catch up with classes in Latin and Greek that had been under way about two months, he had to accommodate himself to circumstances. For instance, he had to recite Greek to Dr. Kerr after school hours, and on several occasions in the garden while the doctor was digging potatoes. To keep up his physical condition, the foundations for which had been well laid on the farm, and to pay his board, resort was had to sawing wood, and during the two years that followed many a cord of hard wood fell under the saw, and was carried up two and three flights of stairs.

In March, 1856, the Institute building was burned, and Mr. S. lost everything, save a pair of trousers, a coat, and a pair of boots, barely escaping with his life down the outer walls of a stone building from a room in the third story. This calamity spoiled old plans, but new ones were made at once. School had to be given up for the ensuing Spring and Summer. The time was devoted to teaching phonography in several academies and seminaries in different parts of the

cut till college opened in September, 1857. After a hard struggle with all sorts of difficulties that come to one with little or no money, he was graduated in July, 1860. In October of the same year he accepted the principalship of Staples's Free Academy, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., in which position he remained till the Summer of 1863.

In August, 1861, he married Miss Mary F. Burr. During the last two years of his connection with Staples's Academy he received a few boarders into his family, and the boarding department was continued after leaving the academy till the Spring of 1864, when he removed to Newburgh, where he has since been conducting Siglar's Preparatory School.

The school occupies the large stone edifice and grounds formerly used as the Theological Seminary of the Associated Reformed Church, beautifully situated on a commanding eminence. A few years ago the brick building used as a gymnasium and schoolroom was erected. The school has always had an efficient corps of teachers, and it is a most excellent institution. Out of six hundred boys that have been connected with it, sixty-nine have gone to college (forty-one to Yale) and five have taken valedictories two of them at Yale.

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PHOTO BY ATKINSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M.

**RENSELAER HOWELL**, though now retired from teaching, is still regarded as one of our most successful educators. He is the son of Rensselaer and Olive (Belknap) Howell, of Newburgh. With only the advan-

tages of the district school and a term at an academy, he fitted himself for admission to the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., from which he graduated February, 1854.



PHOTO. BY MAPES.

RENSSELAER HOWELL.

teaching he filled the office of Justice of the Peace in this city for four years, and has been engaged to some extent in real estate business.

Mr. Howell married Frances Nichols, daughter of Moses Nichols, Feb. 17, 1856, and of this union Margaret O., Julia A. and Rensselaer N. were born. Mrs. Howell died July 17, 1883, and of the children

only the son survives. August 6, 1885, he married Anna R., daughter of Thomas S. Lester, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson.

#### MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

Under the direction of the Sisters of St. Dominic, was founded as an institution of learning in 1883, and chartered in 1888. It is under the visitation of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The property was formerly the country-seat of the late Harvey Weed, and was sold by his successor, Mr. McAlpine, to the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic. The institution is delightfully situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Hudson for miles. The grounds, six acres in extent, are handsomely designed with walks, carriage drives and lawns for exercise and recreation. The mansion was recently greatly enlarged, and is now a commodious and handsome structure expressly arranged for a boarding school, and furnished with every modern improvement.

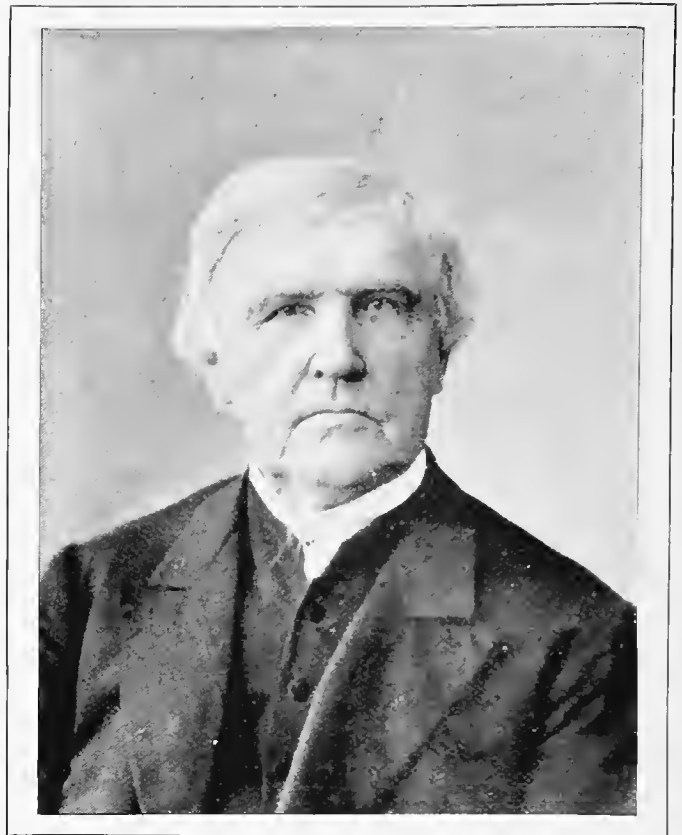
Mount St. Mary's Academy is now one of the most prominent institutions of learning in our city. Those in charge aim to make the institute a school of the highest grade, to stimulate a love for study and to surround the pupils with influences ennobling the character by conducing to the highest culture, tending to form the heart to virtue as well as to cultivate the mind. The course of instruction embraces two departments, elementary and academic. In the latter the studies are Christian doctrine, grammar, epistolary correspondence, composition, elocution, penmanship, physical geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra, geometry, physiology, etiquette, calisthenics, sacred and profane history, civil government, rhetoric, literature, natural philosophy, astronomy, typewriting, shorthand, instrumental and vocal music, drawing, painting, wax flowers, plain and fancy needle work. Three times a year written examinations are held by the Board of Regents, Albany, for all the pupils who are old enough to receive benefit from such work. At the completion of the course, if the final examinations are accepted, the graduates receive their diplomas from the State.



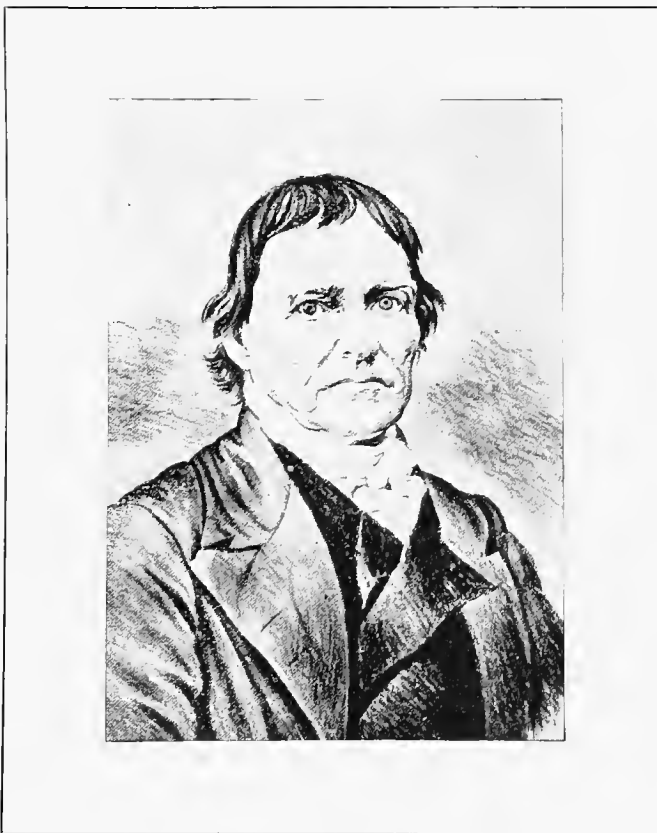
MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY—Gidney Avenue near Lander Street.



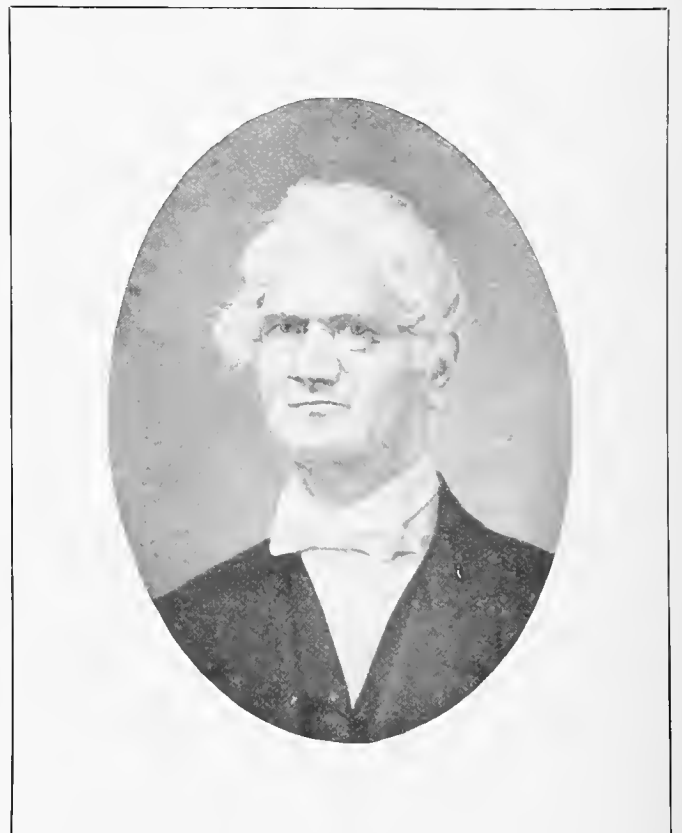
REV. JOHN BROWN, D. D. (See Page 126.)



REV. JOHN FORSYTH, D. D. (See Page 136.)



REV. JOHN JOHNSTON, D. D. (See Page 119.)



REV. JOSEPH MCCARRELL, D. D. (See Page 121.)

# OUR CHURCHES AND PASTORS.

## FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

**W**ITHIN a few months after the disbanding of the Army of the Revolution and the breaking up of its encampments upon these surrounding hills, the First Presbyterian Church of Newburgh had its formal, legal existence. Its history, therefore, is contemporaneous with our national history. But previous to this time for nearly a score of years there had been a religious organization composed of those who were by education and conviction of the Presbyterian faith—or, in the language of those days, "in communion with the Church of Scotland." It was an informal society, somewhat irregular and incomplete as to its ecclesiastical structure, and constituting hardly more than an outlying mission station or district.

But it was so far independent as to have its own Board of Trustees and the management of its own temporal affairs and the freedom of co-operating with other neighboring societies in the choice and support of a minister. We find in the records of the Marlborough Society that in the year 1773 it united with that society in procuring the supply of a minister for both congregations for a very brief period. It appears however to have been in the earlier years in more cordial and active sympathy with the old church at Bethlehem—the venerable mother of all the Presbyterian Churches in this region. To her it looked for religious aid and oversight, and from her it received cooperation in supplying the religious needs of this then sparsely-settled district.

Through the long gloomy years of the Revolution and amid all the distractions incident upon the long encampment of the army in this vicinity, this feeble congregation continued to maintain its existence, though having no pastoral supervision other than that given by an elder—William Lawrence.

Immediately after the close of the war the organization, strengthened by the addition of several persons who became permanent residents on the disbandment of the army, obtained the building which had been erected by the army as a storehouse for clothing at the corner of First and Montgomery Streets, where it appears to have held public worship in the Winter of 1783, or Spring of 1784. We learn from the church records that divine service was held in this build-

ing in 1784, and that on the 12th of July of that year this feeble flock formally organized itself as a Presbyterian Society under the laws of the State, enacted the preceding April. It elected as its Trustees Adolph Degrove, Daniel Hudson, Thomas Palmer, Joseph Coleman and Isaac Belknap. Who or how many constituted this corporate Society we do not know. Its roll of membership has not been preserved. In the February of the following year, they united with the congregation in New Windsor, the compact to continue for seven years. "for the purpose," as the resolution stated, "of promoting the preaching of the Gospel."

From 1785 to 1796 the Rev. John Close was the stated supply. He

was succeeded by the Rev. Isaac Lewis, who served also as stated supply until the year 1800. On May 6, 1801, the Rev. Jonathan Freeman was installed pastor over the two congregations. He resigned his charge in 1804, and was succeeded by the Rev. Eleazer Burnet in the following year, whose brief pastorate was terminated by death one year later. On the 5th of July, 1807, the Rev. John Johnston was ordained and installed pastor over the two churches, and continued to hold this relation until 1810, when the union was dissolved and the Newburgh congrega-

tion, having acquired sufficient strength to support alone a pastor, secured exclusively his services. Thus for more than forty years the society had continued its uninterrupted life, and for twenty-six years as a legally incorporated organization, and had not been able during all this period to furnish the support for a minister.

Such was their poverty that even the church building, erected eight years afterwards upon the same site, was left in an unfinished condition. It was hardly tenable. Dr. Johnston tells us in his autobiography that "it was without galleries, plastering or pulpit—a mere shell, and that he often preached standing on a carpenter's bench with a few boards on which to rest the precious Bible." The congregation was too poor to finish the building and place pews in it, and the plan devised to seat it was that every person who chose to do so should have the privilege of putting up his own pew with a choice of location for so doing. And not only did these few Christian families have to contend with poverty. The com-



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Grand and South Streets.

munity was pervaded with a spirit of irreligion and infidelity. The openly avowed infidels were sufficiently numerous and strong to form a club or society for the dissemination of their opinions; to hire a man, a certain apostate minister, upon a stipulated annual salary, to give public lectures on the Sabbath upon the teachings of Rousseau, Paine, Voltaire and others, and to support a weekly newspaper devoted to their cause. Their attacks upon Christianity and the Christian Church were most virulent. So notorious was the place for its wickedness, for its open flagrant vice, as well as for this determined spirit of opposition to the Christian religion and its institutions, that the friends of Dr. Johnston, hearing of his purpose to accept the call to a pastorate here, remonstrated with him and begged him to reconsider it. His biography states that his mother wept and besought him not to locate in such a wicked place.

When Dr. Johnston came to Newburgh though the leaders of the infidel party had died and its strength and members had considerably diminished, yet the baneful effects of the influences that had long been at work remained. There was a widespread apathy and indifference to the cause of religion. In the young, particularly, these effects were marked. The few people who cordially welcomed him, and who were ready to co-operate with him, were chiefly those of advanced age. The church at no time had numbered more than sixty-five, and numbered only thirty-seven when he assumed the charge of it. So we can understand how, under all these combined circumstances, the outlook must have been very dark and discouraging to this young man entering upon his first pastoral charge.

But it was not long before the outlook brightened. The spirit in which he undertook his work was indicated by the text he chose for his first sermon—"Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified among you." Dr. Johnston was not by mental nature or habit a disputant. He did not love controversy. He preached the Gospel in its simplicity, confident that it would win its own triumphs, giving no heed to the attacks that were made upon it by unbelievers. The attendance upon divine service was soon greatly increased. He instituted a weekly prayer meeting, which was held in the homes of his people. A larger place was soon found to be necessary. A chapel or lecture room was built for the purpose. In the fifth and sixth year of his pastorate there was a large and genuine revival of religion. It was the first revival of religion Newburgh had ever witnessed. Three years later his ministry was blessed with another spiritual refreshing, when nearly fifty more were added to the church. There were seven such marked events in his ministry.

The church during the pastorate of Dr. Johnston—this honorary title was conferred upon him in the latter part of his ministry by Lafayette College—was lifted out of insignificance into prominence, out of weakness into commanding strength; whereas there were less than two-score communicants when he became its pastor, there were years when upwards of four hundred were reported as its membership to the Presbytery. The church roll has the names of nearly a thousand that were added to it during his ministry.

Twice the church building was enlarged to accommodate the increasing congregations. In the Summer of 1837 a second Presbyterian church was organized, and mainly through the urgent and oft-repeated appeals and earnest personal efforts of this zealous pastor. It was his heart's desire to see the kingdom of God advancing in this region, and it had long been his cherished wish to send out a colony from his own church to plant another of like faith and order in Newburgh. This second church, largely in consequence of the agitations that arose over the division of the Presbyterian Church into the Old and New Schools, which took place at this time, did not gain a firm footing. It had for awhile a languishing existence and then

died. At the start it united with the New School branch, and by this it alienated some of its prominent members and withdrew itself from the active sympathy and aid of the mother church, which had by a very decided majority voted to continue its relations with the Old School. Dr. Johnston's pastorate extended over a period of forty-eight years, during which more than fifty ministers preached for a longer or shorter time in Newburgh, with all of whom he had maintained most friendly relations. Between him and his nearest clerical neighbors, the Rev. Dr. McCarrell, pastor of the Associate Reformed Church, and the late Dr. Brown, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the former for thirty-three years and with the latter for thirty-nine years, there existed without interruption or jar the most cordial Christian friendliness and Christian courtesy.

Dr. Johnston's death occurred on the 23d of August, 1855, and on the 10th of the following December the congregation called the Rev. S. H. McMullin to the vacant pastorate. Mr. McMullin had been for some months the assistant of Dr. Johnston, and had greatly endeared himself to many of the people. A remonstrance, however, from the minority against his settlement was presented to the Presbytery, which had such weight with that judicial body, that it hesitated to put the call into the hands of the young pastor-elect. The commis-

sioners appointed to prosecute the call before the Presbytery decided to delay until receiving further instruction from the congregation. The call was renewed. But the Presbytery deemed it inexpedient to settle Mr. McMullin under all the existing circumstances. The congregation did not further press the matter. On the 27th day of August, of the following year, 1856, forty-five members requested dismission from the church to constitute another church, and the request was granted. It was at this time and with these persons, together with others that soon joined them, that what is now Calvary Presbyterian Church was organized.

On the 10th of September following, a call was made out to the Rev. William T. Sprole, D. D., and on the 28th day of the ensuing month he was installed pastor of the church. He came with a large and ripe experience from a ministry in Philadelphia, Carlisle and Washington, and from the chaplaincy and a professorship at the West Point Military Academy. He was a man richly endowed with mental gifts, of commanding personal appearance and of strong individuality. With the settlement of Dr. Sprole the church entered upon a fresh

and invigorated life. His pulpit abilities attracted large congregations. The old meeting-house, which even in Dr. Johnston's time was too limited in its accommodations for the congregation, proved now wholly inadequate,

The question of building a new house of worship had been agitated as far back as 1827. At that time the Board of Trustees resolved that one should be built, but with the proviso "if it could be done with unity, peace and harmony." The matter progressed so far that arrangements were made for holding divine service in the Academy, while the new building was being constructed. But it was not until the year 1857 that decisive steps were taken, when the present site of the church at the northwest corner of Grand and South Streets was chosen. Upon the 8th of August of that year the work upon the foundation was begun, and the building was dedicated November 4, 1858. On Thanksgiving morning, November 18, the iron cross was fixed upon the spire. The building, with walls of blue and grey stone dressings, is in the early geometrical style of Gothic art, and affords very comfortably 830 sittings. George Veitch was the builder. The total cost was about \$43,750. The total height of the spire is 135 feet.

The prosperity of the church in this its stately, beautiful home continued. Its pecuniary resources were increased; its roll of membership was extended. It kept full pace with the growth of the com-



REV. WILLIAM T. SPROLE, D. D.



munity in population and material wealth. Dr. Sprole's pastorate extended through a period of sixteen years, which were years of great usefulness and invaluable service to the church. He resigned his charge November 4, 1872. In the year 1874 he accepted the call of the Second Congregational Church in Detroit, which he resigned in 1877. On the 9th day of June, 1883, he entered into rest.

Soon after the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Sprole the church in February, 1873, extended a call to the pastorate to the Rev. William K. Hall, of Boston, Mass. The following month of March he assumed the pastorate, and was installed in the following May, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, preaching the installation sermon.

In November, 1884, this church celebrated its centennial, having had, during its long history, only three regularly settled pastors. On Sunday, November 9, Dr. Hall—he was honored with the doctorate by the University of New York in 1881—preached an historical discourse, and on Thursday, the 13th, memorial services were held in the afternoon and evening. A memorial tablet to the two deceased pastors was placed upon the wall, the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime delivering a memorial address upon the life of the Rev. Dr. Johnston, and the Hon. E. L. Fancher upon the life of the Rev. Dr. Sprole. The Rev. Dr. J. Forsyth also delivered an address, containing personal reminiscences of these pastors and of the early church life of Newburgh. Brief addresses of greeting were given by the pastors of the several city churches and others. In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby upon the text Eph. iii: 10. The full report of these interesting exercises of its centennial has been preserved in an attractive form, the book containing much that is of historical value in the reference to events and incidents connected with the early history of many of the churches of Newburgh.

This church in 1883 purchased and enlarged at an expense of \$14,000 the house No. 34 Grand Street for a manse. The present elders of this church are M. C. Belknap, Daniel S. Waring, Charles E. Snyder, Rensselaer Howell, John Schoonmaker and George Barnes. Deacons—William C. Belknap and Henry W. Siglar. Trustees—William O. Mailler, M. C. Belknap, David Carson, John Schoonmaker, Alfred Bridgeman, Stephen King, Charles E. Williams, Abram S. Cassidy and Howard Thornton.

#### BETHEL MISSION SCHOOL.

Soon after the settlement of Dr. Hall, Bethel Mission School, which had been an independent union organization, though largely deriving its pecuniary aid and force of teachers from the First Presbyterian Church, became organically connected with the church. This mission enterprise had its humble beginning in a small basement room at No. 184 North Water Street, January 14, 1866, and was known as the North Water Street Mission Sunday School. In December of that year it moved to the rear room in the building on the corner of North Water and Clinton Streets, which had been erected and occupied by what is now the Union Presbyterian Church, and by it sold to the Newburgh Steam Mills company. This proved very soon to be of insufficient capacity, and the adjoining room was added. The school grew rapidly. A church organization under the pastoral care of the Rev. Charles Shelling, a Methodist minister, had leased and fitted up the large room on the first floor for public meetings, and this organization being extinct, the lease and furniture were bought, and this mission school, thenceforth called the Bethel Mission

School, found a home in these new and more capacious quarters. Here it has continued to the present, a vigorous and prosperous institution, accomplishing a great good in that neighborhood.

Its first superintendent was the Hon. Robert G. Rankin. He was deeply interested in the work, and his name, together with that of his devoted wife, Mrs. Laura Wolcott Rankin, who died December 24, 1887, has been closely identified with the mission through its whole history. William B. Brokaw succeeded Mr. Rankin. The present superintendent is John Schoonmaker.

There has been held in the Bethel Chapel for the past few years on Sunday and week-day evenings an evangelistic and mission service, under the leadership of Egbert R. Bates, attended with large and beneficent results.

**REV. JOHN JOHNSTON, D. D.**, was born in the township of Montgomery, N. Y., January 28, 1778. His parents were from the north of Ireland. His father was an intelligent farmer who had been a school teacher. John was engaged on the farm as soon as he was able to work.

"In the Fall of 1794," says Dr. Johnston in his autobiography, "I went to remain for the Winter in the store of a man who lived three miles distant. In the Spring when on a Monday morning I was preparing to return to the store, my father told me to sit down, that he wished to have a conversation with me; and he went on to say that it was time I began to think what I would wish to be employed in for life; that he had been thinking that if I preferred farming he would purchase a farm which was for sale, and it would be ready at the time I would want it; or, if I wished to be a merchant, I must complete my clerkship, and he would try to help me in commencing business; or if I chose an education, I should have that. 'Take time,' said



BETHEL MISSION SCHOOL—Corner of Water and Clinton Streets.

he, 'to consider these propositions, and when you have made up your mind let me know, and my conduct shall be regulated accordingly. But remember when you decide it must be a final decision; I will have no change.'

"I replied, 'Father, I am ready.'

"He tried to dissuade me from an immediate decision. But I replied I was as ready to decide now as I would ever be.

"'And what,' said he, 'is your decision?'

"I said, 'Give me the books.'

"'Well,' said he, 'go and bring home your effects from the store, and you must remain with me on the farm till the Fall harvest is gathered in, and then you shall have your discharge.'

"I did as directed; and I do not know that Jacob served his time more cheerfully, in view of obtaining Rachel, than I labored through the Summer, in prospect of obtaining an education."

Dr. Johnston then entered upon a course of study under the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, of Hopewell Church, and two years later entered the Montgomery Academy, remained two years, and then went to the Kingston Academy. After he had been studying there a few months his father died. His mother was, however, able to supply the means of continuing his education.

In October, 1799, he entered Princeton, and graduated in 1801. He then went to western Pennsylvania to study theology under Dr. McMillan, and in 1803 he was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Ohio as a candidate for the ministry. His funds becoming exhausted, for a year and a half following he was a teacher in a private

family in Maryland, and then in the Spring of 1805, having replenished his purse, he returned to Princeton, and resumed his theological studies. In the Fall he was appointed a tutor in the college.

In October, 1806, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. Then he returned to his native place, and received appointments to preach in Newburgh, New Windsor, Florida and Pleasant Valley, all of which congregations were then without pastors.

From all these churches he received invitations to become their pastor, and he accepted the one from the united churches of Newburgh and New Windsor. He began his regular service on the 1st of April, 1807, and was ordained and installed the following July at New Windsor.

In January, 1807, he married Mary Bull, and after coming to Newburgh they occupied a small house in Old Town. In 1813 he erected the residence now 273 Liberty Street, between South and Farrington, and resided there till his death. His salary at first was \$650, of which each congregation paid half. In 1810 he was relieved from the charge of New Windsor, and thereafter he gave his whole service to the Newburgh congregation, at a salary of \$750. Here he continued to labor till his death, August 23, 1855.

For thirty-eight years he was a director of the theological seminary at Princeton. He was long the stated clerk of his Presbytery; fourteen times he was a commissioner to the General Assembly. In 1814 he was appointed by the General Assembly a delegate to the General Association of Massachusetts, and in 1816 a delegate to the General Association of New Hampshire and the General Convention of Vermont. In 1840 he was elected a trustee of the College of New Jersey, and in 1848 Lafayette College conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity.

"To pursue the history of his ministry in Newburgh would be to rehearse the record of a pure, godly man, whose walk and conversation were without a spot and blameless, and whose life was a long testimony to the power of simple goodness. He rarely preached a sermon without weeping. But he was sincere. He felt all that he said, and when pleading with sinners to be reconciled to God, and with saints to be more like the Saviour, tears would flow and his voice would break, so that he could scarcely proceed with his discourse. This was not weakness, for he was not a weak man; he had immense energy, industry and endurance; he went about doing good with vitality and perseverance rarely equalled in the ministry."

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**REV. WILLIAM K. HALL, D. D.**, was born in Boston, Mass., November 4, 1836. He was fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1859. After graduating he pursued his theological studies in New Haven, and in Berlin, Germany. In October, 1862, he was ordained a Chaplain of the 17th Connecticut Volunteers. Was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of Stratford, Conn., in October, 1866. February, 1873, he accepted the call of the First Presbyterian Church, of Newburgh, and in the following May was installed.

He was elected Moderator of the New York Synod in 1878. In 1879 he was honored by the President with the appointment as a member of the Board of Visitors at the United States Military Academy, at West Point. Other members of the Board of that year were ex-President Porter, of Yale College, ex-Secretary Windom and General Gordon, formerly Governor of Georgia, and recently elected U. S. Senator from that State, a position which he held when serving on the Board of Visitors. In 1881 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of New York.

He married Anna B. Bond, of Boston, and has four daughters and one son. Three of these were born in Newburgh. The following reference to him is made in the Encyclopedia of the Presbyterian Church in the United States:

"Dr. Hall has fine scholarly attainments and a vigorous and healthy intellectual organization. He combines with an earnest and

intelligent interest in the various phases of modern thought a wise and strong conservatism. He is decidedly a thinker, and shows his New England training in his leaning toward the philosophical and metaphysical aspects of truth. But not less marked are the practical tendencies of his thought, which are always characterized by keen spiritual insight, elevation of tone, width of view, comprehensiveness of grasp and vigorous common sense. His sermons show marks of careful preparation, literary finish, rhetorical power and logical sequence of thought, and never lack the directness and earnestness and simplicity which distinguish his ordinary address. His manner in the pulpit is impressive. He combines breadth of sympathy with decision of character and thought. He is a man of public spirit, ready and efficient in the support of every public good."

Dr. Hall is President of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, and has been prominently connected from the beginning with the Associated Charities of Newburgh. He has spoken at many assemblages of his townspeople; he presided and delivered an address at the Religious Centennial at the Armory in 1853, and delivered the principal address at the presentation of the flag by Ellis Post, G. A. R., to the pupils of the Academy, at Washington's Headquarters, on Memorial Day, 1880.

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#### FIRST ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

This congregation was formed in 1798, and legally incorporated February 7, 1803, when Derick Amerman, Hugh Walsh, Daniel Niven, Robert Gourley, Robert Boyd, John Brown, Isaac Belknap, jr., John Coulter and Robert W. Jones were elected trustees. The ruling elders were John Currie, Samuel Belknap, Hugh Speir and John Shaw.

The first pastor was the Rev. Robert Kerr, a native of Ireland. He was installed April 6, 1799, and resigned January 14, 1802. The Rev. James Seringecour, from Scotland, was installed August 11, 1803. He resigned in 1812 to accept the pastorate of the Little Britain Church (founded in 1763), where he remained until his death in 1825. The Rev. A. I. Stansbury was the next pastor; installed December 4,



REV. WILLIAM K. HALL, D. D.

1816; resigned April, 1818, and accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Albany. The Rev. James Chrystie was installed September 20, 1818, remaining as pastor and winning the warm regard of his congregation until October, 1821, when he joined the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and moved to another city.

His successor, Dr. Joseph McCarrell, commenced his labors as a supply on the 4th of December, 1822. He was installed March, 1823, and served the congregation faithfully for more than forty years. He was succeeded in 1864 by the Rev. Thomas T. Farrington, who died June 5, 1875. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Macnaughtan, December 24, 1875. He resigned to accept the pastorate of a church at Morristown, N. J., and was succeeded by the Rev. R. H. Barr in November, 1888. The present elders are James Cathcart and E. V. Clarke. Trustees—James McCord, James W. Miller, Archibald Taggart, James Cathcart, James F. Templeton, William N. Brown, George R. Mitchell, David Eaton and Charles H. Wise.

The first church stood on the hill west of Renwick's Dock, on a lot given by James Renwick, afterwards forming part of the Captain Robinson farm. It was completed in 1708. As the growth of the vil-



FIRST ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH—Corner of Grand and First Streets.

lage was more toward the north than the south, the church came to be very inconveniently situated for most of its members. In 1821 it was taken down and rebuilt on its present site, the congregation holding services in the meantime in the Academy. The present edifice was dedicated January 4, 1822. The lot on which the church stands was bought of William L. Smith for \$900. The lot on which the parsonage stands, which was erected in 1820, was purchased by the execution of the will of the late Hugh Walsh, who left \$1,000 for that purpose, and given to the Trustees of the Associate Reformed Church. The cupola on the church was erected in 1834, and the bell hung therein. The lecture-room was built in 1840. During Mr. Macnaughtan's pastorate the interior of the church was remodeled, new pews built, the old pulpit at the east end removed, and a new one built at the west end.

Union Church was organized by a colony from this church. In 1858 a large secession of congregations joined with the Associate Church Society and formed the United Presbyterian Society, leaving at this writing but two Associate Reformed churches in the State of

New York, but a large body of the Associate Reformed Church continues in the Southern States.

#### THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church was the first institution of the kind in the United States. The first steps toward its establishment were taken in 1796 on the suggestion of one of its youngest members, Dr. John M. Mason, of New York, then in the early dawn of his brilliant career. He went to the old country and obtained a fund of \$5,500, which was chiefly expended in the purchase of a noble library. He was chosen to preside over the infant institution, which was first opened in New York. It was very successful for a time, but suspended in 1821, mainly owing to the failing health of Dr. Mason.

By a vote of the General Synod of the church in 1822 (which a few years afterwards was declared illegal) the library was transferred to the seminary at Princeton.

In 1829 the Associate Reformed Seminary was resuscitated and fixed at Newburgh, and the Rev. Dr. McCarrell was elected professor of theology, and the Rev. Drs. John McJimpsey, Alexander Proudfit, Robert Forrest and D. C. McLaren were chosen superintendents. The following year the necessary steps were taken (after sundry fruitless appeals to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church) for the recovery of the library and funds removed to Princeton in 1822, and after a protracted lawsuit they were restored to their old owners. The decision then recorded is the law of church properties to this day. The foundation of the seminary was laid in 1837, and the building completed in 1839, and cost, including the land, \$25,000. It is 104 front by 40 in depth. It is a stone structure, and stands on the crown of the hill at the head of Campbell Street. Thornton M. Niven was the architect. The land was purchased from Henry Walsh.

In 1858 an organic union was effected between the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America and the Associate Reformed Church under the title of the United Presbyterian Church. A few congregations of the Associate Reformed Synod refused to enter into this union, one of them being the church at Newburgh. These laid claim to the seminary, but by a suit at law it was decided that the property rightfully belonged to that portion of the Synod, the great majority, which had assented to the union. The use of the building as a seminary ceased several years ago, and it is now rented to Henry W. Siglar for school purposes.

**REV. JOSEPH MCCARRELL, D. D.**, was a native of Shippensburg, Pa., and was born on the 9th of July, 1795. His parents were warmly attached members of the Associate Reformed Church of that place, and the region was one whose history was connected with the earliest annals of the denomination, in the communion of which Dr. McCarrell lived and died, and for which he had an unchanging affection. His mind was early turned toward the ministry of the gospel, and he entered upon studies preparatory thereto, availing himself of such steps as were within his reach, though in the main he had to depend upon his own efforts, and was in fact, to a great extent, a self-made man.

While preparing himself for college in 1814, the country was electrified by the capture of Washington, the burning of the capitol and other public buildings, and the threatened attack on Baltimore. The militia of the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania marched as quickly as possible to the scene of danger. Among them was Joseph McCarrell. For three days and nights the young student-soldier was in the trenches, awaiting the onset of the enemy, and witnessed the bombardment of Fort Mifflin.

He entered Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., and was graduated with high honors in the class of 1815. In 1818 he entered the theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, then in New York, under the care of the distinguished Dr. John M. Mason. He brought to the seminary an amount of attainment in certain branches of learning which very few persons possess on leaving it, for he had made himself a thorough Hebrew scholar, and had read the whole of the Old Testament in that language. Having fin-

ished the prescribed course of study, he was licensed by the Presbytery at Big Spring, Pa., June 21, 1821.

For several months he supplied the Associate Reformed Church in Murray Street, New York (vacant by the resignation of Dr. Mason) with so much acceptance that not a few of its members wished to call him as their pastor. But he was destined to spend his life in another sphere. Declining a call to a church in Hagerstown, Md., at the same time, he was soon after invited to assume pastoral care of the Associate Reformed Church at Newburgh. This invitation he accepted, and was ordained to the gospel ministry and installed pastor March 14, 1823.

His pastorate of this church covered a period of forty-one years. The society though one of the oldest in Newburgh was by no means large when he came, but from that time it steadily advanced in numbers, and became the mother of two other churches. In 1829 the Seminary, which had been suspended in New York City for some years, was revived, established, and Dr. McCarrell was chosen Professor of Theology by the Associate Reformed Synod of New York. He held this office until a few years before his death, and during that period he had some seventy young men under his care, all of whom ever felt for him the warmest affection because of his rare goodness in every sense of the word, and the highest respect for his intellectual abilities.

As a preacher, he had not a particle of sensationalism about him. In the pulpit he was wholly free from all mannerisms, and usually calm, yet occasionally he would rise to a high strain of pathetic eloquence, showing what a latent power there was in the man. He had a profound reverence for sacred things. The creed he professed was the creed he held with his whole heart, and from which he never varied. The tones of his voice, the changing expressions of his face, the ballad-like simplicity of his language, all showed the intense reality of his feelings, and hence very readily communicated them to others.

"In the discharge of his duties as Professor," wrote the late Rev. A. B. Jack, "the doctor was chiefly remarkable for the completeness and conscientious thoroughness of all he undertook. In all that he did he seemed impressed with the profoundest sense of his responsibility, a feeling which grew deeper and deeper as he advanced in life. Of no man could it be more truly said, that whatever his hand found to do he did it with all his might. In his intercourse with students there was always an utter want of display, a noble incapacity of guile, compelling him to seem what he was. Honesty and integrity were the habits of his soul, and one might say of his body, too. The doctor was pre-eminently true, unmistakably, invariably, fearlessly true, and he could well afford to be so, for his nature was as gentle as it was genuine."

Dr. McCarrell died at his home in Newburgh, March 28, 1864, aged 68. He had been able to preach in his own pulpit until within three weeks of his decease. The funeral took place Friday, April 1. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of St. George's Episcopal Church (the neighbor and friend of the deceased for many years), and the Rev. Dr. Krebs, of New York. The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. Joseph Kimball, of Fishkill, the Rev. Alexander B. Jack, the Rev. G. H. Mandeville and the Rev. Dr. Forsyth, of Newburgh, and the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, a classmate in college. Father Reilly, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, was among those who followed the body of Dr. McCarrell to the grave. He asked for himself the privilege of walking in the procession with the other clergy of the town. He wished to show this mark of respect for one with whom in life he had held pleasant intercourse.

REV. ROBERT H. BARR, Ph. D., was born thirty-nine years ago in Glasgow, Scotland, and was brought to this country by his parents when a child. He is a graduate of Rutgers College, and of the theological seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick, N. J. He was pastor of the Owaseo Reformed Church, Cayuga County, N. Y., and of the Old Bushwick Reformed Church, of Brooklyn. He became pastor of the Associate Reformed Church, of Newburgh, in 1888.

#### FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is historically known as the Covenanter Church of Great Britain; so called because of the public covenants that were entered into in behalf of civil and religious liberty during the Reformation in Scotland. In later years it bears the name of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and still manifests some of the spirit and heroic courage of its martyred ancestry in vindicating the claims of Christ as Ruler of the nations as well as King in Zion. In this country the church is the outgrowth of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Great Britain. In the latter part of the 15th century members of this denomination began to settle in the United States, and some of them found a home in Orange County, N. Y., and were organized into a society at Coldenham in 1750 by the Rev. Mr. Cuthbutson, a minister from Scotland.

The first planting of this denomination in Newburgh was in the year 1793, when several families of the Covenanter faith settled in the vicinity and began to hold services on the Sabbath in their different homes. With the incoming of new families, the little band was strengthened so materially that in 1802 the first Covenanter Society was organized. The leading members of the organization were Josiah Gailey, Robert Johnston, James Clark, and John Curry. This society became a branch of the Coldenham congregation, in which Mr. Clark, mentioned above, was chosen as an Elder in 1803. For some time this society held services in Mr. Clark's house in Clark Street, which received from him the name it still retains. Afterwards it occupied the old Academy as a place of worship until a church edifice was erected in 1818. For several years this society was ministered to by the fathers in the church; but especially



REV. ROBERT H. BARR, Ph. D.

by Dr. James Milligan, who was pastor of the Coldenham congregation, and afterwards by his successor, the Rev. J. R. Willson, D. D., an eminent theologian and a man of commanding presence and of matchless pulpit eloquence that attracted large audiences to his public ministrations. In 1822 Dr. Willson began the publication of the *Evangelical Witness*, a magazine of forty-eight pages, which continued for four years. He also edited the *Albany Quarterly* and *Christian Statesman*, which had but a brief existence. He delivered the eulogium at the interment in Goshen of the bones of those that fell in the battle of Minisink, and which is published in "Eager's History of Orange County." Such is a brief history of this denomination in Newburgh until the formation of a distinct and separate congregation.

The First Reformed Presbyterian congregation was separated from the Coldenham church in the year 1824, and was organized into a separate congregation. James Clark, Samuel Wright and John Lawson were chosen Elders, and John Crawford elected Deacon. The next year Matthew Duke was elected an Elder, and William M. Wiley and William Thompson were also ordained Deacons, and the latter was soon after chosen to the office of Ruling Elder. In 1825 the Rev. James R. Johnston was installed as the first pastor of the

congregation and continued in that relation until 1829, when he resigned and connected himself with the Presbyterian Church. He was succeeded by the Rev. Moses Roney, who served with great acceptance from 1830 to 1848, when he resigned because of failing health and moved to Pittsburgh, where he died in 1853. While in Newburgh Mr. Roney published a monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, which is still published in Pittsburgh.

The third pastor was the Rev. Samuel Carlisle, of Coleraine, Ireland, who was ordained and installed over the congregation on the 14th of November, in the year 1849. His pastorate covered some thirty-eight years, Mr. Carlisle being called to his rest July 3, 1887.

During his administration the congregation was blessed abundantly in the increase of members, being compelled twice to enlarge its edifice. The debt on the old church building was discharged in 1851, and in 1852 the edifice was remodelled so as to make double seating capacity.

During the Autumn of 1854 a large number withdrew from the First Church and formed the Second Congregation (Westminster), calling to its pastorate the Rev. J. R. Thompson.

As the First Church increased in members, it was compelled to make a second enlargement of their edifice. This was done in the Fall of 1877. The improvements consisted in putting a basement under the former building and making an addition to the front of thirty feet by fifty. This improvement cost ten thousand dollars, all of which was discharged some years before the death of the pastor through his energetic efforts. Under his pastorate over seven



REV. SAMUEL CARLISLE

hundred were admitted into membership by certificate and profession of faith.

The fourth pastor and the one now in charge is the Rev. John W. F. Carlisle, the eldest son of the late pastor. Called to the congregation from his charge in New Alexandria, Pa., in December, 1887, he was installed in June, 1888.

The present condition of the congregation is most encouraging and promising. It numbers three hundred and has a membership list of two hundred. It has an active board of officers, a strong missionary society, an energetic organization of Young People's Christian Endeavor, and three well equipped Sabbath schools. It has a most cheerful and commodious house of worship, well situated, fine acoustic features, entirely free of debt. In addition to those previously named, the following have been elders in the church: David T. Cavan, William Brown, David Stewart, Alexander Wright, William Hilton, John F. Beatty, John W. McCullough, Isaac Cochran, Henry Ross, Hugh Robinson, William Lynn, William Wilson and James Flemming.

The present board of officers are: Pastor—John W. F. Carlisle; Elders—James Greer, Andrew Henderson, William McMeekin, John Frazer; Deacons—Samuel Dunlap, Thomas M. Ross, George Hawthorne, W. Johnston McKay and James L. Ross.

**REV. SAMUEL CARLISLE** was born at Coleraine, Ireland, May 4, 1828. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel and Letitia (Craig) Carlisle. His father was an eminent minister of the Covenant Church and was settled over the congregation of Coleraine. The education of Mr. Carlisle was of a thorough nature. Born of a pious parentage, he was reared most carefully in the things relating to morality and the Christian faith. At an early age he attended the Coleraine academy; took his college training at Queen's College, Belfast; studied theology in the seminary of Paisley, Scotland; and was licensed to preach by the Northern Presbytery of the Covenant Church of Ireland on May 4, 1848. Thus he was ready for his lifework at the youthful age of twenty.

As a theological student he was brought into close contact with minds of the first order, as Drs. Cook, Dick and Symington. This contact moulded greatly his own mental powers, and imparted the clearness and strength that so marked his unfolding of the Truth of God. At the age of twenty-one, in the Spring of 1849, he came to this country. A few months after his coming he received a hearty call to the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Newburgh. He accepted the call, and was ordained and installed November 14, 1849. This was his first and only charge—beginning in 1849 in his twenty-second year and ending in 1887, in his fifty-ninth year: thirty-eight years of constant and faithful service.

His long pastorate witnessed many great changes in Newburgh and its vicinity. In 1849 it was a small village on the Hudson; in 1887 it had become a thriving city of twenty-two



REV. JOHN W. F. CARLISLE.

thousand. In 1849 the Rev. Drs. Brown, Johnston and McCarrell were in their active ministries; in 1887 they were gone, and other servants of God were laboring in their places. All this makes the history of Mr. Carlisle of more than local interest, connecting it closely with that of the city itself. For a period of nigh two-score years he was conspicuous as a most earnest Christian, a most evangelical minister of the Word.

Both his private and public life were of spotless integrity. Simplicity of character, honesty of purpose, faithfulness to convictions of soul, loyalty to his Lord and Master, were the striking features of his manhood. As a servant of God, he was deeply conscious of his great responsibility, and in his presentation of the truth he was forgetful of self and aimed entirely at the salvation of his hearers. As a thinker, he was clear, forcible, honest and helpful. The strength of his pen may be seen in the thoughtful paper on "The History of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Newburgh and Vicinity, and the Life of the Rev. Dr. James R. Willson," delivered by him before the Newburgh Historical Society, Feb., 1885; also the "Centennial Discourse," delivered by him at the request of the Newburgh Ministerial Association, at Washington's Headquarters, July 3, 1876. Both of these were published in pamphlet form and widely circulated. Living in the midst of the "slavery contest," from the very



first his voice was heard on the side of the slave; his pulpit was true to the abolition cause and the Union. In a word, on all questions of Reform, he was "out and out" for the right. As a citizen, he manifested a keen interest in whatever concerned the welfare of society. He was identified with every public measure that tended to lessen human want, to elevate public morals, to promote good government, and to advance the cause of his Master. He was chosen as one of the first members of the Newburgh Organization for Improving the Condition of the Poor, now the Associated Charities of Newburgh.

away on Sabbath morning, July 3. He was buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery, a large concourse of friends following his body to its resting place. He was married May 10, 1853, to Margaret M. Fenton, daughter of Dr. Fenton, of Newburgh. His wife and four children survive him.

**REV. JOHN W. F. CARLISLE** was born in Newburgh September 21, 1858. He attended the grammar schools and the academy, graduating in 1875. He was prepared for college under Prof.



TRINITY M. E. CHURCH AND PARSONAGE Corner of Liberty and Third Streets

He was made by the Newburgh Bible Society a life member of the American Bible Society in 1851, and a life director of the same in 1874.

Of a strong and vigorous constitution, he enjoyed unusual health throughout his whole ministry. His record was a rare one, of not being absent from his pulpit a Sabbath through illness. On the 6th of January, 1887, he preached his last sermon on the words: "In the day of adversity consider," and on the next morning he was stricken with paralysis which affected his right side. For a time he rallied, but on June 28 received a second stroke, and passed peacefully

Doughty and Prof. Banks. He entered Columbia College in 1876, and was graduated in 1880. Mr. Carlisle was made a member of the honorary society Phi Beta Kappa in May, 1880. Mr. Carlisle studied theology in the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., in 1880-84, and was licensed to preach by the New York Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church May 13, 1883. He was ordained by the Pittsburgh Presbytery and installed pastor of the congregation at New Alexandria, Pa., June, 1884. He resigned this charge in January, 1888, and was installed over the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Newburgh in June, 1888.

## TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1786 there stood on the site of the present First Presbyterian Church a dwelling occupied by Elnathan Foster. The class from which Trinity Church grew held its first meeting in this house in the year named. The church was organized in 1808. It was supplied by circuit preachers until 1820, when Samuel Fowler, son of Samuel Fowler, of Middlehope, became the first settled pastor. The first house of worship was erected in 1808-9 on the southwest corner of Gidney Avenue and Liberty Street, built of brick, 45x35 feet. The first trustees were Morgan Cole, Lewis Carter, William Baker, Joseph Cole and George Westlake. Before the church was erected services were held in the old Lutheran Church, in the McIntosh house, and in the upper room of the Academy. In 1834-35 the building now known as the Opera House was erected as a church edifice at a cost of \$10,000.

November 14, 1860, the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid. The architect was R. Lockwood; Little & Kelly, carpenters; John Little, mason; Madden & Fitzgerald, stonework. The building was dedicated by Bishop Simpson November 13, 1861. The church is purely Gothic and architecturally enriched. On Liberty Street it has a frontage of seventy-three feet and six inches, and on Third Street it was originally one hundred and forty-three feet deep. The middle tower and spire rise to a height of one hundred and eighty feet, with rich architectural trimmings. The side towers are sixty-three feet high. The side walls are supported with buttresses of heavy masonry, and all the windows are of stained glass. The dimensions of the main building inside are: nave, eighty-five feet in length by sixty-two in breadth; transept, seventy-eight feet in length, terminating at each end with a large window. The ceilings of nave and transept are groined to a height of forty feet from the floor, and are finely finished with the walls in rib work. The nave has an organ loft and singers' gallery, and an organ that was put in (1870) at a cost of \$5,000. The cost of the building and lot was about \$35,000. This church, on account of its situation and architectural beauty, is an object of general interest.

During the pastorate of the Rev. J. R. Day, D. D., (1887) about thirteen thousand dollars was expended in enlarging the chapel, which now contains a lecture-room with seating capacity for six hundred persons, a spacious parlor, pastor's study and several smaller class rooms, affording ample accommodation for the Sabbath school and prayer and class meetings. A parsonage was erected in 1890 on the plot at a cost of \$10,000.

The church is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of 750. The annual income is about \$5,500, in addition to which there is contributed annually \$4,500 for benevolent purposes. The Sabbath school has six hundred and nineteen on the roll, with an average attendance of three hundred and eighty. The school is graded, having primary, intermediate and senior departments, with an assembly for adult members, young men's Bible class, young women's Bible class, and other Bible classes, into which promotions are made from the senior department. The contributions from the Sabbath school amount to \$2,000 a year, \$1,000 of which is contributed for missionary purposes. The societies and methods of work are quite varied, including Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Society of King's Daughters, Christian Endeavor and Epworth League Society, Kheira Bajera Society, reception committees, entertainment committees, class meetings peculiar to Methodists, Children's Missionary Society, etc.

The following is the list of pastors since 1860: 1860-61, the Rev. Charles Shelling (the Rev. John Parker filled part of the term, as Mr. Shelling went to the war as Chaplain of the 56th Regiment); 1862, M. D'C. Crawford, D. D.; 1863-65, G. S. Hare, D. D.; 1866-68, John Miley, D. D.; 1869-71, Wm. P. Abbott; 1872-74, Andrew Longacre; 1875-77, G. S. Hare, D. D.; 1878-79, DeLoss Lull; 1880-82, W. N. Searles; 1883-85, W. H. Mickle; 1886-88, J. R. Day, D. D.; 1889-91, A. Longacre, D. D., present pastor.

Trustees—Francis Gouldy, President; T. H. Skidmore, Vice President; W. H. Kelly, Secretary; T. J. Seymour, Treasurer; T. S.

Quackenbush, C. H. Weygant, W. S. Hanmer, W. W. Terwilliger, S. M. Bull.

Stewards—M. Rydell, President; John Westlake, Secretary; James T. Fanning, Treasurer; John Woodin, Ezra I. Hunter, David D. Miller, Milton D. Seymour, M. C. Stone, J. Scott Wiseman, Isaac Vernol, James W. Barnes, H. H. Carver and Frank S. Hull.

Sunday School officers—Albert H. Strong, Superintendent; James W. Barnes, Asst. Superintendent; Mrs. W. H. Kelly, Female Asst. Superintendent; W. H. Kelly, Secretary; J. Scott Wiseman, Treasurer; W. A. Coutant, Librarian; J. D. Wilson, jr., J. H. Kidd, P. B. Taylor, jr., and H. D. Brundage, Assistant Librarians.

**REV. ANDREW LONGACRE, D. D.**, pastor of Trinity Church, was born in Philadelphia, June 12, 1831, the son of James B. Longacre, a portrait engraver, and for twenty-five years the engraver to the Mint of the United States. He was converted in childhood, and was a member of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church until admit-



REV. ANDREW LONGACRE, D. D.

ted to the ministry in the Philadelphia Conference, in 1852, after serving an appointment for one year under the Presiding Elder.

After filling charges for four years he was compelled to suspend his ministry by impaired health. In 1860 he resumed work, going to the American Chapel, in Paris, as assistant to the Rev. Dr. McClintock. Since then Dr. Longacre has filled pulpits in some of the most prominent churches of his denomination, and is recognized as one of its ablest divines.

In 1862, on his return from Paris, he was appointed to the church at Hestonville, Philadelphia; in 1863-65 he was at Trinity in Philadelphia; 1866-68, Charles Street, Baltimore; 1869-71, Central Church, New York; 1872-74, Trinity Church, Newburgh; 1875-77, Green Street, Philadelphia; 1878-80, Tabernacle, Philadelphia; 1881-82, Trinity, Philadelphia; 1883-85, Arch Street, Philadelphia; 1886-88, Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore; 1889-91, Trinity, Newburgh.

### ST. GEORGE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is one of the oldest Episcopal Church organizations in the Diocese of New York. The earliest notice of it is an application made to the Propagation Society in England for help toward the support of a missionary in 1728. In 1752 there is record of the grant of five hundred acres of land for a glebe, and at various other dates reports were made by the missionaries sent here of their services and successes. In 1770 the church was incorporated. The Revolution was a period of great adversity for the church throughout the country, and this parish suffered severely. When the war was ended it had neither minister, nor wardens, nor vestry, and practically it had ceased to exist. No attempt to resuscitate the church appears to have been made until 1790, when the Rev. George H. Spierin was elected to discharge the double duty of minister and schoolmaster, but he resigned in 1793, and the station again became vacant.

In 1805 the parish was re-incorporated. In 1814 the Rev. John Brown, then in deacon's orders, commenced his ministerial labors at Fishkill. During the Summer of 1815 he held a third service in Newburgh, and later removed here at the solicitation of Bishop Ho-

of a gallery, and an organ was procured. In 1834 it was again enlarged, and the tower was erected in which a bell was hung. Again, in 1853, it was further enlarged and beautified, and a commodious Sabbath school building and vestry-room were added. The church, as originally built, was a substantial stone structure, rectangular in form, according to the usage of that early period; but at this time a recessed chancel was added, giving it a more churchly appearance, and in this year also the old organ was replaced by a new one.

Dr. Brown resigned February 6, 1878, but was made Rector Emeritus for life. He died August 15, 1884, after a residence of sixty-nine years in the parish. February 6, 1878, the Rev. Octavius Applegate, who, since November 8, 1868, had been assistant minister with full pastoral charge, became rector of the parish.

In 1874 the ladies of St. George's Church projected a home and hospital, which was incorporated by the ladies of Newburgh and New Windsor. In 1880 the old-fashioned, narrow pews in the church were replaced by more modern and comfortable ones, the chancel was decorated in a chaste and suitable manner, and a beautiful chancel window erected. In 1884 the rectory in Grand Street was purchased; and also a new organ for the church. In 1886 the Sunday school build-



ST. GEORGE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH Corner of Grand and Second Streets

bart, as affording him a larger field of usefulness. Deeply imbued with the religious missionary spirit, possessed of untiring energy and an enduring constitution, he then entered upon a vigorous, successful and almost unprecedented ministry of sixty-two years. Speaking of the time when he began to work in this parish, he said, "I stood alone, the only clergyman of the church between Yonkers and Poughkeepsie upon the eastern side of the Hudson, and between the City of New York and the Town of Catskill on the western." The labors of Dr. Brown were not confined to St. George's parish. He was most helpful in organizing new parishes in the neighborhood, and in keeping weak parishes alive.

The services of St. George's were first held in the Lutheran Church, afterwards known as the old Glebe schoolhouse. It is not known when it ceased to be used for that purpose, but probably at the time of the Revolutionary War. When Dr. Brown came to the parish a building was temporarily fitted up as a chapel. In the following year the increase of the congregation made it expedient to provide for their accommodation by the erection of a church edifice. The work proceeded slowly, but steadily, until it was finally completed, and solemnly consecrated by the bishop of the diocese November 10, 1810. In 1826 its capacity was increased by the addition

ing was again enlarged, and other rooms were added. Dr. Applegate still continues rector of the parish. Part of his successful work has been the planting of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

The officers of the church are as follows: Senior Warden—Homer Ramsdell; Junior Warden—Eugene A. Brewster; Vestrymen—Joseph H. H. Chapman, Michael Doyle, James Chadwick, Henry Dudley, Samuel C. Mills, Clayton E. Sweet, A. H. Havemeyer and Edgar O. Mitchell.

**REV. JOHN BROWN, D. D.**, was born in the City of New York, May 10, 1791. He was baptized in the parish of Trinity Church, of which his parents were members. He received his early education in his native city, and entered Columbia College, October 22, 1807. He was graduated August 7, 1811, and pronounced the valedictory address for his class. He selected the ministry as his profession, and studied theology under the Right Rev. John H. Hobart, the Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. He was licensed as a lay reader to Fishkill, October 12, 1812, and continued as such in the old parish of Trinity Church—which had been closed for the want of a clergyman for more than seventeen years—until April 13, 1814. He returned to New York City, and was admit-

ted to the order of Deacon in St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, July 10, 1814. On September 13 of the same year he received and accepted a call to Trinity Church, Fishkill. On November 5, 1815, having arrived at the canonical age, he was ordained to the priesthood, by Bishop Hobart, in Trinity Church, New York City. During the Summer of 1815, after officiating twice on Sunday in his own parish at Fishkill, he established a third service in Newburgh. He found but two communicants in the village. A room was obtained in the Bath Hotel, in South Water Street, where the services of the young minister were favorably received.

November 20, 1815, he received a call to the rectorship of St. George's Church, Newburgh, and wrote his acceptance on the following day. By the advice and consent of his Bishop, he resigned his charge at Fishkill, and entered upon his duties as Rector of St. George's, December 1, 1815. His ministry commenced in a room fitted up as a temporary chapel in the McIntosh House in Liberty Street. Here he delivered his introductory sermon December 24, 1815. His text was from I Timothy, iv: 16. The manuscript of the sermon is still preserved.

Dr. Brown also organized St. Thomas's Church, New Windsor, was chosen its rector, and held that position—devoting one-fourth of his time to the New Windsor parish—till 1847. During his earlier years he performed a large amount of missionary work in this section of the country, he being for many years the only minister of his church on the west side of the Hudson between New York and Catskill. He organized St. John's Church at Monticello, Grace Church at Middletown, and the churches at Cornwall and Marlborough. He revived the church at Goshen; also St. Andrew's, at Walden, St. Peter's, at Peekskill, and St. Philip's, at Garrisons, holding services at intervals at those places until the churches were strong enough to support rectors.

Speaking of this work long afterward he said: "It is to me a subject of unfeigned gratitude that I was made the humble instrument of organizing so many of these new congregations, and of resuscitating many which were then in a state of decay. It is to this portion of my ministry that I look back with most pleasure and satisfaction."

He attended to the whole work of his parish without assistance till February 1, 1859, when an assistant minister was appointed. He continued in full charge of his church till November 8, 1868, when still retaining the title of Rector, the spiritual care of the congregation was resigned into the hands of the assistant minister. On February 6, 1878, he resigned the Rectorship, and was made Rector Emeritus.

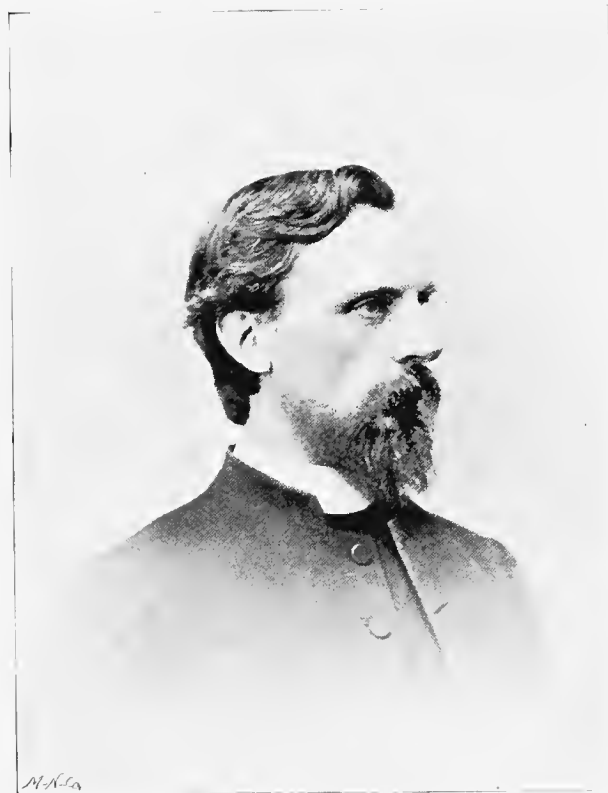
Dr. Brown received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia College in 1815, and the degree of D. D. from Hobart College in 1841. He declined the proffer of the Presidency of Hobart College at its organization. He was elected a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary in 1832, and continued a member of that board till his death. In 1844 and in 1847 he was elected a Deputy to the General Convention.

During his ministry Dr. Brown preached special sermons on the occasion of the death of ten Presidents of the United States. January 14, 1856, he presided at the obsequies of Uzal Knapp, the last of the Life Guards of Washington. On November 5, 1865, the semi-centennial anniversary of his admission to the priesthood, he delivered a historical discourse, wherein he reviewed his labors in organizing and reviving churches of the Episcopal faith, and gave the following statistics from the parish register: He had baptized 1,574 children, and 175 adults, making in all 1,749. He had solemnized 499 marriages, enrolled 911 communicants, and buried 1,321 persons.

Aside from his distinguished services to the church, Dr. Brown exhibited a devotion and zeal in other matters within his appropriate sphere, second only to his fidelity and love for his priestly calling. He served as one of the Trustees of the Academy, and was President of the Board from 1833 till the property was transferred to the School Trustees of the village. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the common schools, and was President of the first Horticultural Society of Newburgh. He was chaplain of the Nineteenth Regiment, and delivered a sermon to its members one Sunday afternoon in April, 1861, in St. George's Church, a few days before the regiment left for the front. On the afternoon of August 25, 1861, he delivered a sermon before the Tenth Legion, then in camp at

New Windsor. At the reception of Lafayette in Newburgh in 1824 he delivered an address of welcome. Other public appearances of the Doctor might be mentioned, but enough has been related to show the temper of his mind, and his abiding interest in the welfare of his community and of his country. Dr. Brown became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1817, in Hiram Lodge. From 1873 till his death he was chaplain of Hudson River Lodge.

Dr. Brown's life was a singularly eventful one—full of sacrifice and zeal in the work of the Master. His influence was ever exerted in the encouragement and support of various benevolent, educational and ennobling movements of the day. The good he accomplished is immeasurable. He was the oldest minister of his denomination in the State. Old residents say of his preaching that it was remarkably thoughtful, logical, impressive, reverent and imbued with the spirit of religion. It was as a father addressing, comforting and encouraging his children. People of all sects and denominations recognized the perfectness, the beauty, the worth of such a life as his.



REV. OCTAVIUS APPLGATE, M. A., S. T. D.

Dr. Brown married November 15, 1819, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ludlow, of Newburgh. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Hobart in St. George's Church. She died April 19, 1871. They had ten children, namely: William, Ludlow and Frances, who died in childhood, Mary, who married Daniel T. Rogers; Margaret, who married George W. Kerr; Augusta, who married Moses Ely; Helen; Anna, who married Eugene A. Brewster; John Hobart and Charles L.

He died at his home in First Street, August 15, 1884, aged 93, and was buried in St. George's Cemetery.

REV. OCTAVIUS APPLGATE, M. A., S. T. D., rector of St. George's P. E. Church, was born July 8, 1840, at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, England. His father, the Rev. Thomas Applegate, was, in 1846, resident supply for the First Baptist congregation of Newburgh, and shortly afterward entered the Episcopal Church. He has a brother in the ministry, the Rev. L. W. Applegate, who is rector of

Christ Church, Streator, Ill. Dr. Applegate is a graduate of Hobart College, Geneva, from which he received his master's degree in course, and in 1883 his doctorate. He took his divinity course in the General Theological Seminary, of which he is an alumnus. Was ordained Deacon in Calvary Church, New York, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, July 3, 1864, when he became assistant minister of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, where he was ordained a priest March 12, 1865, in order to become the first rector of St. Paul's Church, of Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y. Here he built a beautiful gothic church, and secured for the parish on the same grounds a commodious rectory.

November 8, 1868, he entered upon his duties in Newburgh, having accepted a call to be the "assistant minister of St. George's, with full pastoral charge," etc. February 6, 1878, the Rev. John Brown, D. D., resigning the rectorship after an incumbency of 62 years, Dr. Applegate was elected rector. In 1877 he became Dean of the Western Convocation, but on its reorganization as the Archdeaconry of Orange a few years ago, he declined reappointment as the Archdeacon on account of ill health. Since 1873 he has been a member of the Missionary Committee of the Diocese, for several years on its Committee on the Canons; he was elected by the General Convocation a member of the Board of Managers of Domestic and Foreign Missions, in which he is chairman of its leading committee—that on funds. Dr. Applegate ranks as a learned and influential minister of the Diocese of New York.

Sincerity of conduct, and zeal and earnestness in religious work are marked traits in his character. His style as a preacher and writer is finished and scholarly in a high degree, and his logical powers are well developed. He has a special inclination, it may be said, for the discussion of ethical questions and the many subtle influences which largely control the opinions and conduct of men. He prefers the consideration of great principles, rather than the varied facts of everyday life.

Earnestness is the marked feature of his style of preaching. His voice is deep-toned and well modulated. He uses gesture very moderately in his delivery, but his sermons are marked by beauty of thought and elegance of expression. His inclination undoubtedly is for studies in the line of his profession, or those which are most efficient aids in his work.

He gives himself unsparingly to church duties and faithful ministrations in all church services. He is zealous in laboring for the extension of that church to which his vows have been given, and to engage in every form of missionary work. He is ever ready to minister to those who are in "sickness, sorrow, or any other adversity."

The membership of St. George's Church has largely increased under his pastorate, and so has its financial strength. He has aided in organizing many societies for church work and for purposes of charity.

The organization of St. George's Mission Chapel, now the Church of the Good Shepherd, has been greatly promoted by his earnest labors. There and in the old parish church of St. George's will be found the enduring record of his work.

#### AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1827, by the Rev. George Matthews. The meeting was held at the house of Caesar Saylor, in Montgomery Street. The society was placed under the care of Father Seymore. Brothers Woodsell (white) and Joseph Cole, exhorters, assisted in the church. The Rev. Jacob Matthews, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, New York, afterward took charge of the society, and sent his son, the Rev. George Matthews, to preach to the people.

In 1832 the Rev. William H. Bishop took charge. Religious services were held from that time at Lewis Beattie's house, in South Water Street. Afterward they moved to the basement of the Catholic Church, in Liberty Street. In 1833 a lot was purchased from John W. Knevels, on which the church building was erected under the pastorate of the Rev. William H. Bishop. The following persons composed

the Board of Trustees—Peter Schoonmaker, James Moore, Caesar Saylor and James Fortune.

From 1834 to 1847 the following ministers had charge of the church—Rev. Messrs. William Serrington, Samuel Serrington, Daniel Vanderveer, George Garnet, Edward Bishop, John Tappan, Richard Norris, James Hall, Henry A. Thompson and John Dungey.

In 1847 the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson (now Bishop Thompson), took charge of the church as Presiding Elder of the District, having under him the Rev. R. T. Eastep.

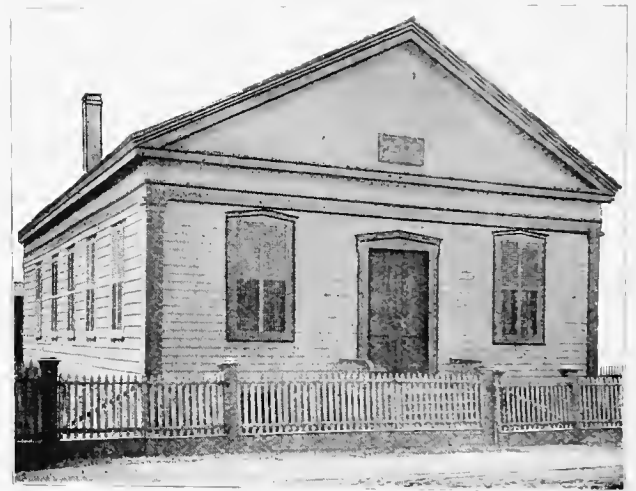
In 1848 the Rev. J. P. Thompson took full charge by appointment. He had the church incorporated, and paid \$50 on the indebtedness of the church to Captain Robinson. The following persons were elected trustees at the time: Lewis Beattie, Stephen Wood, John Saylor, James Livingston, Caesar Saylor, John King, Stephen Ajon.

In 1850 the Rev. Samuel Giles became the pastor, and continued in that relation till 1851. The Rev. Peter Rose was pastor from 1851 to 1853. The church was rebuilt under his pastorate. He was assisted by the Rev. John Washington.

In 1856-57 the Rev. James Livingston was in charge, but died during the term. The Rev. J. C. Spence filled the unexpired term.

In 1858 the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson was again appointed to the charge. He paid off the debt and finished the vestry of the church.

At a watch meeting, held in December, 1860, a number of rioters made an attack upon the church, broke down the door, and committed other depredations. The Rev. Mr. Thompson had the offenders arrested, and they paid \$100 to settle the matter.



AFRICAN M. E. ZION CHURCH Washington Street near Liberty Street

In 1862 the Rev. Jacob Trustee was pastor. The watch meeting was again disturbed and broken up; this time by a band of soldiers.

In 1863 the Rev. William H. Decker was appointed pastor. During this year Dubois B. Alsdorf assisted the pastor in having the church painted. New blinds were put on, stoves bought, the church insured, and the debt paid off.

In 1866 the Rev. Moses Manning was pastor of the church.

In 1867 the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson took charge of the church for a third time. During that year he purchased the organ, which is now in use.

In 1870 the Rev. Jacob Thomas, pastor, enlarged and rebuilt the church at a cost of \$2,487.02. It was re-dedicated by Bishop Clinton, assisted by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson.

In 1871 the Rev. Gabriel Rice, the next pastor, paid \$210 on the debt of the church.

In 1873 the Rev. Henry Dumpson was appointed pastor two years.

In 1875 the Rev. Nathaniel Stubbs was pastor. During the year the bond and mortgage on the church of \$1,000 was paid, through the efforts of Valentine Robinson and Charles B. Alsdorf (both of whom are now deceased), in commemoration of which a jubilee was held in the church in February of that year.



In the year 1876 the Rev. William H. Decker was appointed pastor the second time, for three years.

In 1879 the Rev. N. H. Turpin filled the unexpired term of the Rev. M. H. Ross.

In 1880 the Rev. J. A. Evans was appointed for one year.

In 1881 the Rev. J. B. Small was pastor, serving from May to November. Part of 1881 and 1882 the Rev. John V. Givens had pastoral charge. He raised \$200 on the debt of the church.

In 1883 the Rev. John Jones was appointed to the charge. During his time the church was repainted.

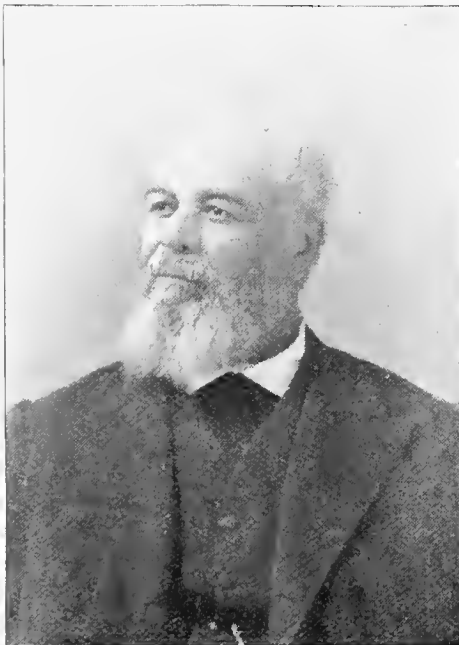
In 1884 the Rev. T. W. Johnson was assigned to the church. He paid several insurances and a number of scattering debts, serving three years.

In 1887 the Rev. Alfred Day took charge, keeping up the insurance.

In 1888 the Rev. R. H. Stitt was appointed pastor, and commenced to actively engage himself in building up the condition of the church. His energy and excellent method of working won the hearty co-operation of the church and sister churches. Having the support of Bishop Thompson, an appeal was issued to the public, and after several months of untiring effort the Rev. Mr. Stitt succeeded in cancelling the entire debt of the church—\$800, and putting on a new roof. The jubilee was celebrated on the 16th day of March, 1890, that being the fifty-sixth anniversary of the church.

Mr. Stitt was succeeded by the Rev. E. J. Miller, who served till April, 1891. The present pastor is the Rev. W. H. Abbott.

The Rev. Dr. Osbon, father of the present pastor of St. John's M. E. Church, this city, assisted by Cornelius Smith, merchant, greatly assisted the Rev. Mr. Ross to build the church during his time. The Rev. Robert Ritchie, father of editor Ritchie, of the *Journal*, always interested himself in the church during the Rev. Mr. Thompson's absence, and was most highly respected and beloved by all. After the labors of Joseph Cole, who owns the property on the corner of Dubois Street and Broadway, James H. Phillips has been a constant help to the church, preaching and speaking whenever called upon. Charles Estabrook, City Librarian, has devoted many years in assisting the officials of the church and especially the Sunday school. His work has been the foundation of much good. The church has passed through many troubles. Three times it has been taken from the hands of the Sheriff by Bishop Thompson while others were pastors.



RIGHT REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON.

**RIGHT REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON** has resided in this city for many years. The highest honors of his church have been conferred upon him, and in his official capacity he has exerted a wonderful influence with his people, and done much to elevate their moral and social condition.

Bishop Thompson was born in slavery, at Winchester, Va., December 26, 1818. He ran away from his master while yet a youth, and found a home with a kind-hearted man in Pennsylvania. He was brought up in a good family, under moral and religious influences, and encouraged to improve all the advantages that could be afforded him for his future welfare. He was sent to night school and permitted to attend the district school during the Winter months, and thus acquired a common-school education. He was naturally studious, loved books, and early determined to qualify himself for some useful vocation in life.

Although his opportunities were limited, he was ambitious and resolved to enter a profession or calling where he could help his less-

avored people. It so happened that he had the opportunity to study medicine with a physician residing at Middletown Point, now Matawan, N. J., a study which he has continued through life. But serious thoughts of preferring holy orders to any other profession gave a happy turn to his mind, and he decided in favor of the ministry.

He read theology under the direction of the late Rev. Dr. Mills, of Auburn, a privilege which he has often mentioned to his friends with an indelible sentiment of gratitude. He was licensed to preach in 1839, and attracted much attention and drew large crowds to hear him. His sermons were delivered with animation and zeal.

In 1853 he was sent by his church to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he preached with acceptance, and found great demand for his medical skill. In this he was so successful that he concluded to return to "the States" and take a regular course in a medical college. He succeeded in this resolve, and graduated from the University of Medicine, in the City of Philadelphia, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, his diploma bearing date April 1, 1858.

Since then he has devoted his life to the service of his church and people, equally competent to preach the gospel and administer to the sick and dying. By precept and example he has taught and encouraged his people, and been to them a benefactor and faithful friend. He has served almost all the churches in the Zion connection along the Hudson, and was three times pastor of the Zion Church in this city.

His faithful and efficient services have not been unrewarded, and in July, 1876, he was consecrated to the Bishopric of the A. M. E. Z. Church, in the City of Louisville, Ky. This distinguished mark of confidence and esteem on the part of his denomination, at once commended him to the attention and respect of all other sects and creeds, and he has become one of the most popular and honored men in the ministry. Officials at Washington have frequently conferred with him on public measures, especially on affairs in the South. In 1881 he was invited to England, and, by special request, read a paper before the Ecumenical Conference of Methodist Episcopal Churches convened in London from all parts of the world.

During the last fifteen years he has been engaged in his duties as a Bishop, a position of great importance and responsibility. Mrs. Thompson, the partner of his youth, is still spared to him. She is a most estimable woman, deeply interested in her husband's life-work, and for many years past the treasurer of the missionary funds of their church. They have one daughter, the wife of Professor D. B. Alsdorf, residing in this city.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first organization of a Baptist church in the village of Newburgh was in the year 1821. This society maintained a feeble existence until some time in the year 1828, when it dissolved. The present church was formally reorganized by a council convened in the brick meeting-house of the Methodist Society, December 24, 1834. The constituent membership numbered thirteen. The early years were those of struggle and discouragement, but they were bravely met and safely passed. The growth that followed these has been sure if not swift, until the church now has a membership of 430. It raises annually for church expenses and regular denominational benevolence about \$6,500.

After its reorganization in 1834 the congregation held services in a building in Liberty Street, called the McIntosh house, and afterwards it occupied the old Methodist church in Liberty Street, corner

of Gidney Avenue, which building was purchased by the society. It was sold in 1842 for \$925, and the society worshipped in Washington Hall. In 1849 the erection of an edifice was commenced at the corner of Montgomery and Fourth Streets. It was opened for public worship in the Spring of 1850. It was occupied till 1860, when it was sold to the United Presbyterian Church.

The present home in South Street was dedicated August 15, 1860. The structure is of brick and contains an audience room with a seating capacity of 600. Beneath this are the rooms used for the Sabbath school and social gatherings. The tower and spire are 175 feet high. The cost of the property has been about \$30,000, and it is free of debt.

The pastors since 1860 have been the Rev. Isaac Westcott, the Rev. G. W. Lasher, the Rev. Lyman Wright, the Rev. E. W. Bliss, the Rev. John O. Adams, and the present pastor, Rev. Arthur Jones.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH South Street near Grand Street.

The officers of the church are: Deacons—Solomon Watts, James T. Lawson, Thomas Coldwell, Lewis M. Smith, Edgar C. Barnes, and Frederick W. Parsons; Church Clerk—Albert W. Mapes; Board of Trustees—James T. Lawson, Lewis M. Smith, Edgar C. Barnes, John W. Matthews, Edward C. Ross, Charles T. Goodrich and Charles J. Lawson; Treasurer—Charles J. Lawson; Clerk of Board of Trustees—Edward C. Ross; Superintendent of Sabbath school—Charles J. Lawson; Secretary—Frank H. Embler; Treasurer—Frederick W. Parsons.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH MISSION.

The Mission of the First Baptist Church began with a Sunday school and weekly prayer meeting, held in a vacant store on the south side of Broadway west of William Street. The first session was in June, 1851. Great success attended the effort, and in December, 1853, the commodious brick chapel corner of William and Ann

Streets was completed at a cost of about \$8,000, and dedicated free of debt; Steele Harrison, mason; George Moshier, carpenter. The constant growth of the Sunday school made enlargement necessary,



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH MISSION—Corner of William and Ann Streets.

and in the Fall of 1889 the extension for the primary class was completed at a cost of \$2,200. The average attendance of the school is now over 300. In addition to the Sunday school session, a morning and evening Sunday service and two week-night prayer meetings are sustained. Mr. Warren O. Barnes was the missionary in charge of the work, commencing in the Fall of 1851, and was succeeded in August, 1858 by the Rev. W. E. Webster, who resigned in July, 1859. The next was Edward A. Tuck, who resigned in July, 1891. The present officers are: Missioner in charge, Rev. M. G. Coker; Committee—the Rev. Arthur Jones, James T. Lawson, Thomas Coldwell, Lewis M. Smith, Edgar C. Barnes, Lewis Burhans, Frederick W. Parsons, Charles H. Peirson, Charles J. Lawson; Superintendent of Sunday school—Edgar C. Barnes; Assistant Superintendent—Lewis Burhans; Secretary—Gottlieb Muhleman; Treasurer—Frank M. Johnston.

**REV. ARTHUR JONES** was born in South Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y., March 20, 1850. He was graduated from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1873. For five months he was on the staff of the *Troy Times*. He then entered Hamilton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1875. While in the seminary he, for one year, filled the place of Dr. Lewis, professor of Belles-lettres, while that gentleman made a tour around the world. In the Summer of 1875 he was settled as pastor of the Baptist Church at Waterford, N. Y., where he continued till March, 1879, when he became pastor of the First



PHOTO BY WHIDDIT.

REV. ARTHUR JONES.

Baptist Church at Newburgh. Mr. Jones married in 1874 Maria Moore, second daughter of Michael Moore, of Trenton Falls, N. Y.

### AMERICAN REFORMED CHURCH.

In October, 1834, Rev. William Cruickshank was sent to Newburgh to found a Dutch church, and in five months had succeeded so far that it was deemed wise by the Classis of Orange to organize one. The beginnings were feeble and the prospects not flattering. There were at that time seven churches in a population of 5,000. The meeting for organization was held in the Associate Reformed Church, corner of Grand and First Streets, of which Dr. McCarrell was then pastor, on Tuesday, February 24, 1835, at 11 a. m. The male applicants to the Classis for the organization assembled at 10 a. m., at the house of John W. Knevels, in William Street between Ann and Washington, and elected Isaac Belknap, Thomas G. Stansborough, Isaac A. Knevels and John W. Knevels, elders; and Cornelius Bogardus, Thomas Jessup, Daniel Corwin and Albert Wells, deacons.

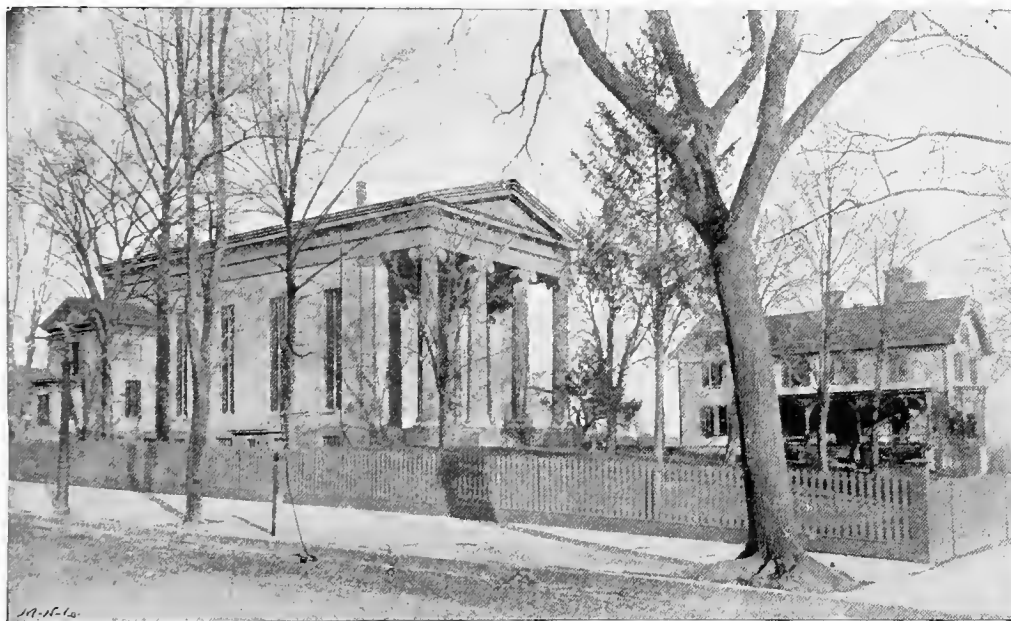
At the subsequent meeting at the church the Rev. Mr. Vanderveer, of New Hurley, preached the sermon, the Rev. R. P. Lee, of Montgomery, performed the ordination service, and the Rev. Mr. Van Vechten, of Blooming Grove, addressed the people. Twenty-six per-

was followed by an address by the Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D.; the service concluded with prayer and the benediction by the Rev. Seymour Landon, of the M. E. Church. Service was held in the basement Sabbath, November 13, 1837, and on the 7th of December following the church was dedicated, the officiating clergy being the Rev. William Cruickshank, the pastor; the Rev. Dr. DeWitt, the Rev. R. P. Lee, the Rev. William S. Heyer and the Rev. F. H. Vanderveer. The proceeds of the first sale of pews were about \$3,000.

The church edifice is of Grecian architecture, is built of stone, stuccoed, and was originally 50x80 feet, with a portico of 20 feet, making a total depth of 100 feet. The first cost, including lot, etc., was about \$20,000. Mr. Warren, of New York, was the architect, Gerard & Halsey, masons; A. Whitemarsh, carpenter. The church was surmounted by a massive dome, which was afterwards removed.

The parsonage was built in 1851, at a cost of \$3,277, and was afterward enlarged at a cost of \$5,000. The church was enlarged in the Fall and Winter of 1867-68, by an addition of 20 feet and the transept, giving an audience room of 100 feet in depth and 82 in width at the transept. The improvements were from plans by J. E. Harney, architect, and cost about \$22,000. The church was reopened for service April 19, 1868.

The health of Rev. Mr. Cruickshank, the founder of the church, failed, and he resigned December 28, 1837. There were forty mem-



AMERICAN REFORMED CHURCH—Corner of Grand and Third Streets.

sons were received into communion. Ten thousand dollars was soon subscribed for a church edifice (\$9,000 of which was raised by Mr. Cruickshank in New York City), and the beautiful site at the corner of Grand and Third Streets purchased. Contracts were awarded in September.

The consistory having invited Rev. William Cruickshank to become the pastor; he accepted, and was installed October 22, 1835. The service was held in the Academy, then occupied by the church for regular worship. After the installation the congregation moved in procession to the foundation walls of the church in the following order: 1. The Building Committee. 2. The Consistory, 3. The officiating clergy. 4. The clergy at large. 5. Congregation. 6. The citizens in general. The corner-stone was then laid. The Rev. William Cruickshank read a history of the organization of the church, and a list of the contents of the corner-stone; the Rev. William S. Heyer offered prayer; the box was set in the stone by Elder Isaac Belknap, who made some feeling remarks; the Rev. Dr. Broadhead delivered an address standing on the top of the stone buttress, and

bers at that time. The Rev. Isaac M. Fisher was then for a few months the pastor, and in October he too resigned because of failing health. The material prosperity of the church became seriously affected by the general financial depression of 1837-38, and in April, 1839, the property was sold and purchased by Daniel Farrington, on behalf of the creditors, for \$10,053. An arrangement was soon after made by which Matthew V. B. Fowler became the purchaser in trust for the church. May 17, 1839, the Rev. F. H. Vanderveer became the pastor and served the church till 1842. September 13, 1842, Rev. A. B. Van Zandt was installed, and served for seven years, and the church prospered greatly under his ministry. There were 135 members in 1849. Then for nearly a year the church was without a pastor, but on January 27, 1850, the Rev. Malcolm A. McLaren was called and served till February, 1859, and the Rev. G. H. Mandeville succeeded him. In May, 1859, the congregation resumed possession of the property, after it had been held in trust for them by Mr. Fowler for twenty years. During Mr. Mandeville's ministry of ten years the membership increased from 166 to 297. It was during the closing

years of his pastorate that the church was enlarged and made as we see it to-day. The Rev. W. H. Gleason became the pastor in May, 1870, and during his term the parsonage was enlarged, the debt of \$20,000 reduced to \$5,000, and the membership increased from 297 to 504.

In September, 1870, the Rev. J. Halsted Carroll became the pastor, serving five years, and during his term there were added to the church 173. In April, 1882, the Rev. H. V. S. Myers was called, and in May was installed. He resigned in January, 1891 and was succeeded by the Rev. R. H. Beattie.

On Sabbath, November 5, 1882, the entire debt of \$9,000, with interest for one year, was pledged when the Rev. F. B. Savage, of Union Church, made the effort to lift the debt. In December, 1883, the last payment on the debt was made.

The church has a membership of about 400; number in Sabbath school, 200; Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 70. Benevolent agencies connected with the church: Ladies' Missionary Society, Ladies' Aid Society, Sabbath School Missionary Society. The members of the Consistory are as follows: Elders—Linus Ostrander, Uriah Traphagen, Jacob Chatfield and David L. Whitbeck. Deacons—Ambrose Bradley Edward T. Bogardus, Andrus Dewitt and Gilbert Calver.

**REV. HENRY VAN SCHOONHOVEN MYERS, D. D.**, was born in the City of New York, May 27, 1842. He was prepared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and entered the University of the City of New York in September 1860. In March, 1863, he entered the sophomore class of Williams College and graduated,



REV. H. V. S. MYERS, D. D.

receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in August, 1865. In the Summer of 1865 he received the further degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by the University of the City of New York. Dr. Myers began his ministerial service in the Spring of 1870 as assistant minister in the Prospect Hill Reformed Church of New York City. In January, 1871, he became pastor of the Reformed Church of Upper Red Hook,

Dutchess County. Thence in October, 1874, he was called to the South Reformed Church of Brooklyn, where he officiated for seven and a half years. In May, 1882, he became the pastor of the American Reformed Church of Newburgh, and continued its pastor until January, 1891. He is now the pastor of the Union Reformed Church in Sixth Avenue, New York City.

**REV. ROBERT H. BEATTIE**, pastor of the American Reformed Church, is the youngest son of the late Rev. R. H. Beattie, D. D., of New Hurley, Ulster County. His early education up to the time of his entering college was carried on at home under his father's immediate supervision, and in the Autumn of 1881 he was regularly matriculated in the freshman class at Princeton.

Upon his graduation in 1885 he was chosen as instructor in the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria, where he taught four years, and during the latter two years held the position of principal of the preparatory department in that institution.

During his residence in the East, Mr. Beattie traveled widely in Palestine and Syria, besides making tours in Egypt, Greece, and other

parts of the Levant. In the Summer of 1889 he returned to the United States and entered upon his theological course at Princeton, where, owing to previous study in Arabic and Hebrew, he was enabled to complete the usual three-year course in two years. During the second year, he also occupied the position of tutor in Latin in Princeton College.

At his graduation from Princeton Theological Seminary in May, 1891, he was awarded the Alumni Fellowship in New Testament Literature, which gives the privilege of one year's study in any approved university.

On June 24, 1891, the services were held ordaining Mr. Beattie to the gospel ministry, and installing him pastor of the American Reformed Church.

#### ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first documentary evidence of the existence of Catholics in Newburgh is found in a letter written by Bishop Connolly, of New York, in the year 1818. It is dated the 24th of January of that year, and addressed to Rev. Mr. Langdill, in care of Mr. McIntyre, of Newburgh. From other sources, however, it is learned that for several years previously, certainly as early as 1816, divine service was held from time to time in Newburgh by visiting clergymen from New York. A certain Rev. Mr. McKenna is said to have occasionally celebrated mass and administered the sacraments about that period, and he was the first priest to do so of whom tradition speaks. He was followed in 1817 by a Rev. Dr. French. The small gathering of Catholics who then lived in Newburgh was accustomed to assemble



REV. ROBERT H. BEATTIE.

for divine worship in the house of Henry Gilmore. Its location was on Western Avenue (now Broadway) and opposite the present St. Patrick's Cemetery. The names of the original worshippers there are still remembered to the number of at least fourteen, who were heads of families.

This kind of religious ministry—at intervals only—continued until about 1830. In the meantime the number of Catholics had increased, and in that year the Rev. Philip O'Reilly made Newburgh his headquarters, whence he attended several other places more or less distant. Some time during his administration the place of worship was changed from Mr. Gilmore's house to the rented upper story of a small frame building called the McIntosh house, which occupied the southwest corner of the present church property on Liberty Street. The first permanent pastor of St. Patrick's was Rev. Patrick Duffy, who fixed his residence in Newburgh in 1836. In 1838 the ground for a church was purchased. In 1839 the erection of the church was commenced. The work, however, was soon suspended, and was only resumed in 1840. In 1841 it was far enough advanced to have service in the building. The dimensions of the church were 90 feet in length by 55 feet in width. At that date the congregation numbered about two hundred. The church was formally dedicated in 1849 by Bishop Hughes.

In 1850 a school was begun in the basement. In 1852 the grounds for a cemetery were obtained. Father Duffy remained in charge until his death in 1853.

He was succeeded in the Fall of the same year by the Rev. Edward J. O'Reilly. The first act of the latter was to procure additional lots on Grand Street, south of those already owned by the congregation, on which in 1854 a pastoral residence was built. In 1855 the Library Association was formed, and it has, under various names, existed to the present time, and is now known as the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum. In September, 1856, a monthly periodical entitled the *Newburgh Library Magazine* was started, and continued to be published until August, 1860. In 1858 the building on Liberty Street, now occupied by the female department of the parochial school, was erected. That year witnessed also the introduction of the Sisters of Charity into Newburgh. In 1860 the church, which had

become too small for the congregation, was so altered and enlarged that it was made virtually a new one. Its former dimensions were increased to 150 feet in length and 75 feet in width at the transepts, and a steeple 135 feet in height was added. The architect was Rembrandt Lockwood; J. Gill, mason; Little & Kelly, carpenters. The number of Catholics in Newburgh in 1860 was about two thousand.

Father O'Reilly remained pastor until 1867, when he was transferred to New York to take charge of one of its oldest and most important parishes. He died there in 1881. His successor was the Rev. Edward S. Briady. The first work of importance undertaken by Father Briady was the enlargement of the parochial residence. This was done in 1868. The other events of his pastorate were the purchase of the property at the south end of Grand Street, which is at present known as St. Patrick's Female Academy, and the purchase of sixteen acres of land in the town of New Windsor, which were intended for the purposes of a cemetery. In 1875 the members of the congregation living in the Third and Fourth Wards were formed into a separate parish, and since then

consequently there have been two Catholic congregations in Newburgh. Resigning in March, 1879, on account of ill health, Father Briady only survived for a few months afterwards. In July, 1879,

Very Rev. Dean Mooney was appointed. The repairs and improvements—that were deemed necessary—on church, school and cemetery, were at once made. In 1880 the omission of St. Joseph's, New Windsor, was established and a chapel, for the accommodation of the Catholics of the vicinity, built. In 1881 a new building for the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum was erected on Liberty Street. During the ensuing two or three years the efforts of the congregation were directed towards the liquidation of the cost of these improvements, as well as towards the reduction of the original debt. When the first result was accomplished and the second was well under way it was determined to thoroughly renovate and beautify the church. This was

done in 1885 and with a success that has left nothing to be desired.

In St. Patrick's Church Newburgh possesses an ecclesiastical structure, which, while much might be said of its exterior, as to its interior, in perfection of detail, in variety and beauty of decoration,



ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND DEANERY—Nos. 51 to 65 Grand St.



ST. PATRICK'S FEMALE ACADEMY—No. 5 Grand Street.



and in artistic finish, has few equals. From vestibule to altar, with its exquisitely carved *bas-relief*, its rich, harmonious blending of color and shade and symbol, with its striking procession of saintly figures standing out from niche and shrine or moulded in hues and tints of rarest glass, with its cathedral-like sanctuary, a fitting setting for the pure white marble table of sacrifice that rises up throne-like in its center, it breathes, speaks religious devotion. It is one of the attractions of the city itself, and its fame has gone far, for once seen it is not easily forgotten.

The following year (1886) was marked by two events which had and which continue to have an influential bearing upon the matter of religious education. A new impetus was given to the cause in question by the arrival of four members of the justly celebrated community founded by De La Salle two hundred years ago for the advancement of Christian education—the Brothers of the Christian schools. They have since conducted the male department. Their arrival made necessary, owing to the great increase in the number



VERY REV. WILLIAM L. PENNY, V. F.

of their pupils, the construction of the large and well-appointed building on Liberty Street called St. Patrick's Institute. Begun in 1886, it was completed in 1887.

The occurrence of the year 1888 was a reminder to the people of St. Patrick's that it was just fifty years since the congregation was first organized and the erection of the church entered upon. Being known in ecclesiastical parlance as "Jubilee year," it was resolved to signalize the occasion by a celebration that would be memorable. No more appropriate way could be desired than to have their beautiful church solemnly consecrated to the service of God forever. To do this it was required that the church should be unencumbered with any debt. The mortgage consequently which was upon it was soon raised by a general subscription and the people had the happiness to see their beloved temple of worship, on the 21st of October, 1888, duly consecrated with magnificent and impressive ceremonies by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, and Bishop Bradley, of Manchester, N. H.

At the present time St. Patrick's congregation numbers about four thousand souls. Three priests minister to its spiritual wants. There are seven hundred and seventy-five pupils in its schools. The male and female departments are entirely distinct, occupying separate buildings and each having its own teachers. Both departments are subdivided into an academic, an intermediate, and a primary department. Preparatory to each is a Kindergarten school. Four Brothers and three lady teachers instruct the boys; six Sisters and one lady teacher the girls, making, with the music teacher, fifteen in all.

The congregation is organized into various societies adapted to the particular needs and benefits of its several ages and classes: A Society of the Holy Name for men, a Lyceum for young men, a Sodality of the Blessed Virgin for the larger boys, and a Confraternity of the Sacred Heart for the younger ones, an Association of the Children of Mary for young ladies, a Society of Holy Angels and a Society of the Sacred Infancy for those who are still in school. There are besides organizations of the Holy Rosary and Sacred Heart for all indiscriminately, as well as a mutually benevolent organization under the charter of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

There are seven services in the church every Sunday, exclusive of Sunday school.

With regard to its financial condition, St. Patrick's parish has for the last ten years made a remarkable showing. The improvements which within that period have been planned and carried out, have cost upwards of fifty thousand dollars, all of which has been paid. At the same time the original debt has decreased from thirty thousand to twelve thousand dollars, which is the total indebtedness on a church property which could not be duplicated for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The temporalities of the parish are administered by a corporation consisting of the Archbishop and Vicar-General of the Diocese, the Rector of the parish, and two Trustees from the congregation.

Dean Mooney left this congregation to accept the pastorate of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in New York, in January, 1890, and was succeeded by the Very Rev. William L. Penny, V. F.

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**VERY REV. WILLIAM L. PENNY, V. F.**, rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, and Dean of Orange and Rockland Counties, was born in Rondout, N. Y. He attended St. Mary's school there, and after completing the course entered college in 1862. He was graduated from Niagara University in June, 1867, and entered St. Joseph's Seminary, at Troy, in September of the same year. He was ordained there in June, 1871, and afterwards appointed assistant pastor of St. James's Church, in New York City.

In December, 1875, he was promoted to the pastorate of St. Ann's Church, Nyack, where he completed the edifice then in course of erection. He also had charge of St. John's Church, at Piermont, and during his fifteen years' ministry there he decorated and beautified both of those churches, and reduced the heavy debts that encumbered them, and did many other ennobling acts. In 1886 he was honored with an appointment to the Board of Examiners of parochial schools.

He was appointed to the irremovable rectorship of St. Patrick's in March, 1890, and also made Dean of Orange and Rockland Counties. Already Dean Penny has acquired a strong hold on the affections of his people. He has reduced the debt on the property \$4,000 since he came here, and in other ways greatly strengthened the church. He is an able pulpit orator and popular platform speaker, and has done a large amount of work as a lecturer since he has been a priest, organized many societies and exercised special care in school matters. He was a classmate of the former pastor of the church, the V. Rev. Dean Mooney, and also of Bishop Bradley, of Manchester, N. H. Fathers Penny and Mooney were also boys together in Rondout.

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#### UNION CHURCH.

This congregation was organized July 13, 1837, and erected their first church building on the southwest corner of Water and Clinton Streets. It was composed of members who had withdrawn

from the Associate Reformed Church, and as a new society received their spiritual baptism under the ministry of the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D. He was installed pastor December 5, 1837, and resigned



OLD UNION CHURCH—Corner of First and Montgomery Streets.

January 7, 1843, but retained a paternal interest in the charge until the day of his death, October, 17, 1886.

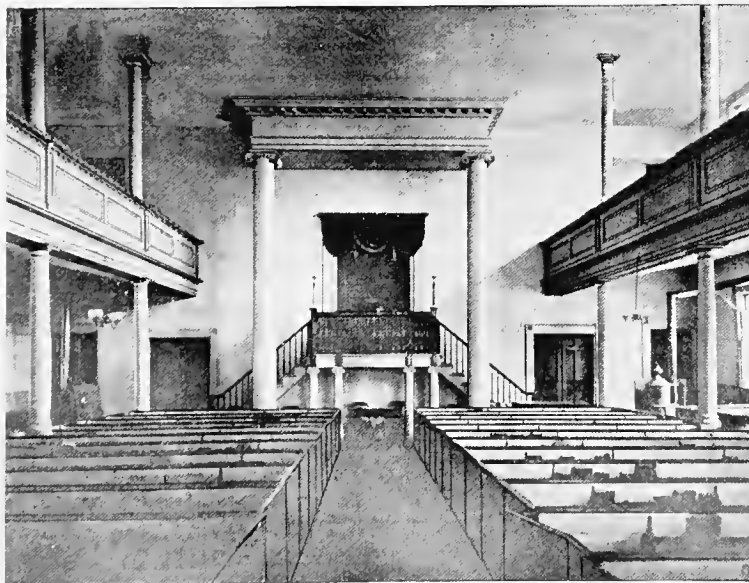
He was succeeded by the Rev. Abraham R. Van Nest, jr., and the Rev. Robert McCartee, D. D., respectively. The former was ordained and installed January 20, 1843, and resigned October 14 of the same year; and the latter was installed August 17, 1849, and resigned April 9, 1856.

But progress in this congregation was naturally slower than with many others, for there was more to surrender. The original colony of persons who formed it, brought with them the old Scotch version of Psalms, retained their alliance with the Associate Reformed Synod, and erected their house of worship in the extreme northeast corner of the city. These and other obstacles were overcome during the ministry of the Rev. Alexander B. Jack, who was ordained and installed pastor June 25, 1857. The congregation united with the Old School Presbyterians, and purchased the First Presbyterian Church property on the northwest corner of First and Montgomery Streets, in the center of the city,

which is the site of their present church home. Mr. Jack was a man of remarkable eloquence and power, and possessed rare abilities as a preacher. He spent twelve years with this congregation, where in a very uncommon degree his labors were blessed. He left Newburgh January 1, 1869, to spend the remainder of his active and useful life in Pennsylvania, but he ever retained the attachment which he had formed in early manhood for this place and its people.

Since his pastorate closed Union Church has been so fortunate as to enjoy the ministry of the Rev. Wendell Prime, D. D., now editor of the *New York Observer*, and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, at present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. The former was installed June 3, 1869, and resigned September 28, 1875; and the latter was ordained and installed December 2, 1875, and resigned March 28, 1877.

The Rev. Frederick B. Savage, D. D., was then called, and installed as pastor July 2, 1878, and still remains as such. Photographs of this exceptionally able galaxy of clergymen adorn the wall of the Sunday school room, and a tablet to the memory of the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D. whose name has become a household word in this city, was unveiled at the left of the pulpit, February 19, 1888.



INTERIOR OF OLD UNION CHURCH.



REV. ROBERT McCARTEE, D. D.  
Pastor of Union Church from 1849 to 1856.

The new church edifice, where two towers rise from consecrated ground, was dedicated September 24, 1872. It is a brick structure in the form of the letter T, of Gothic architecture, from plans by E. K. Shaw, of Newburgh. The auditorium has a seating capacity of one thousand. Thomas Shaw & Sons were the contractors for the carpenter work, and Thomas Dobbin for the mason work. The total cost of construction was \$60,000, which was paid, and a Thanksgiving service held October 26, 1882, which was addressed by the Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., then of the Collegiate Reformed Church, New York City, who had assisted at the dedication. About one-third of

the building, at the north end, is divided into a commodious lecture-room, a very cheerful Sunday school room, a parlor, and pastor's

study. This is the only real property owned by the society, but the writer has opportunity to know that it is only a matter of a few years until this church will be endowed with facilities for greater usefulness.

The official boards are composed of men of popularity in the community, of irreproachable character, and devoted members of the church. The working force of the church is large and energetic, and actuated by rare unanimity of thought and purpose. The Sunday school contains nearly five hundred scholars, is admirably conducted and always generously entertained at the holiday season. The school educates two Indian children at a missionary station in the West. The Ladies' Missionary Society, a Society of Christian Endeavor, and other active agencies are all doing a good work. Ten annual offerings are taken for charitable, benevolent, philanthropic and religious uses, and a fund accumulated, designated the Helen Lefferts Prime Memorial Fund, the interest on which is expended for the purchase of libraries for sailors and seamen.

The directory for public worship conforms to the constitution and standards of the Presbyterian Church, with the single innovation of responsive readings at the morning service. Congregational singing is conducted by a chorus choir, with organ accompaniment. On July 10, 1887, the semi-centennial of the organization of the church was duly observed with appropriate exercises, and a memorial sermon by the pastor.

The pulpit of this church has always been strictly Calvinistic and never sensational, avoiding political discussion and the vexed questions which burn in the columns of the press. But in every great National crisis affecting the religious or temporal interests of the country, the lamp of religion has been turned upon the affairs of men, and the voice of its pulpit, in admonition or censure, has been heard in no uncertain sound.

The officers of the church are as follows: Elders—J. J. S. McCroskery, Alexander Beattie, John L. Westervelt and William E. Mapes; Trustees—George Tamkin, John Galt, Isaac C. Chapman, Charles G. Corley, Elkanah K. Shaw, William F. Martin, Alanson Y. Weller, David Lawson and John J. S. McCroskery. Deacons—David Lawson, O. M. Cleveland, Alexander Colden and Edward P. Corwin.

**REV. JOHN FORSYTH, D. D., LL. D.**, was born in Newburgh December 19, 1810. He was the son of John Forsyth, a native of Scotland, and one of the foremost citizens of Newburgh. After attending the public and private schools here, Dr. Forsyth entered Rutgers College and graduated with honor in 1829. He subsequently studied theology at Newburgh under the Rev. Dr. McCarrell, and at a later period visited Scotland, where some of the kindred of his father

resided, and continued his theological studies under the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, at Edinburgh, and also at Glasgow, under the Rev. Dr. Dick. Having completed his theological studies under these two distinguished men, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1833.

He returned to his home in Newburgh the same year, and was married to Anna B. Hyer, widow of the Rev. Matthew L. Fullerton, of Hagerstown, Md. At the time of his death this union and companionship had been happily continued for over fifty-three years.

In July, 1834, he was ordained by the Presbytery of New York, and in December he accepted the pastorate of an Associate Reformed congregation at Philadelphia, in which relation he remained until 1836.

In the Fall of the following year he accepted a call to become the pastor of the Union Associate Reformed Church of Newburgh, and

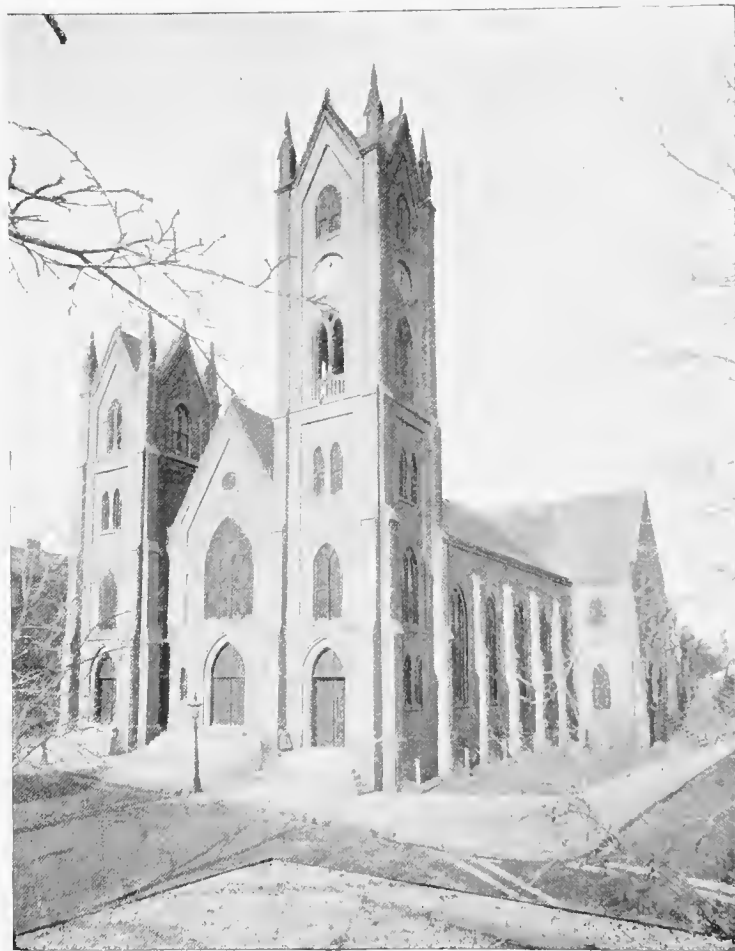
December 5 he was installed, the ceremony taking place in the old Academy.

In this pastorate he remained until 1848. He was also Professor of Biblical Literature in the theological seminary. His life at this period was very busy. Besides the duties of a faithful pastorate and those of the professorship, his contributions of varied literary effort were very large. His scholarship became widely noted and distinguished, and this fact, combined with his ability as an instructor in the Newburgh Theological Seminary, led to his appointment as Professor of Latin and History in the College of New Jersey Princeton.

"His immediate predecessor," says Prof. Duffield, of Princeton, "was James A. Alexander. It was felt that a man of more than ordinary ability was needed to fill such a vacancy. The attention of the trustees was attracted to Dr. Forsyth by his reputation as a professor at Newburgh, and his scholarly contributions to the *Princeton Review* and other religious magazines. Previous to his appointment history had not been one of the regular studies in the curriculum. In view of Dr. Forsyth's proficiency in that

department, it was added to his professorship. For five years the duties of the two important departments were discharged with ability, fidelity and success. In 1852 when he resigned his professorship to return to the seminary at Newburgh, his removal from Princeton was regarded as a serious loss both to the college and the community. In 1864 he was appointed lecturer on History, and for seven years gave an interesting and profitable course of lectures to the senior class.

Successful as an instructor, his influence on the intellectual life of the college during his connection with the institution was not confined to the class room. He was a man of rare breadth of culture. Endowed with a vigorous intellect—developed and disciplined by faithful study—he was distinguished not only for classical and bibli-



UNION CHURCH—Corner of First and Montgomery Streets.

cal scholarship, but for proficiency in theology, philosophy and literature as well as in history. \* \* \* Of the many distinguished men who have been connected with Princeton, few were in literary labors more abundant. Besides frequent contributions to other periodicals, he contributed more than a score of valuable articles to the *Princeton Review*, and crowned his labors in connection with the *Review* by a service for which he will be held in lasting remembrance by loyal Princetonians—the preparation and publication in 1869 of an analytical index of the first four volumes and an exhaustive topical index of the remaining forty volumes—a service requiring so much time and labor that few men would have had the courage to undertake it, and no one could have performed it more successfully.

“His ability and varied attainments, combined with a genial disposition, courteous demeanor, manly character, and exemplary piety, secured for him the respect and esteem both of his pupils and colleagues, and made his personal influence one of the important intellectual and moral forces of the college.”

In 1860 he accepted the Professorship of English Language and Literature in Rutgers College and remained there three years. In 1871 he was appointed Chaplain and Professor of Law and Ethics at

the United States Military Academy at West Point. He served till 1882, when he was retired with the rank of Colonel.

For nearly twenty-four years he was President of the Newburgh Board of Education, and from 1858 until his retirement in 1877 he was the President of the Board. He was a Director of the Newburgh National Bank, and a Trustee of the Savings Bank; for nearly thirty years he was Corresponding Secretary of the Newburgh Bible Society, a member of the Society for the Pre-

vention of Cruelty to Animals, of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and of several other organizations.



REV. ALEXANDER B. JACK.

vention of Cruelty to Animals, of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and of several other organizations.

His writings were voluminous, and besides his articles in the *Princeton Review*, *Christian Magazine*, *Christian Intelligencer*, *Christian Instructor*, *Scottish Guardian* (Glasgow), *New Brunswick Review* and the *Theological and Literary Review*, the following works are best known: *Memoirs of Alexander Proudfit, D. D.*, the *Rev. W. Romaine, Thomas DeWitt, D. D.*, *Joseph McCarrell, D. D.*, and the *Rev. R. Howard Wallace*; “History of the Associate Reformed Church,” “Pastor’s Counsels to a Young Christian,” “Sketches of the Lives of the Early Governors of New York,” “Additional Notes to the Epistle of James in Henry’s Commentary, London edition,” contributions to *Lang’s Commentaries*, etc., etc.

To use the words of another, “Dr. Forsyth was a great man, with a grand body, a grand brain, and grand heart. He was a towering personality. He belonged to a church and was loyal to his denomination, but he was too great to be limited to the bounds of one sect. He was the patriarch and bishop of us all. For ages he will continue to speak to this community. Though he is dead we have the legacy of his great and noble character, and shall be inspired and guided by his holy example.”

Dr. Forsyth died at his home in Third Street, Sabbath evening, October 17, 1886.

REV. ALEXANDER B. JACK, one of the famous pulpit orators of this country, was identified for a number of years with the religious and social life of Newburgh, and countless thousands love to recall him. This man was born at Dunbar, in the east of Scotland, June 13, 1836, and was the third in a line of noted Presbyterian divines. He received his classical education in the best institutions of learning in his native land, and came to America while yet a young man, and studied theology at the Associate Reformed Seminary in this city. His first charge was the Union Church, in which he was ordained and installed on June 25, 1857. He achieved distinction in the ministry, and his reputation spread far beyond his home. Wherever he went he preached to overflowing houses, and great crowds were awed by his power and electrified by his appeals. He was not an enthusiast, but eloquent; not a zealot, but a genius; and his sermons and lectures, always bold and striking in composition, were profusely illustrated with beautiful word-pictures.

Mr. Jack was an awkward man, self-forgetful, regardless of his personal appearance, and attracted much attention. He was odd and eccentric in manner, and reminiscences of his peculiarities and genius have been handed down from parent to child. Such a contrast of body and mind seems almost impossible. A composition so rare as his one does not meet often in a lifetime. But he was held in the highest esteem by all of his fellow-citizens, and the clergy of every sect were friendly with him. He was a jovial man, with the sunniest of temperaments, and upon his removal from Newburgh, in the year 1869, all who had enjoyed an intimacy with him felt that they had parted with an exceptional citizen and a warm friend. He served two Presbyterian congregations in the State of Pennsylvania—at Danville and Hazleton—with acceptability rare in any community. At the age of fifty he lay down to die, at Hazleton, Luzerne County, on May 21, 1886.



REV. F. B. SAVAGE, D. D.

REV. FREDERICK B. SAVAGE, D. D., the present pastor of Union Church, was born in Montreal, Canada, April 30, 1844. He was graduated at Phillips’ Andover Academy in 1861, and at Williams College in 1865. He then studied theology two years in Union Theological Seminary. After spending a year and a half abroad, he returned and resumed the study of theology with the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., at that time pastor of the Classon Avenue Church in Brooklyn.

Dr. Savage was licensed to preach at Lanesboro, Minn., January 6, 1872, and was ordained at the same place, June 12, 1872. The following year he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cooperstown, N. Y., and served two years. In January, 1878, he was called to the pastorate of Union Church in Newburgh. His honorary degree was bestowed by Union College.

## SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1848, and its first meeting-house was in Liberty Street, on property now owned by St. Patrick's Church. The Rev. William Jackson, from New Bedford, Mass., was the first pastor. He served two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. E. Hawkins, of Newburgh, formerly of Richmond, Va., who labored hard to build up the church and overcame many obstacles. In the hope of bringing about a reconciliation between factions in the church, he resigned the charge, and was succeeded by the Rev. Peter Randolph, of Chelsea, Mass., whose stay was less than twelve months. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Sampson (white), who ministered to the people for a short period, and then the Rev. E. Hawkins was recalled to the pastorate.

Trouble arose again, some of the members being in favor of calling the Rev. Richard Perry, of Plainfield, N. J. A split occurred, and the adherents of Mr. Perry left the church and worshiped under his ministrations on Broadway near Dubois Street, but after a few months they repented and returned to the old body. But before this time the mortgage on the church property in Liberty Street was foreclosed and the property sold. The present house of worship, in William Street, was built in 1871. In the following year there was a notable revival, and a great work was done by the Rev. J. H. Gaines, who assisted Pastor Hawkins. The Newburgh church established a mission in Poughkeepsie, which flourished for a time and then died. A few years later trouble came to the church in William Street, then under the ministrations of Henry Duers, a young licentiate, of Yonkers, N. Y., which ended in a split; and spiritual interest waned. A mortgage of \$1,100 was foreclosed and the church was sold at public auction, but the congregation still continued to worship there. September 15, 1885, the present pastor, the Rev. H. T. Johnson, from Washington, D. C., was installed. He is a graduate of the theological branch of Howard University. He began his work under many discouragements. Through the kindness of citizens the sum of \$500 was raised, and a first payment upon the church property was made, and the deed is once more in the possession of the congregation.

In 1880 the church, which had been a member of the Southern New York Baptist Association, united with the Hudson River Central Baptist Association. The present officers are the Rev. H. T. Johnson, Pastor; William Hawkins, J. C. Jackson, L. F. Johnson, Lewis Townsend, J. H. Roberts, Deacons; William Hawkins, L. F. Johnson, Lewis Townsend, Joseph Stewart and J. H. Roberts, Trustees.



SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH—William St near Washington.

and his associates determined to prosecute the enterprise; and in compliance with their request the presiding elder appointed the Rev. Aaron F. Palmer, a local deacon, preacher in charge until the ensuing session of the New York Conference. The society was organized at

## ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

the residence of Mr. Cornell, at which time certificates of membership were received from seven persons all of them from New York City. The originators of this movement had been strongly advised by Bishop Janes, on their decision to come to Newburgh, to attempt the organization of a second Methodist Church. Previous to this time arrangements had been made for the use of the Second Presbyterian Church edifice, and, on the 9th of June following, Henry Cornell, James Martin, John H. Waters, Nelson Austin and Joseph Longking were unanimously elected trustees, and the articles of incorporation were formed. The building which had been rented for the society at the time of its organization was purchased by its trustees in March, 1853, for \$5,000, and at about the same time

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ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Broadway and High Street.

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arrangements were made for erecting a parsonage and also a lecture room. These latter buildings were completed in September, 1853. The church edifice was dedicated on the 13th of June, 1853, and on the 25th of that month the society had a membership of 129 persons, nearly all of whom had been previously connected with the First Church.

In the Spring of 1874 the church was partially destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt and greatly improved. Two years later, as the result of perhaps the greatest revival ever known in the city, the congregation and membership were so greatly increased as to necessitate an enlargement of the building. From that time it has remained as it is to-day, probably the largest church as to its seating capacity in Newburgh.

As an organization it has been exceedingly active and aggressive from its origin. Each year it has been visited with revivals, in some instances the number of converts reaching into the hundreds. Its present membership is, exclusive of probationers, over seven hundred, which makes it one of the largest churches, numerically, in the New York Conference. It is exceeded in respect to its numbers by only two others.

Following is the list of its pastors: 1852-53, Rufus C. Putney; 1854-55, L. W. Walsworth; 1856-57, D. Buck; 1858-59, E. L. Prentice; 1860-61, J. P. Hermance; 1862-63, C. S. Brown; 1864-65, T. B. Smith; 1866, G. H. Gregory; 1867-68, D. Lull; 1869-70, H. R. Birkins; 1871-72, W. E. Clarke; 1873-74, G. H. Corey; 1875-77, L. H. King; 1878-80, F. Hamlin; 1881-82, A. McLean; 1883, B. H. Burch; 1884-86, C. R. North; 1887-88, G. H. Gregory; 1889-91, E. S. Osbon.

Its present Board of Trustees is as follows: President—William H. Shannon; Secretary—George W. Fenton; Treasurer—John M. Wilson; William S. Wands, George C. Perkins, Lewis Vernol, E. Garrison, Edmund Sanxay and Ira Caldwell.

Its Stewards are the following: Theodore Westlake, Valentine Lambert, William S. Wands, Isaac W. Whited, Nathaniel Drew, Aaron Terwilliger, Emory Fowler, W. T. Coleman, James H. Crook, jr., Walton Westlake and Henry C. Poyer.

Sunday school Superintendent—James R. White.

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**REV. ELIAS SILLICK OSBON, D. D.**, was born in Middlebury, Vermont. His father was the late Rev. A. M. Osbon, D. D., widely known in this vicinity, twice as a pastor in Newburgh and twice as the Presiding Elder of the Newburgh District of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Bradley Sillick, also a well known clergyman of his day. Two uncles were Methodist ministers. The different branches of the family have contributed more than two hundred years of effective service in the ministry of that denomination.

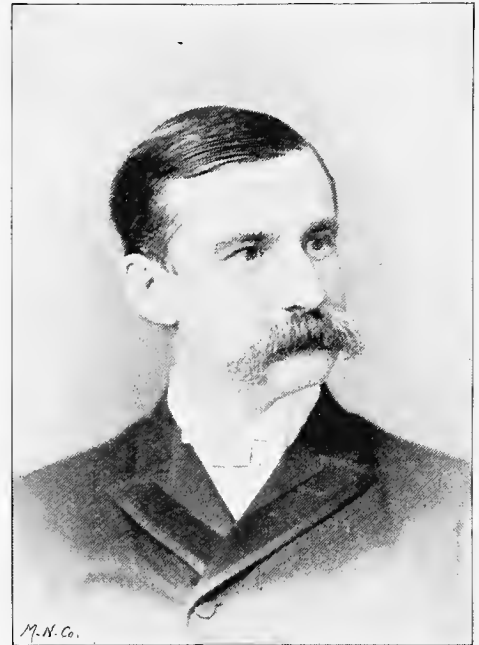
His education was commenced in the public schools of New York City. During his father's pastorate of the church in Second Street, in this city, he was a scholar in the Newburgh Academy and in the private school presided over by the Rev. Mr. Connelly. For two years he pursued his studies at the New York Conference Seminary, at Charlotteville, Schoharie County, then one of the largest and most famous schools in the country, and would have entered college but because of his youth he was forbidden, by college regulations, to carry out his purpose. Turning his attention to business he accepted a situation in a retail dry goods establishment. Always fond of the sea he became, at this time, enamored of the life of a sailor. Sailing from New York in an American clipper ship he spent eighteen months on the ocean, visiting various points in Europe, Asia and Africa. On his return he again engaged in business, entering a large importing house, first as an assistant to the confidential clerk, and on the retirement of the latter being promoted to that responsible position.

During an extensive revival in his father's church in Eighty-Sixth Street, New York, he was converted, joined the church and decided to enter the ministry. In 1858 his studies were resumed at the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, and in the following Autumn he was admitted to the Troy University. The class of which he was a member did not graduate owing to the failure of the institution. He afterwards pursued the prescribed course and graduated at the Syra-

cuse University. In 1885 the Upper Iowa University honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His life has been spent in the ministry in the following places: Eddyville, Hillside and Riverside, Milton, Goshen, Ellenville, Peckskill, and Greene Street, New York. In 1875 he became Presiding Elder of the Ellenville District, and is said to have been, up to that period, the youngest man ever appointed to that office in his conference. Returning to the pastorate he has since served the following churches: Bedford Street, New York; Middletown, St. James of Kingston, Poughkeepsie and West Harlem, now known as Calvary, New York. In the Spring of 1889 he was stationed in his present charge, St. John's, in this city.

A powerful pulpit orator, Dr. Osbon's aid is often obtained by his ministerial brethren for special services, as at the dedication of churches, and in preaching and raising money for the liquidation of church debts. He has also been extensively engaged in lecturing, without having sought engagements in that field, and he has won great appreciation from the general public. Dr. Osbon has seen a great deal of the world he lives in; he has crossed the Atlantic twelve times, and besides the voyages to Asia and Africa in his youth he has visited almost every country in Europe from the Mediterranean to the North Cape.

Dr. Osbon has been twice married, first to Miss Sade J. Philps, a teacher in the State Normal School of New Jersey. The fruit of this marriage was two children, one, a son, dying in infancy, the other, a daughter, Nellie, who died but a few days before her mother, as the result of an epidemic raging in Kingston in the winter of 1885. Second, to Mrs. Hattie Curtiss, of New York.



REV. E. S. OSBON, D. D.

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#### WESTMINSTER REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On November 12, 1854, a second congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, composed of thirty-three members, was organized and is now known as the Westminster Church. The first officers were William Thompson, James Frazer and William Johnston, elders; John Lawson and James Hilton, deacons. The public services of the church were first held in the court house. The church building was completed in November, 1855, and dedicated on the 25th day of that month. The morning service was conducted by Rev. Dr. James Christie, of New York, who delivered an able lecture on the 12th chapter of Isaiah. In the afternoon the discourse was by the Rev. J. R. Thompson from Genesis xxviii : 17; the evening service was conducted by Dr. Christie.

In 1872 the edifice was enlarged and now will accommodate about six hundred persons. In the basement is a commodious lecture room which is used by the Sabbath school, and for prayer meetings and church meetings.

After accepting a call from this congregation, the Rev. J. R. Thompson was ordained and installed pastor on December 12, 1855,

and still continues in that relation, being the senior pastor of the city. From its organization the congregation has had a continuous growth; and there have been on several occasions evidences of marked spiritual interest, and special manifestations of a revival of religion. Twice in its history thirty members were added at communion and on one occasion over fifty persons were received into the fellowship of the church. Not one communion season in its history has passed without an increase in its membership. Since its organization over 700 persons have been members of the congregation. Its present membership is 300, with many attendants besides. There is a large and thriving Sabbath school, under the control of the Session of the congregation. This congregation has stood in the front rank in all reformatory movements. From its pulpit has sounded forth not only the Gospel trumpet, but also fearless protests against all social evils, with earnest pleas for the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, for Sabbath observance, and for Bible principles as the basis of constitutional and statute law in the nation. As a part of the old historic Covenanter Church it occupies the place of a reformatory congregation, where all social reforms will find a home and an uncompromising advocate. In 1891 a mission was established on Broadway. The present boards of officers are as follows: Elders—Andrew Little, R. M. McAllister, W. Thompson, J. C. Sloat, Isaac Cochran, William Lynn and Hugh Robinson; Deacons—Adam Patton, W. C. Johnston, John W. Magee, William Tweed, Thomas W. Gavey, John McNeal, James Boyd, William Hamilton, George B. Carver. The deceased officers are William Thompson, sr., William Johnston, Francis Wilson, James Frazer, sr. and John Frazer, Elders; and John Lawson and James Hilton, Deacons.

**REV. J. R. THOMPSON**, the son of Elder William Thompson, was born in Newburgh, prepared for college in the old Newburgh Academy, and graduated from the New York University in 1847. After studying theology for four years in the Reformed Presbyterian

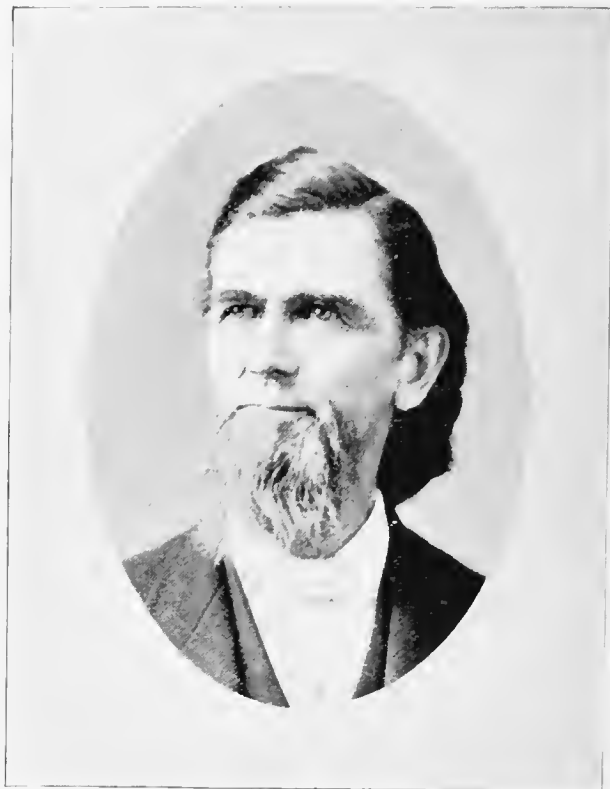


WESTMINSTER REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH No. 169 Grand Street.

Seminary in Cincinnati, and afterwards in Northwood, Ohio, he was licensed to preach the gospel April 16, 1852.

Having spent more than a year in Europe, he returned and was called as pastor of the Westminster Church in Newburgh, N. Y., December 19, 1856, where he still continues in that relation. On June 1, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary Frances Lawson, only daughter of the late John Lawson.

During his long pastorate, the longest now in the city, he has made the salvation of men the chief aim of his ministry, and at the same time in his pulpit has claimed the right of free speech on the great moral questions of the age. In the days of slavery his voice was



REV. J. R. THOMPSON

always heard in favor of the oppressed, and now in the second great reform, the overthrow of the liquor oligarchy and the promotion of the cause of temperance, he occupies an advanced position.

#### CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Calvary Presbyterian Church was organized September 1, 1856, by the "Committee of Church Extension of the Presbytery of North River." Forty-five persons presented letters of dismission from the First Presbyterian Church. William G. Gillespie and John McClelland were unanimously elected ruling elders. On the 15th day of the same month a call was made for the pastoral services of the licentiate, S. Hildeburn McMullin. The call was accepted, and he was ordained to the work of the ministry and installed as the first pastor of Calvary Church, October 16, 1856. The ordination services were held in the Court House, and were conducted by the Rev. E. K. Bower, Moderator of the Presbytery.

The first meeting of the Session was held October 17, at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Sly, on High Street. On October 20 Moses Upright, William K. Mailler, Walter H. Gorham, Wessel S. Gerard, Peter Ward and Charles Johnston were elected as the first Board of Trustees. At the first communion, which was celebrated on Sabbath, November 2, the membership had increased to eighty-two.

Steps were at once taken toward the erection of a house of worship. During the Winter of 1856-57 a sufficient sum was subscribed to justify the trustees in purchasing a site, and they secured the plot bounded on the east by Liberty Street, on the north by Farrington Street, on the west by Chambers Street, and on the south by the property now owned and occupied by Trinity M. E. Church, the

price paid being \$4,000. A plan for the church edifice, drawn by Gerard & Boyd, was adopted, and the contract for its erection was awarded to John Little. Architect Withers was appointed to superintend the work in conjunction with a building committee

building, and over two-thirds of the amount raised to procure the pipe organ which is now in use.

In the Autumn of 1872 Mr. Bishop resigned the pastorate and accepted a call to Orange, N. J., and was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Jeremiah Searle, April 1, 1873.

Mr. Searle was installed May 6, 1873. At the installation services the Rev. Wendell Prime presided, the Rev. William K. Hall offered the prayer of installation, the Rev. George S. Bishop preached the sermon, the Rev. S. H. Jagger delivered the charge to the pastor and the Rev. Edward D. Ledyard the charge to the people. During this pastorate, which still continues, the church has been blessed in many respects in a remarkable degree. At its beginning there was resting upon the church and manse a mortgage debt of \$13,500. This was reduced from time to time by special efforts and by the application of surplus revenue, until on the 1st of April, 1881, the entire debt was about \$9,000. The great success which had attended similar efforts in neighboring churches prompted and encouraged the officers of the church to make an appeal to the congregation for that amount. The Rev. F. B. Savage, D. D., of Union Church, rendered valuable aid in the matter, and on Sabbath, April 10, 1881, the people responded nobly to the appeal; and on that day and a few days following pledges were received to the amount of \$9,625, almost all of which pledges were fully redeemed; and the burden of debt which had so long hindered and impeded the church in its work was completely removed.

In 1889 the church was supplied with new pews and carpets, and the electric light was introduced.

The annual contributions of the church average about \$5,500. Up to September 1, 1881, when the quarter-centennial of the church was celebrated, there had been enrolled as communi-

cants 496, of whom 86 had died and 172 had been dismissed to other churches, leaving at that time 238 names on the roll. The membership has increased to about 320 in 1891.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Session—the Rev. J. Searle, pastor; Ruling Elders—Hugh S. Banks, John Dales, Charles L. Chatterton, Charles J. Howell, William G. Kimball, John McDougall, Hugh McKissock, Samuel W. Scofield and Augustus Senior. Deacons—Andrew Barnes, Thomas J. Jamison, Frank H. Ketcham, George G. Peck and Chas.

E. Petty. Trustees—Charles J. Howell, Thomas J. Jamison, Charles L. Chatterton, John Dales, Augustus Senior and James M. Crane. Church Clerk and Treasurer—John Dales; Treasurer of Benevolent Funds—George G. Peck; Sunday School Supt.—Augustus Senior.



CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND MANSE—Corner of Liberty and Farrington Streets.

consisting of Trustees Mailler, Gorham and Ward. Ground was broken in April, 1857. On the 9th day of July following, the corner-stone was laid, on which occasion, in addition to the service of praise under the leadership of the choir, prayer was offered by the Rev. Malcolm N. McLaren, D. D., of the Reformed Dutch Church; the Rev. Joseph McCarrell, D. D., of the Associate Reformed Church, read the scripture lesson, and Charles Johnston, on behalf of the board of trustees, read a statement in reference to the organization and progress of the church. In the absence of the pastor on account of illness, the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., of Union Church, after some appropriate remarks, laid the corner-stone, after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, of Staten Island, and the Rev. J. M. Crowell, of Philadelphia, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Forsyth.

The edifice was dedicated on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1858, by the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., of Elizabeth, N. J., who preached from I Kings vi: 4 and viii: 16. The Rev. William T. Sprole, D. D., Joseph McCarrell, D. D., and the pastor took part in the services. The cost of the church building and its furniture was about \$17,000. All the services, previous to the dedication, had been held in the Court House.

In April, 1860, Rev. Mr. McMullin resigned the pastorate. He was succeeded by the Rev. Judson H. Hopkins, who was ordained to the ministry and installed as the second pastor December 19, 1860.

After a service of three years Mr. Hopkins resigned. A long vacancy ensued, the pulpit being occupied by a number of supplies, one of whom, the Rev. C. M. Wines, preached for three months and received a call to the pastorate, which he declined. This was a period of great trial and discouragement, and the fear entered many hearts that the church could not be continued.

At length they were united in calling the Rev. George S. Bishop, who accepted, and was installed in April, 1866. Mr. Bishop's ministry was a very successful one, during which the membership of the church was stimulated to fresh activity, many souls converted, and new life communicated to every department of Church work. During his pastorate a convenient manse was erected north of the church



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

REV. JEREMIAH SEARLE.

**REV. JEREMIAH SEARLE** was born at Coxsackie, N. Y., July 13, 1836, the sixth child and third son of the Rev. Jeremiah and Mary Tomb Searle. He received his preparatory training at Coxsackie Academy and afterward by private study, was graduated from Rut-

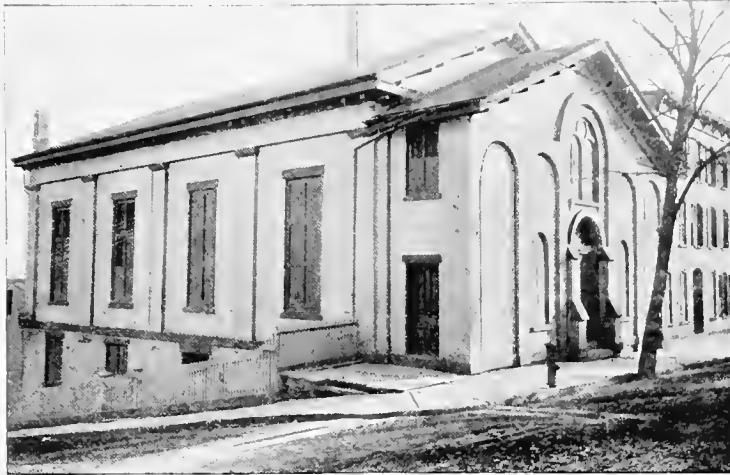
Presbytery of New York held its first meeting, November 9, 1859, a petition was received from this people asking to be organized into a congregation. The request was granted, and on the 6th day of December, 1859, the Rev. Alexander McWilliams preached by the appointment of Presbytery and the organization was duly effected. The elders chosen were George Gearn, George Lendrum, John Geddes, sr., and Matthew Stephenson, M. D. The following trustees were appointed: Andrew Johnson, Benjamin W. Chambers, Thomas M. McCann, James S. Strachan, Robert Hyndman, George Lendrum, George Gearn, John Geddes, sr., and John Brown.

The use of the church edifice on the corner of Montgomery and Fourth Streets, in which the congregation still worships, was secured at an early date, and was purchased from the trustees of the First Baptist Church on the 10th of January, 1860, for the sum of \$4,000.

The first settled pastor was the Rev. Robert Armstrong, D. D., who, having accepted their call, commenced preaching on the third Sabbath of February, 1861, and was installed pastor of the congregation on the 12th day of March, following. He continued to preach and labor in this field about seven and a half years with large success in building up the church, the congregation being self-sustained from the beginning. Mr. Armstrong tendered his resignation, and on the 21st of October, 1868, was by the Presbytery released from the pastoral charge, at once accepting a call to the congregation of Hoboken in the same Presbytery.

In the following year, on the 22nd of June, a call was made out for the present pastor, the Rev. J. G. D. Findley. He commenced preaching regularly on the second Sabbath of August, and was ordained and installed as pastor on the 14th of October, 1869.

This congregation has enjoyed a steady growth from the beginning. There has never been a communion season without some accessions to its membership. At the organization, thirty years ago, 36



FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Montgomery and Fourth Streets.

gers College, New Brunswick, N. J., 1856, and from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the same city, May, 1858, and the same month was licensed to preach the gospel by the Classis of Monmouth. He received the degree of M. A. from Rutgers College June, 1858.

Mr. Searle was married August 18, 1858, to Margaretta F. Conover, of New Brunswick, N. J. Having in June of that year accepted a call from the Reformed Church of Bloomingburgh, he was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of that church September 21, 1858. In 1862 he was for several months chaplain of the 143d Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, then stationed on the defenses of Washington, at Upton Hill, Va. Subsequently pastorates were filled at Oyster Bay, L. I., Syracuse, Albany and Peekskill.

April 1, 1873, he began his ministry in Calvary Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, and under his ministrations the church has greatly prospered.

#### FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation was organized December 6, 1859. During the preceding year the United Presbyterian Church of North America had been founded by the union of the "Associate" and the "Associate Reformed" branches of the Presbyterian Church. There were at that time two congregations of the Associate Reformed Church in Newburgh, both of which declined going into the United Church. A few of the members, however, had earnestly advocated the cause of union because they believed that denominations so thoroughly one in doctrine and worship ought to be one in ecclesiastical organization. Being in hearty accord with the principles of the United Presbyterian Church as set forth in the "Basis of Union," they felt it their duty to enter into the fellowship of that church by establishing a United Presbyterian congregation in Newburgh, and took steps accordingly.

They held their first meeting for public worship October 9, 1859, the Rev. John Service giving them a day's preaching. On the next Sabbath (October 16, 1859) the Rev. Peter Bullion, D. D., preached and organized the Sabbath school. When the United Presbyterian



RESIDENCE OF G. H. SHELDON,  
No. 50 Dubois Street.

RESIDENCE OF REV. J. G. D. FINDLEY,  
No. 48 Dubois Street.

members were enrolled, of whom eleven are still members. When the first pastor took charge, there were 56 members in the congregation. At the ordination of the present pastor, 136 was the number reported, and at the time of making up the last annual statistics the membership resident in the city was counted at 230. In the Summer of 1871 the church building was enlarged by an addi-

tion to the front at a cost of about eighteen hundred dollars. Over a thousand dollars was expended in 1881 in painting and frescoing the main audience room and in furnishing it with a new pulpit and with new cushions and carpet. The Sabbath school rooms were also thoroughly renovated during the Spring of 1889, painted and kalsomined, wainscoted in hard wood and furnished with new desk, chairs and matting. These are among the most cheery and beautiful Sabbath school rooms in the city.

The following are the present officers of the congregation: Pastor and Moderator of Session—J. G. D. Findley; Elders—Andrew D. Rea, Clerk of Session, Thomas M. McCann, Robert Hyndman, Robert Brown and James Todd; Board of Trustees—George Sutherland, President; Samuel F. Campbell, Secretary; Robert Hyndman, Treasurer; James Crilly, Robert Brown, Thomas M. McCann, Andrew D. Rea, James Stewart and James Todd.

**REV. J. G. D. FINDLEY** is a native of western Pennsylvania, son of the late Rev. William Findley, D. D., and great-grandson of Hon. William Findley, who for a number of years represented the Westmoreland district in the national Congress.

His early years were spent in Butler County, where his father ministered to the congregations of Prospect and White Oak Springs. In 1857 he entered Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pa., and graduated in June, 1861. During that Fall and Winter he taught a district school in Greene County, Ohio. In the Spring of 1862 went to Harrisonville, in Scioto County, and opened a select school. He had just commenced the second term in August when President Lincoln's call for another three hundred thousand volunteers led him and the larger boys to lay down their books and take up arms in the nation's defense.

He enlisted at Camp Portsmouth in Company F, 91st Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, August 11, 1862, and was appointed Sergeant Major when the regiment was mustered in, August 22. He was promoted

to First Lieutenant January 3, 1864, and appointed Adjutant of the regiment in the month of March following. Mr. Findley was wounded at the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. He was discharged at the muster-out of the regiment June 24, 1865. This regiment was attached to the Army of West Virginia and took part in many of the campaigns of that mountainous region, including Hunter's Raid on Staunton and Lynchburgh, and Sheridan's marches and battles in the Valley of Virginia.



REV. J. G. D. FINDLEY.

In Autumn of 1865 Mr. Findley graduated at the Iron City Commercial College, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and entered the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Allegheny. He completed the course in this institution in the Spring of 1868, and in June of the following year was called to the pastorate of the First United Presbyterian congregation of this city. Took charge of the pulpit in August, and on October 14, 1869, was ordained and installed by the First Presby-

tery of New York. He was Stated Clerk of his Presbytery from 1871 to 1883, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Presbyterian Synod of New York, and also Secretary of the Board since 1885. He was elected Moderator of the Synod and presided during its meeting at Asbury Park, N. J., in 1886, and has four times been a delegate from his Presbytery to the General Assembly of the church.

Mr. Findley was married September 3, 1874, to Miss Mary L., daughter of John A. Gormly, of Bucyrus, Ohio.

#### CONGREGATION BETH JACOB.

This society was organized about 1860. In 1864 it obtained a burial plot from the Big Rock Cemetery Association, and has maintained it ever since. For many years the congregation worshipped in the Townsend Building, while the number of those in full membership was but seven. In 1889 nineteen new members were received, and it was resolved to erect a house of worship. In January, 1890, a lot in



TEMPLE BETH JACOB—119 South Street.

South Street, between Grand and Liberty, was purchased. Plans prepared by David H. Flansburgh were accepted, and the contract for the construction was also awarded to Mr. Flansburgh.

The corner-stone was laid October 21, 1890. Marcus Scharps, President of the Congregation, presided. Collins' Band furnished music. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Isaacs and Lewis Ash, of New York City, and the Rev. R. H. Barr, of Newburgh. The total cost of the building and site was \$15,000. The present Rabbi is A. N. Coleman; President—Marcus Scharps; Vice-President—M. Abrams; Secretary—Robert Doblin; Treasurer—Wolf Samuels. The congregation is composed of twenty-eight families.

The temple was dedicated Tuesday afternoon, September 8, 1891, with appropriate ceremonies conducted by Rev. A. N. Coleman, the rabbi. Addresses were delivered by D. F. De Sola Mendes, of New York; Rev. A. S. Isaacs, Ph. D., editor of the *Jewish Messenger*, of New York; Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, of Newburgh, and the Rev. R. H. Barr, Ph. D., pastor of the First Associate Reformed Church, of Newburgh.

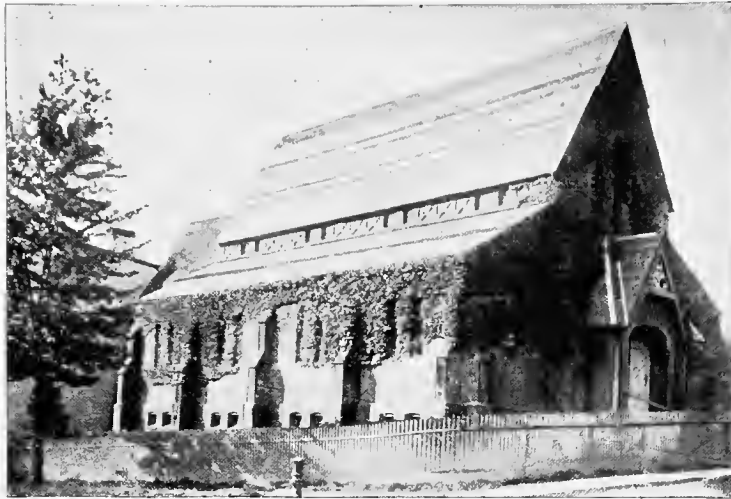
#### ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first definite action having reference to the formation of a new Episcopal parish in the village of Newburgh was a meeting of all interested in such an undertaking, May 29, 1860, and a petition presented to the Rev. John Brown, D. D., asking his canonical consent to the organization of a new parish, dated May 12, 1860, signed by David M. Clarkson, William E. Warren, and twenty-seven other members of St. George's Parish. Dr. Brown gave his consent May



of their brethren in this city and elsewhere, succeeded each other not too rapidly in its pulpit ministrations.

In the year 1869, in consequence of large accessions, it became necessary to consider the desirability of the congregation owning and occupying a church building of their own. A meeting was called, a



CHURCH OF OUR FATHER—UNITARIAN—South Street Corner of Johnston Street.

committee chosen, consisting of William W. Carson as chairman, and John Heron, George Lomas, Benjamin Dumville, George H. Southard, J. N. Dickey, George W. Peters and William Stocker, as an advisory council to which Warren Delano was afterwards added and subsequently became President. After some deliberation the present site was chosen by the Board of Trustees, and approved by a majority of the congregation; William Hilton, of this city, being the builder, George A. Harney, of New York, the architect. The building was erected at a cost of \$16,000.

On Sunday morning, July 17, 1870, the church edifice was consecrated to the worship of one God, according to the teachings of Jesus Christ.

The venerable and highly esteemed Rev. F. W. Holland enjoyed a pastorate of eight years. The present minister, the Rev. Henry H. Woude, of Boston, Mass., was called and assumed the pastorate in 1887. The church expenses are met by voluntary contributions. The church polity is in accord with the denominational and religious views of the body to which it belongs, viz: all persons who are desirous of co-operating with the church in those privileges for which it exists, *i. e.*, the worship of one God, under the leadership of Jesus Christ, are welcomed. But there is no test, the doors are open to all. The building is commodious, not without architectural beauties commensurate with its size and situation.

#### ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Parish of St. Mary's was founded on March 19, 1875, and Cardinal McCloskey appointed as its first rector the Rev. Michael J. Phelan. This energetic priest immediately located the boundaries of his district in the city, which comprised all north of Third Street as far as Balmville. The Wilson property, on South Street, was pur-

chased for \$20,000, and a temporary frame structure erected for divine service. This building served its purpose until the increasing population necessitated a larger edifice.

In October, 1879, Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., laid the corner-stone of the present church, which was completed the following year, when Cardinal McCloskey performed the dedication ceremony and Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, N. J., preached the dedicatory sermon. In 1883 Father Phelan invited the Sisters of St. Dominic to open an academy for young ladies to study the higher branches of refined education, and the present Mt. St. Mary's Academy was founded.

In 1884 the Rev. Michael J. Phelan was transferred to New York City, and the Rev. John C. Henry appointed rector. Father Henry immediately founded various societies in connection with the church, among them the Holy Name Society, Rosary Society, Children of Mary Society, St. Aloysius Boys' Society, and Angels' Society. On September 1, 1886, the rector opened St. Mary's Parochial School, under the direction of four Sisters of St. Dominic. The large number of 250 pupils was registered the first day. All the branches of a first-class common-school education are taught, and all school supplies are given free to the pupils.

The following are the names of the priests who have acted as assistant rectors of St. Mary's Church down to the present time: Rev. James Westerman, 1876; Rev. William Ward, 1877; Rev. Patrick Connick, 1878; Rev. Felix Dixon, 1878-79; Rev. Michael Lane, 1879-83; Rev. Henry Xavier, 1883-84; Rev. Patrick Fitzsimmons, 1885; Rev. John J. McGrath, 1884-89; Rev. John J. Carr, 1886-87; Rev. Denis Coyle, 1887-89; Rev. John T. Power, 1889-90; Rev. William Bntler, 1889-90; Rev. John F. Quinn and Rev. Augustine Pellieux are the present assistants to the rector, the Rev. John C. Henry.

The present Board of Trustees consists of Archbishop Corrigan, Vicar-General Preston, the Rev. John C. Henry, John Adams and



ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—South Street near Johnston Street.

Arthur A. McLean. Some important improvements have taken place in the church lately, among which may be mentioned steam-heat and chapel for week-day services. The parochial school is also comfortably heated by steam.

REV. J. C. HENRY, rector of St. Mary's Church, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1840. His father, John Henry, was from County

Londonderry, and his mother, Sarah Dorrian, was a native of County Down, Ireland. During the yellow fever plague of 1853 the family came to New York.

In 1860 he entered Niagara University at Niagara Falls, and, having graduated with high honors in 1866, began the study of theology at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, N. Y. On May 22, 1869, he was ordained priest by the late Cardinal McCloskey, and his first appointment was as assistant to the Rev. Dr. McGlynn at St.



REV. JOHN C. HENRY.

Stephen's Church, New York, where he remained two years. He was then transferred to St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street, where he labored three years. In 1876 he was appointed to the rectorship of St. Francis' Church, Mt. Kisco, Westchester County, where he remained a year, during which he built a church at Pleasantville. In 1877 he became pastor of St. Joachim's Church at Matteawan, Dutchess County, where he introduced the Sisters of Charity, founded a parochial school, enlarged the church and rectory, and paid off considerable debt.

In 1884 Cardinal McCloskey asked him to take charge of a city parish, but his health at the time was so shaken by repeated attacks of chills and fever that he begged to be excused from the responsibility. He was accordingly assigned to the city of Newburgh, where he has enjoyed vigorous health, and labored ever since. He has founded a parochial school, improved the church property, reduced the church debt, and in many ways proved his executive ability. He has the confidence and respect of his people, and is greatly beloved by the children of his parish.

#### CHURCH OF THE CORNER STONE—REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States of America was fully organized under the leadership of Bishop George David Cummins, in the City of New York, on December 2, 1873. Some time after this new church was established, two gentlemen, deeply sympa-

thizing in this movement, discussed the feasibility of starting a church in Newburgh, to be connected with that of Bishop Cummins. On Wednesday, December 9, 1874, five gentlemen met in the parlor of the Newburgh Club, in the Savings Bank Building, and freely and fully discussed the matter. These gentlemen were T. Hazard Roe, Daniel T. Rogers and Walter C. Anthony, of Newburgh, and B. Franklin Clark and William J. Roe, jr., of New Windsor. Pledges were given for themselves and two others for pecuniary aid. Subsequent meetings were held, and more names and more pledges were added. Among them were Robert L. Case, James G. Graham, Dr. William A. M. Culbert, J. Wilson Stratton and Dr. James G. Birch.

Upon their invitation Bishop Cummins came to Newburgh, and on Sunday, August 8, 1875, held services in the American Reformed Church, loaned for that purpose. The Bishop used the revised prayer book, and explained to large congregations the distinctive principles of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The following evening, August 9, a large meeting was held in the basement of the same church, at which the Bishop was present, and numbers added their names as proposing to join in the movement. The chapel of the Associate Reformed Church was obtained, and on Sunday, August 15, the Rev. B. B. Leacock, D. D., conducted the worship morning and evening. On Sunday, August 22, the Rev. William P. Sabine directed the services and preached to large audiences. On Sunday, September 5, the Rev. Mason Gallagher read the service, and, together with Dr. J. G. Birch, organized a Sunday school.

On the evening of August 25, 1875, a congregational meeting, of which due notice had been given, was held in the basement of the American Reformed Church, and the organization was effected by



CHURCH OF THE CORNER STONE—REFORMED EPISCOPAL.  
South Street near Grand Street.

the election of Daniel T. Rogers and Walter C. Anthony as wardens; James G. Graham, J. Wilson Stratton, William J. Roe, jr., George Middleton, Robert L. Case and Edward Haigh, vestrymen; B. Franklin Clark, secretary and treasurer. The corporate name of "The Church of The Corner Stone" (suggested by William J. Roe) was adopted, and application made to the Standing Committee of the Reformed Episcopal Church to be admitted into membership with the same.

The Rev. Benjamin B. Leacock, D. D., was called as pastor, and the call was accepted by him November 2, 1875. A lot of ground was purchased in South Street, October 23, 1875; and willing hands

made the excavation for the cellar and foundation of a church edifice as their donations to the same. The corner-stone was laid without ceremonies, December 22, 1875, and the first service was held on Easter Sunday, April 16, 1876. Dr. Leacock read the service, assisted by the Rev. Marshall B. Smith.

On April 22, 1878, Dr. Leacock resigned the pastorate, and the Rev. James M. Gray accepted a call October 1, 1878. Mr. Gray resigned the charge November 18, 1879. The Rev. Dr. Leacock filled the vacancy until called as "minister in charge" April 3, 1880. He associated with himself the Rev. J. W. Fairley as assistant. Leave of absence was given to Dr. Leacock, on account of ill health, for two years, and he finally resigned the pastorate December 2, 1883. The Rev. Mr. Fairley occupied the position as assistant minister until this resignation. The Rev. James Otis Denniston acted as "minister in charge" from June, 1884, until April 5, 1885, when the Rev. Richard H. Bosworth accepted the call as pastor. Mr. Bosworth resigned in June, 1887, and the Rev. Arthur Potts became pastor October 16, 1887.

The present vestry, a Board of Trustees, consists of T. Hazard Roe and B. Franklin Clark, Wardens; and Walter C. Anthony, William J. Roe, Dr. James G. Birch, James Stewart and James M. Wentz, Trustees.

The Sunday school, established during the first month of the church's history, has never been interrupted, and is now large and flourishing, under the supervision of Walter C. Anthony the prospects of future growth being very encouraging.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Arthur Potts the church has been

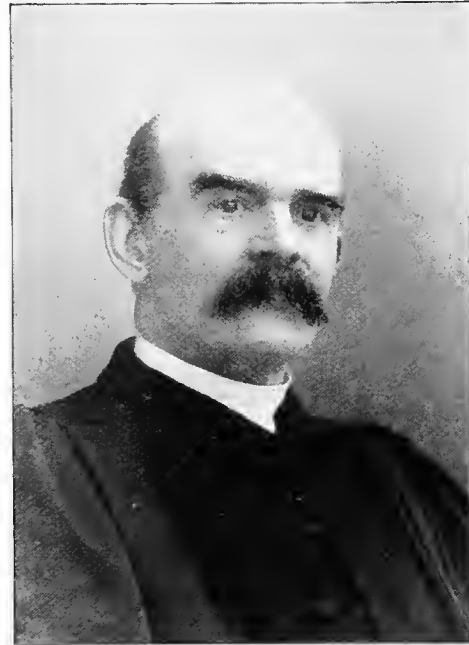


PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

REV. ARTHUR POTTS.

abundantly blessed. Not only has the membership and the general attendance much increased, but there has been manifested a great unanimity of feeling. Young people's associations of various kinds have been inaugurated, and, under the fostering care of Mr. Potts, seem to be doing a great and good work. The ladies have a society for foreign and domestic missions connected with that of the church at large.

**REV. ARTHUR POTTS** was born at Natchez, Mississippi. His father and grandfather were both prominent ministers in the Presbyterian Church.

He is a graduate of the New York University, and attended a special course of medical and surgical lectures immediately after graduating.

The loss of the use of his eyes diverted him from his studies for several years, during which time he resided in the far West, and was also engaged in the cultivation of the grape at Balmville, where he still owns a small farm.

On the recovery of the use of his eyes he returned to his studies, which were conducted under the superintendence of his father, and was licensed by the Presbytery of New York in 1865.

His first charge was at Washington Avenue and 165th Street, where he called a congregation around him, and finally organized the

Potts Memorial Church, named after him. His settlement was at Little Falls, N. Y., where, in five years, he built one of the most substantial churches in the Mohawk valley.

Just after the completion of this work the entire payment for the building, Mr. Potts received an appointment to the chaplaincy of the British and American Chapel, under the auspices of the Seaman's Friend Society, of New York.

Very much against the protest of his entire congregation Mr. Potts was induced, by his need of rest, to accept this appointment, which led to his residence in Antwerp, Belgium, for nearly four years.

During the last year of his appointment he spent a number of months traveling in the Orient. His tour embraced the Nile, a month's horseback ride through Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Turkey and Greece.

After an interval of rest immediately after his return, he accepted the call to his present position as pastor of the Church of The Corner Stone, where he was received without re-ordination. He has now been about four years in this pastorate.

### GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in the Spring of 1876, by the late Rev. W. R. Buehler, who came here from Hastings-on-Hudson, on

alternate Sundays, to hold divine service. At a regular meeting of the congregation, held July 7, 1876, the Rev. Mr. Buehler was elected, and a call was sent him to become the regular pastor. He accepted, and labored under many difficulties (financial included) among the members of the congregation until the Spring of 1878, when a division of the congregation occurred, and on June 18, 1878, he resigned his pastorate and attempted to organize an opposition congregation; however, only a few families left the old congregation with him, and held services in the chapel of the Associate Reformed Church without meeting with success, and finally he removed to another field of



GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Johnston Street near Broadway.

labor. As a result of his labors we find that the congregation purchased the edifice in Johnston Street near Broadway, formerly St. Paul's German M. E. Church, for \$3,200, of which sum \$700 was paid as purchase money, and until recently only the interest on the indebtedness was met. At the close of the first year of his pastorate he reported a communicant membership of 73, and at the close of the second year a membership of 100. After the departure of the Rev. Mr.

Buehler, the pulpit was supplied by pastors of the First District Conference of the New York Ministerium until March, 1879, when the late Rev. J. Steiner acted as supply until November of the same year. In the Spring of 1879 the communicant membership was reported to be 100.

In November, 1879, the Rev. F. E. Fickeissen was elected and called as regular pastor, and he shortly thereafter entered upon his duties as such. The future of the congregation seemed bright, and although there was not such unity among the members as was desirable, pastor Fickeissen still labored under many hardships with the hope of uniting the two forces which had become divided in the Spring of 1878. In this pastor Fickeissen was successful. In 1881 he reported a communicant membership of 94. He resigned in April, 1882.

On May 7 and 14, 1882, the Rev. Carl C. Manz came and filled the pulpit, and at a meeting of the congregation was elected pastor. He began his duties June 23. There were then only 70 communicant members, but under the young pastor's ministrations the number increased to 145 in five years, notwithstanding many discouragements. January 1, 1887, Mr. Manz tendered his resignation, but at the urgent and unanimous request of the congregation he withdrew it. During his pastorate over five hundred dollars was expended for repairs, and the church debt greatly reduced. In 1889 the membership, notwithstanding many removals, had increased to 180, and continued to grow during the remainder of his pastorate. He resigned November 9, 1890, and preached his farewell sermon December 28. The present pastor is the Rev. Emil F. C. A. Meyer.

**REV. CARL C. MANZ** was born October, 20, 1859, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., his father, the Rev. C. G. Manz, being at that time the pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran church in that city. His mother was Marie Catherine Krausbaar. Both parents were natives of Germany. He first attended a parochial school at Liverpool, N. Y. Then the public schools at Clarence Center, N. Y., and Lyons, N. Y.



REV. CARL C. MANZ.

In 1873 he entered the college of the Evangelical Lutheran New York Ministerium at Newark, N. Y., where he took up the study of Latin, Greek and French, besides the regular branches of education. He remained at this school but one year, returning home and receiving private instructions until September, 1876, when he entered the classical department of St. Matthew's Academy at New York City, graduating from that institution on July 3, 1879.

In September of the same year he entered the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, Pa. From June 15, 1881, to September 15, 1881 being the summer vacation, by permission of the theological faculty he supplied the German-English Evangelical Lutheran Church at Beaver Falls, Pa., in the absence of the regular pastor. Returning to the seminary, he was recommended by the faculty to the Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer, of New York, to supply in his stead the Ev. Lutheran church at Hainesport, N. J., during the Winter of 1881 to 1882. He was graduated from the theological seminary at Philadelphia, in May, 1882, and was ordained June 18, 1882, during the convention of the New York Ministerium at Rochester, N. Y., where his parents reside.

On May 14, 1882, he received a call to the pastorate of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church at Newburgh, and he entered upon his duties as pastor June 23, 1882, and was installed August 27.

He was married at Utica, N. Y., September 28, 1882, to Cornelia C., daughter of Prof. Charles Lutorius, of Utica, N. Y. The church at Newburgh was his first regular charge, and he found the congregation, both financially and numerically, in a very poor and weak condition, but by patient and persevering work he left the church in better condition. The communicant membership had increased by more than 100, after deducting all losses caused by removals, by death, and otherwise. During the years 1889 and 1890 the mortgage on the property was reduced from \$2,500 to \$1,600. Mr. Manz resigned his Newburgh charge in December, 1890, and accepted a call to become pastor of St. John's Church at Syracuse, N. Y.

**REV. EMIL F. C. A. MEYER** was born November 26, 1865, in Bremen, Germany. After being graduated from the high school in that city, he came to this country in 1879, and lived in New York City with his parents for several years. In 1883 he went to the Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, in Rochester, N. Y., and entered the practical department. After four years of study he was graduated in the year 1887. Mr. Meyer then took a full course of three years in the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated in 1890. He was examined on June 4, 1890, in Lyons, N. Y., by the examination committee of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of New York, and ordained on December 26, in St. Marc's German Evangelical Lutheran Church in New York City. After acting as assistant and filling vacancies throughout the State, he was called to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Newburgh, N. Y., on January 1, 1891, as his first charge.



REV. EMIL F. C. A. MEYER.

#### CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—Protestant Episcopal.

The work which has resulted in the organization of this separate parish was begun by the Rev. Dr. Applegate, rector of St. George's, in June, 1871, by the opening of a Sunday school in what was then known as McCoukey's Hall, on Broadway. In October a change to better quarters in the same neighborhood was made, and an evening service begun by the rector, who took charge until the Rev. Nelson R. Boss became his assistant in August, 1872.

A chapel was completed and opened February 16, 1873, and in 1880 the work had so grown as to necessitate enlargement and extensive improvement.

In 1889 a lot on the corner of Broadway and Mill Street was purchased, and plans for a new chapel and mission-house were prepared by Frank A. Wright, of New York, and the contract awarded to D. H. Flansburgh, of Newburgh.

On January 1, 1890, the corner-stone was laid by the rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. O. Applegate, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Emery, Walsh and Marvine, of Newburgh; Washburn, of Rondout, and Buckmaster, of Marlborough, in the presence of the Sunday school and members of the parish and a large assemblage of citizens. The

old chapel was vacated September 30, 1890, for the occupancy of the present permanent church edifice. The total cost was about \$20,000. The following clergy had immediate charge of the mission at different periods: the Rev. Messrs. Nelson R. Boss, J. H. Smith, George W. Hinekle, George D. Silliman, A. C. Hoehing, James Baird, D. D., Sturges Allen, G. A. Rathbun, Henry Tarrant, George W. Lay and Walter Marvine.

In June, 1891, the mission was reorganized as the Church of the Good Shepherd, with the Rev. John Marshall Chew as rector, and with the following officers: Wardens—David Perrott, George W.



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Broadway corner of Mill Street.

Fuller: Vestrymen—Benjamin Cliff, Matthew Walsh, David Carruthers, John Conyngham, Edmund Carter, Henry Good, sr., Joseph Cooper and W. H. B. Sands.

On Tuesday, July 28, 1891, the church was consecrated by Bishop Potter. Among the other clergy present were the Rev. John Marshall Chew, rector of the church; the Rev. O. Applegate, S. T. D., of St. George's; the Rev. Rufus Emery, of St. Paul's; the Rev. H. L. Ziegenfuss, of Poughkeepsie; the Rev. S. A. Weikert, of Pine Plains; the Rev. B. F. Crary, of Poughkeepsie; the Rev. G. S. Ayres, of Staatsburgh; the Rev. P. C. Creveling, of Canterbury; the Rev. Lewis T. Wattson, of Kingston; the Rev. William Walsh, the Rev. E. F. C. A. Meyer, the Rev. W. H. Abbott and the Rev. Henry T. Johnson, of Newburgh; and the Rev. O. Applegate, jr., of Ellenville.

### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

(See Illustration, Page 64.)

In November, 1888, the Rev. James B. King came to Newburgh in the interest of the New York Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church, who thought it possible to form a congregation in this city. Resting for a brief period, in order to take a substantial estimate of the surroundings, and to determine just what he should do, his judgment decided that at Washington Heights there was a field that could be cultivated to advantage. It was but a short time when Mr. King had enlisted the sympathy of a number of persons, who thought well of his suggestions, and encouraged him by their assistance in establishing the nucleus of what to-day is a promising young religious society.

The congregation was organized January 3, 1889, in a dwelling on Carson Avenue. Eighteen persons became members then. The first Trustees were James T. Decker, G. W. Youngblood, James H. Valentine, John H. Valentine and George Prince. A lot in Carson Ave-

nue, east of Liberty Street, was purchased, and the erection of an edifice begun on May 30; but the funds gave out and the work ceased.

In the Summer of 1890 an arrangement was made whereby the money paid on the Carson Avenue lot was returned, and the society permitted to vacate the lot and take the present site at the corner of Liberty Street and Courtney Avenue. The church was dedicated March 26, 1891. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, of Brooklyn, preached the sermon from Matthew vii: 11. The total seating capacity is about 375. The total cost was about \$9,000.

**REV. JAMES B. KING**, the founder of the Congregational Church in Newburgh, is of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, and was born at Gettysburgh, Pa., October 5, 1839. His ancestors came from the north of Ireland about 1735, and became the first permanent settlers of Adams County, of which Gettysburgh is the county-seat. Mr. King was graduated from Princeton, in the class of 1860, and began the study of law. His studies were interrupted by the war of the Rebellion. Mr. King volunteered and served nearly three years with



PHOTO. BY VAPES.

REV. JAMES B. KING.

the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, joining as a first lieutenant and afterward being promoted to captain of Company C. He was not permitted to see much service in the field. For the most part he was on courts-martial, boards of survey, and military commissions of various kinds, or in garrison drilling and disciplining troops, or otherwise preparing them for active service.

He resigned his commission after the surrender at Appomattox, and subsequently was chosen by some gentlemen of Boston to manage and develop some mining interests in Nova Scotia, where he resided for several years. Returning to Boston, he was there engaged in mercantile pursuits for some years, until at length brought by divine Providence and by experiences which cannot be detailed here, to hear and heed what was believed to be a divine call to the gospel ministry, for which there had been for a long time an unconscious preparation. Mr. King's first pastorate was at Sandwich, Mass., in which he was ordained and installed by an ecclesiastical council convened for the purpose. In this pastorate he remained until failing health compelled a relinquishment of the charge. In November, 1888, he came to Newburgh, a stranger, not knowing a single resident of the place. In two months (January 3, 1889) he organized the first Congregational church in this city, which now has a comfortable house of worship and steadily growing in temporal and spiritual power.

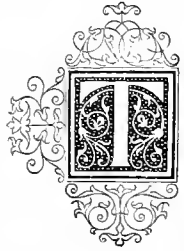


# BENEVOLENCE.

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## Institutions Which Care for the Bodies, Minds and Souls of the People.

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THE question, to what degree does a city meet the highest demands of our modern civilization? must be decided upon higher tests than mere physical and material advantages. Does it stimulate and satisfy men's higher and more intellectual wants? Does it respond to the great sentiments of philanthropy that characterize the age? Does it relieve the dread that hangs around helpless infancy and helpless old age? Does it seek to guide its youth in the path of rectitude? Does it help the poor, visit the sick and heal the wounded? These are the higher tests by which intelligent people estimate the degree of advancement, culture and moral worth of a population. In proportion to its size, in proportion to its means, Newburgh is fully abreast of modern ideas. The institutions we possess do not represent the philanthropy of a single wealthy citizen merely—none of them has been founded by legacies or gifts as memorials—but they typify the self-denial, the loving-kindness and fellow-feeling of the community; they represent the charity of many, not the liberality of a few. Few cities of its measure have so many charitable and benevolent organizations—we cannot hope to even name them all. There are many connected with the churches, while scores of societies of almost every nature have benevolent features as their fundamental principle. Each has its own field of labor; working quietly and without ostentation, fulfilling the divine command in not letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth. Over thirty thousand dollars is annually given in this city for the relief of the poor from known sources; while from the churches, the mutual relief societies, the secret lodges and benevolent associations, from families and individuals in their own chosen private channels, benevolence constantly flows forth in full generous tide.

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### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On June 29, 1857, less than six years after the introduction of Young Men's Christian Association work in America, a meeting was held in the American Reformed Church, in this city, to consider the advisability of organizing an association. Nothing came of it. Soon after the first attempt Arthur Potts, now pastor of the Church of The Corner Stone, one of a little company of young men who had been instrumental in bringing into existence the organization in New York City, came to Newburgh to live. Upon ascertaining his connection with the work in the metropolis, some of the young men applied to him to assist in organizing here. After several preliminary meetings a constitution was adopted in the Court House, on the evening of September 17, 1858; and a week later the following officers were elected: President—Arthur Potts; Vice-President—Thomas S. McAlles; Corresponding Secretary—M. C. Belknap; Recording Secretary—Charles Estabrook; Treasurer—James T. Lawson; Librarian—John H. Martin. They rented in the Fall of 1858 a large room at No. 78 Water Street, corner of Third. This was the first and only home of this association during the two and a half years of its existence. About the close of 1858, 139 members were enrolled. The last advertised meeting was

for March 15, 1861, and the organization probably dissolved soon after.

After a lapse of seven years the present association came into being. The interest in the movement appears to have been awakened by a sermon preached by the Rev. DeLoss Lull, then pastor of St. John's Church, in which he spoke with feeling of the temptations which assail young men, and remarked that Newburgh was behind her sister towns on the Hudson in providing a pleasant place of evening resort for her young men. A few days later, March 6, 1868, there appeared an article in the *Daily Journal*, suggesting that those feeling an interest in the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association send in their names to the office of the paper. Within three days we find some sixty names handed in, and a meeting was called for the evening of the 12th, in the chapel of Trinity Church. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, the *Journal* giving a three-column report of it. It was resolved to organize, and a committee was appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws.

On the 27th of March the organization was completed by the adoption of the constitution and the election of the following officers for the first year: President—William E. Mapes; Vice-President—R. V. K. Montfort; Corresponding Secretary—M. C. Belknap; Recording Secretary—J. H. Martin; Treasurer—Willard M. Phillips; and the following directors: Charles J. Howell, D. C. Rider, Hugh Neill, W. B. Hall, James Eaton, John Baldwin, Dr. John Campbell, Dr. C. J. Walsh, William H. Kelly, James T. Van Dalfsen and James Harrison, representing different churches. The Savings Bank building was then in course of erection, and the association secured a fine suit of rooms on the third floor, paying therefor \$500 per year. The rooms were handsomely fitted out at a cost of \$350. These were not ready for occupancy until June, and the meetings of the association were held temporarily in Masonic Hall, corner of Colden Street and Broadway.

For a few years the association was prosperous in a limited way, but its efficiency was weakened by frequent removals from one place to another, and inadequate quarters. From the Savings Bank it went to the Law Building, then to 61 Smith Street, then to 42 Water Street, and afterwards to 19 Water Street. The year 1877-78 found the association in a very depressed condition. Early in November, 1878, State Secretary Hall had a conference with the directors, and urged the immediate employment of a competent general secretary for at least a few months, believing that the crisis might be tided over by that time, and suggested E. W. Watkins, of New Hampshire—afterwards one of the secretaries of the International Committee—and arrangements were made with him to take charge of the work for three months. Mr. Watkins arrived about November 9. At an association meeting held December 4, E. S. Turner was elected president. On the 6th of December, it was resolved to reorganize the association.

The work which brought about the reorganization, and established the association, will never be fully known to any save those who engaged in it, for the records show but little of the steady, persistent self-sacrificing effort which was put forth almost night and day during the months of December, 1878, and January and February, 1879. In

January the association moved to rooms in the Schoemaker, Mills & Weller building. At the annual meeting a new constitution was adopted, and the election of officers resulted as follows: President—E. S. Turner; First Vice President—R. V. K. Montfort; Second Vice President—Martin L. Lee; Treasurer—John J. S. McCroskery; Recording Secretary—Charles L. Chatterton. A few months later General Secretary J. T. Bowne, one of the most prominent and able workers in the national field, came here and took charge of the work. A new era dawned, new life was put into the work, and the result is the



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING,  
Corner of Third and Smith Streets.

large and prosperous association of to-day. We will not detail the work of President Turner and Secretary Bowne and their co-laborers during the years 1880, '81 and '82. For the eighth time the association was "on wheels," taking rooms at 99 and 101 Water Street. Although at times things looked discouraging, the association continued to grow under all disadvantages. A building fund was started by the ladies of the city, which amounted to \$2,500. When the new building was occupied, in 1883, \$17,000 had been raised, largely through the indefatigable efforts of E. S. Turner.

In August, 1882, the contracts for the new building were awarded, and the dedication took place June 15, 1883. When the State Convention met here in 1883 (for the second time) it found a prosperous association, about to occupy a beautiful building, and with a large and growing membership. Having seen established the institution in its new building, Mr. Bowne, greatly to the regret of all the members and friends, tendered his resignation and went to another field of labor.

Mr. Bowne was succeeded by George A. Sanford, a resumé of whose work in connection with the association appears in a following article. Mr. Turner also relinquished the Presidency to John G. Wilkinson. In 1885 Messrs. Moody and Sankey conducted a convention for Christian workers which made a deep impression. During the meetings a movement was inaugurated by D. L. Moody to raise \$10,000, the amount of a mortgage, the weight of which rested heavily upon the association, and \$10,000 for a gymnasium and extension fund, the entire amount of which was afterward subscribed. Mr. Sanford was succeeded by Wm. H. Sallmon, and Fred T. Kirkland afterward filled the position. In 1891 George A. Sanford was recalled to the secretaryship. William B. Brokaw succeeded Mr. Wilkinson to the Presidency, and Mr. Brokaw in turn was succeeded by Lewis M. Smith. At this time an excellent new gymnasium was added, and afterward the amount of a deficiency of \$4,300, which had accumu-

lated for several years, was subscribed and paid. In the Spring of 1891 Frank S. Hull was elected President, together with John W. Matthews, Vice-President; George B. Carver, Treasurer, and George S. Weller, Recording Secretary.

**GEORGE A. SANFORD**, General Secretary. Closely associated with the prosperity of the Young Men's Christian Association, is the gentleman whose portrait we present herewith. He was born at "Maple Grange," Warwick, of a well known Orange County family. His education was begun at the Warwick Institute, and has been continued during many years of a busy life. A business experience of five years, first as clerk, then as bookkeeper, and finally teller of the First National Bank of Warwick, has since proved of great value to the association which he has served.

Mr. Sanford has not accustomed himself to much leisure. In addition to his work at the bank and his studies, he built up a fire insurance and real estate business, which gradually absorbed nearly all of that line of business in the Warwick valley. Excepting for a year and a half, during which he was a member of the real estate firm of Turner & Sanford, the last ten years of his life have been spent in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1884 Mr. Sanford was chosen General Secretary of the Newburgh Association, soon after the beginning of the work in the new building. During the first year of his administration Newburgh young men paid 40,000 visits to the building. New features were added, among them the junior department, the work of which will not soon be forgotten by our citizens. Beside paying all current expenses that year, a floating debt of \$3,739.85 was paid.

At the end of three years public sentiment was so enlisted that the \$10,000 mortgage on the building was quickly subscribed and paid. Nearly \$10,000 additional was subscribed for a gymnasium and extension fund. The facts then presented showed that an aggregate of 50,000 visits by young men and 10,000 by boys per year were made in taking advantage of the opportunities for recreation, education and pleasure offered by the association.

The records also show that during the first three years in the new building one hundred young men and boys were received from the association into the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Covenant, Episcopal and other churches of the city.

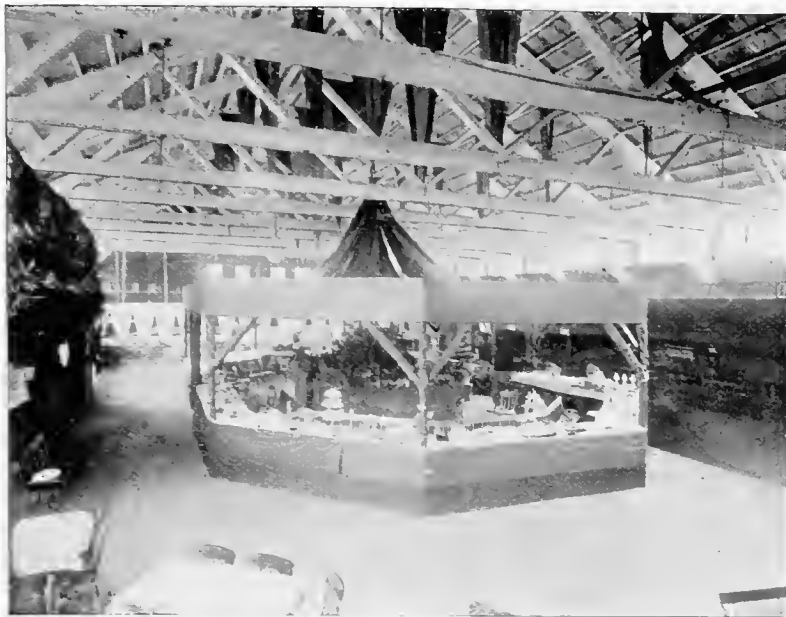
After two years' service in connection with the Philadelphia Association and the New York State Executive Committee, at the urgent request of the Directors of the Newburgh Association, Mr. Sanford returned to assist in disposing of a deficiency of \$4,300. After a few months' work the Directors were able to report on May 1, 1891, that the deficiency had been paid and the association was out of debt. Among the respected and appreciated citizens of Newburgh, Mr. Sanford is a recognized power, whose unselfish influence contributes not a little to the best welfare of our city.



GEORGE A. SANFORD,  
General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

## YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On the evening of April 24, 1888, a public meeting was held at Calvary Church, at which Miss Nettie Dunn, of Chicago, Secretary of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associa-



FAIR OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.  
Held in Columbia Rink, February 11-14, 1890.

This Picture is a Curiosity from the fact that the Rink was Filled with People when the Photograph was made. But the Negative was Exposed about Two Hours, which Resulted in Picturing thereon only such Details of the Scene as Remained Stationary during that time.

tion, delivered an address describing the work of the organization. After she had finished her address, it was resolved to form an association in this city. A constitution, offered by Miss Mary E. Gouldy, was adopted, and the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Susan McMasters; First Vice President—Mrs. Isaac Garrison; Second Vice President—Miss Mary E. Gouldy, Third Vice President—Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins; Recording Secretary—Miss Augusta Leslie; Treasurer—Mrs. M. C. Belknap. One hundred and five members were enrolled at this meeting.

A few days later rooms were rented at No. 131 Broadway, and Mrs. S. V. Atwell, from Schenectady, was engaged as General Secretary. A Junior Branch was organized in June, 1889, to which girls from 10 to 16 years of age are admitted to membership. In 1890 the quarters were changed to No. 32 Water Street, and in May, 1891, they were established permanently at No. 150 Liberty Street, the building having been purchased by the association. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and the association is doing for young women the same practical and helpful work that the Y. M. C. A. is doing for young men. There are classes in Bible study, vocal music, English branches, German, book-keeping, stenography, sewing, dressmaking and millinery. Entertainments and receptions are also held. The second annual convention of the New York State Associations was held in Trinity Church, Newburgh, in February, 1889, and the first anniversary exercises of the local association were held on Sabbath evening, October 27, 1889.

The present officers are Mrs. C. J. Lawson, President; Mrs. C. S. Jenkins, Mrs. John Hilton, Mrs. John Deyo, Vice-Presidents; Miss Lizzie Carlisle, Treasurer; Miss Augusta Leslie, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. V. Atwell, General Secretary

The headquarters of the State Executive Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations of New York State are in Newburgh. The officers of the committee are: Chairman—Miss R. F. Morse, New York City; Treasurer—Mrs. Russel Headley, Newburgh; Secretary—Miss J. A. Gouldy, Newburgh; State Secretary—Miss Emma Reeder, Newburgh.

## HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This institution was organized in the Fall of 1861, under the following circumstances. One day there were assembled in the Court House a goodly number of ladies, representing the different city churches, making ready articles to send to soldiers. The War of the Rebellion was in progress. Two ladies from the Home for the Friendless in New York entered the room, and asked permission to present the claims of the American Female Guardian Society. For two hours they held the attention of an audience of women and children as they described the work of their society.

A society was formed then and there, consisting of two ladies from each of the city churches, under the name of the Newburgh Union Female Guardian Society, with the object of providing a home for children of poverty.

The term "union" was used because the management was to be chosen from the various denominations. This society was to be auxiliary to the New York society. Work was at once begun by sending out a printed appeal stating the object of the desired society and asking for financial aid. This effort met with favor. This was followed by renting a room at No. 71 Second Street, the expense of which was kindly met by the late Judge John J. Monell. There a day school was opened on December 16, 1861, with 33 pupils, all children who by reason of destitution were debarred from attending our public schools. The labor connected with this was performed by the managers in turn—the daily washing and feeding the children. The one meal given at noon was in many cases all the little ones could have. This meal was not then prepared in the building, but sent in daily by the managers. At this time Miss E. K. Gray gave her services as teacher, which had a refining and commanding influence over the untrained scholars. It was soon found both desirable and necessary to furnish lodgings also, as some of the children were homeless. To accomplish this, S. R. Van Duzer provided a home by renting for one year the dwelling No. 271



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING—No. 150 Liberty Street.

Grand Street. The society, with Mrs. (Rev.) W. Youngblood at its head, had now adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected twelve gentlemen as a Board of Counselors. Encouraged by them and largely aided by the late Judge Nathaniel Jones, one of the Board, a charter was obtained from the New York State Legislature on April 7, 1862. In the second annual report of the Newburgh Union Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless we find a list in the printed charter of the names of members of this body corporate, which was hereafter to be known as the Newburgh Home for the Friendless, its allegiance to the New York society being discontinued.

In 1863 a committee from the Board of Counselors was appointed to wait upon the Board of Education to ask for school funds to help pay the teacher. The Board of Education decided to adopt the "Fourth Ward Home School," and to pay the institution \$100 per year. This aid has been withdrawn for many years. In 1864 the Home was moved to its present quarters. Through the persevering efforts of the management, aided by the Board of Counselors, very materially and untiringly by James Bigler, sufficient money had been raised to enable the ladies to purchase the property now occupied as the Home, in Montgomery Street.

The main support of the institution has been the free-will offerings of the community, and the untiring zeal of the ladies who conduct the noble work. Day after day for nearly thirty years these gifts and little helps have never ceased to flow in. The great majority have been small contributions, frequently repeated, of provisions, clothing and money. A goodly number of people make regular annual donations of from \$1 to \$25 each. The society possesses the following permanent funds:

|                                             |            |                                     |             |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Lewis Jennings .....                        | \$1,007 77 | Henry Ball .....                    | \$ 3,000 00 |
| Rufus R. Skeel .....                        | 405 00     | Charlotte M. Furman .....           | 500 00      |
| W. W. Carson, gift .....                    | 400 00     | Harvey Weed .....                   | 2,000 00    |
| Moses Wilson .....                          | 100 00     | Henry Rogers .....                  | 500 00      |
| Mrs. Owen McGahey .....                     | 100 00     | "A Friend of the Cause," 1884 ..... | 100 00      |
| Dr. George Brown .....                      | 100 00     | Adah H. Phillips .....              | 100 00      |
| Frances Brown .....                         | 100 00     | Charles Downing .....               | 2,000 00    |
| Margaret A. Currie .....                    | 100 00     | Mary E. Miller .....                | 4,000 00    |
| Elizabeth Fish .....                        | 200 00     | William Caldwell .....              | 500 00      |
| Amelia J. F. Hull .....                     | 200 00     | W. W. Carson, legacy .....          | 15,607 50   |
| Eliza Brown .....                           | 100 00     | Elizabeth M. Weed .....             | 100 00      |
| M. W. Lockwood .....                        | 100 00     | Sarah E. Sly .....                  | 100 00      |
| "A Friend," 1878—Mrs. Charles Downing ..... | 500 00     | Elizabeth C. D. Stewart .....       | 100 00      |
|                                             |            |                                     |             |
|                                             |            |                                     | \$44,110 27 |

The society is composed of women, having the usual officers, a Board of Managers and committees. There is also a Board of Coun-

manent homes in christian families can be secured for them by adoption or otherwise.

The present officers are: First Directress—Mrs. C. F. Allan; Second Directress—Mrs. C. J. Howell; Third Directress—Mrs. G. E.



HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—No. 165 Montgomery Street.

Edgar; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Caldwell; Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. G. D. Findley; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Samuel Carlisle.

**ST. LUKE'S HOME AND HOSPITAL.**



ST. LUKE'S HOME AND HOSPITAL—No. 153 Liberty Street.

sors, composed of men, who may be called together at any time. Friendless and destitute girls and boys under ten, either orphans or abandoned by their parents, are received and provided for till per-

The organization of this institution was owing mainly to the approval and encouragement of the late rector of St. George's Church, the Rev. John Brown, D. D. He called a meeting at his residence, in July, 1874, at which he explained the project, and, animated by him, those present formed the resolution to attempt the work. At a subsequent meeting a plan of operation was considered and a constitution framed. It was adopted November 4, 1874, and on November 11 in a general meeting, attended by women of both Newburgh and New Windsor, the first Board of Managers was elected. These were: Mrs. Haslet McKim, President; Mrs. Smith Ely, Vice-President; Mrs. John L. Rogers, Secretary; Miss Julia E. Le Roy, Treasurer. The house on the northeast corner of Dubois and Third Streets was rented. St. Luke's subsequently occupied the building on the corner of Dubois and Carter Streets, and then purchased a place in Carpenter Avenue, afterwards sold to the city for reservoir purposes. Then the present handsome property in Liberty Street was purchased. It is clear of debt.

The object of the institution is to provide primarily a hospital for the care and surgical and medical treatment of the sick and disabled; and, secondly, a home for aged women. The society was incorporated in 1876. The present officers are: Mrs. O. Applegate, President; Miss E. J. Appleton, Vice-President; James

J. Logan, Treasurer; Mrs. J. N. Dickey, Secretary; Mrs. S. C. Mills, Registrar; Miss L. Miller, Matron.

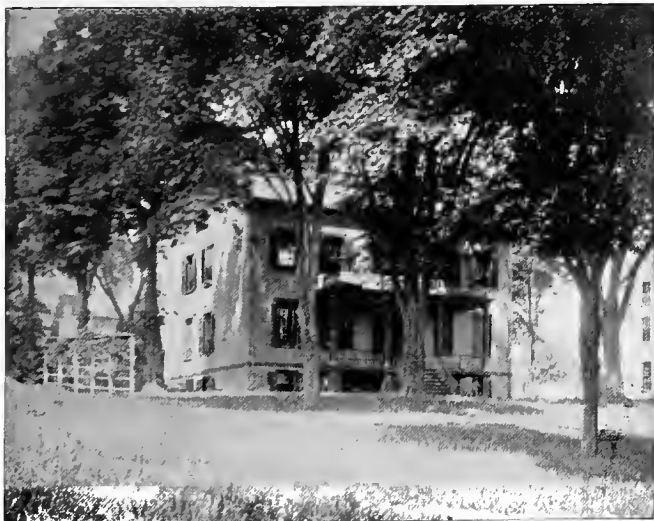
Through the efforts of Charles F. Shaw and Charles E. McElrath an ambulance corps was formed in 1891, which is now, owing mainly to the liberality of Alfred Kayne, M. D., well organized and equipped. They have a fine ambulance and horse, which may be summoned by telephone at a moment's warning, to convey injured persons to the hospital. It is a separate organization, yet co-operates with the hospital management. The members are qualified to render first aid to the injured, and some of them have taken the ambulance surgeon's course of instruction. The Newburgh Ambulance Corps is constituted as follows: Charles F. Shaw, Charles E. McElrath, Joseph N. Bogart and R. J. Smith. Alfred Kayne, General Manager.

### THE CITY'S BENEFACTIONS.

The City of Newburgh in connection with the Town of Newburgh has an admirable system for the care of helpless old age and orphan youth, and for the relief of those temporarily in need. There are two institutions under the care of the Alms House Commissioners—the Alms House and the Children's Home. The former is on a farm in the southwestern corner of the city, and the latter is a mansion in High Street. The Home is all the name implies. The little inmates are made happy and comfortable; they attend the public schools and have much the same privileges and liberties that other children have at their homes, and good care. The Home is the special charge of a committee of the Board, who have a kind and watchful eye over its affairs.

The Alms House is in charge of a Superintendent of the Poor, and affords a good home to many aged people, some of whom pay board. Those who are able, do light work. The Commissioners also grant temporary relief to needy persons outside of the institutions.

The system was established in 1853 by act of the Legislature. By the terms of the act the Town of Newburgh was established as a separate poor district. Enoch Carter, then Supervisor, was the leader in the project. The first Commissioners were Henry Wyckoff, David W. Bate, David H. Barclay, George Gearn, Alfred Post and



CHILDREN'S HOME—High Street.

Eugene A. Brewster. The first buildings were erected under contract with John Little, jr. The house was completed and opened December 10, 1853. During 1890-91 the number of persons who received relief was 1,634, in which number are included 120 persons who were in the Home at the date of the previous report. The Commissioners support 29 insane persons at various asylums. Last year \$28,354.86 was expended in the good work. The value of the property now under

control of the Board is about sixty thousand dollars. The present Commissioners are Charles J. Lawson, James J. Dougherty, John Orr, Fred Herman, John E. Herbert, John G. Rodman; William Presler, Superintendent; Senan L. Sweeney, physician.

### ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF NEWBURGH.

Office and employment bureau, 39 Second Street; organized 1875; reorganized 1886. An alliance formed to bring into co-operation all existing charitable agencies, whether religious, civic, or of the public authorities, that the best interests of the poor may be secured, and that pauperism with its manifold evils may be overcome and reduced. It is a society for the friendly visitation of the poor, and one that



WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION FREE READING ROOM—125 Broadway.

would help the poor to save their self-respect by helping themselves. It tries to bring to bear upon each person that comes to its knowledge all the agencies and influences—charitable, economical, and moral—that are necessary to his welfare. No one who has given more than a passing thought to the social problems of the age can deny that alms-giving is not a remedy for pauperism. Unscrupulous adventurers are only too common in every rank of life. To protect the public against such as appear in the guise of beggars, to secure adequate aid for those persons whom old age, illness or infirmity has rendered dependent, and to form and strengthen habits of industry and manly independence in those whose misfortunes are due to the lack of such qualities—these are the objects sought by this and kindred societies throughout the land.

Any person may become a member of this organization by paying annually \$5 or more, and agreeing to abstain from indiscriminate alms-giving; but the society provides a sustaining membership, without being a member of the corporation. Any person may become a life-member by the payment of \$50. The receipts from life-membership are to create an endowment fund, the interest alone to be devoted to relief. The society is supported by voluntary contributions. It now has 110 corporate members, 162 sustaining members, and 2 life members.

Mrs. F. D. Hitch, President; Mrs. William A. M. Culbert and A. Smith Ring, Vice-Presidents; Miss R. M. St. John, Treasurer; A. Smith Ring, Assistant Treasurer, also Treasurer of the Penny Provident Fund; Miss Mary Akerly, Secretary; Mrs. Mary G. Wood, Superintendent.

### THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Has rooms at No. 125 Broadway, open every evening from 7 to 9.30 o'clock. A good work is being done among the boys of the city by these self-denying women. They bring the boys to this cheerful



room, and by precept and example teach them the principles of temperance and morality. In numberless ways acts of benevolence have been done, and their reward has been the reformation of many youths. They also carry flowers to the sick, and once a week they carry the gospel to those imprisoned. Boxes of clothing are occasionally sent to those in need, and the sufferers at Johnstown, and the basket makers of Rockland County, have reason to remember the W. C. T. U. of Newburgh. Religious meetings are held on Wednesday and Sabbath, led by the ladies of the Union. The Union numbers 130 members. The officers are: Mrs. J. V. Jordan, President; Mrs. A. B. Wright, Vice-President; Mrs. C. C. Shaffer, Corresponding Secretary; Miss C. A. Goodale, Recording Secretary; Mrs. R. H. Gorrie, Treasurer; Miss E. S. Lendrum, Librarian.

#### THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Is useful in several departments of benevolent work. Its primary object is to bring boys and young men from the street, to provide a reading-room and meeting-place for them, and as far as possible to insure their spiritual and temporal welfare. The Union has pleasant rooms at 150 Broadway, where every evening a company of boys may be found, improving their time by reading, or by receiving instruction in English branches. Very often employment is found for men and boys, and in many other ways does the Union endeavor to be a good Samaritan to those in need. Religious services are held each Sabbath evening, and at all times temperance and morality are inculcated.

Besides this work at the rooms, the poor are unostentatiously befriended, flowers are sent to the sick, and the prisoners at the jail and the paupers at the Alms House are regularly visited. There are four departments of special work—the Dorcas Committee, the Flower Mission, Jail and Alms House Visitation, and Religious Work. The

Union was organized five years ago. Miss Annie L. Thompson, the President, is also Superintendent of the New York State Flower Mission, which every week sends to New York City vast quantities of flowers, fruit, clothing, etc., for distribution among the poor of



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION PARLOR—150 Broadway

New York. She has five times been a delegate to the State Convention of the Y. W. C. T. U., and twice to the National Convention at Chicago and Atlanta. The other officers are Mrs. Milton D. Seymour, Recording Secretary; Miss Elliott, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Frances A. Ritchie, Treasurer.



MONTGOMERY STREET,  
Looking North from Near Clinton Street.

# BENCH AND BAR.

## The Courts and Those Who Practice Before Them.



SINCE the erection of the present County of Orange in 1798, courts have been held alternately at Newburgh and Goshen. Previous to that time the Town of Newburgh was included in Ulster County, of which Kingston was and still is the county-seat. Goshen was a half-shire town of the old County of Orange, and terms of courts were held there alternately with Orangetown (now in Rockland County) from 1727. Goshen is a small village about twenty miles from Newburgh, and derives its chief importance from the presence of the county offices there.

The court houses now in use at Newburgh and Goshen were erected by the present county in 1841 as the result of a compromise

The Recorder's Court is held at Police Headquarters. There are also two Justices of the Peace. The Law Library Association has an excellent library in the Brewster Building.

The Bar of Newburgh has commanded respect for its wisdom, eloquence, power and influence. The names of many of the lawyers of the place in time past have been engraved upon the institutions of the country, and their memory is precious to posterity. Others brought commanding talent, masterly erudition and exalted purity to the bench, to the halls of Congress, and the Legislature, and were deservedly honored in their day and generation. And still others whom we might name who have more recently passed from the scenes of their struggles and triumphs, and whose remembrance is still fresh



COURT HOUSE.

on the question of erecting a new county with Newburgh as the county-seat. This question has been agitated from time to time for many years. The Newburgh Court House was erected from plans of Thornton M. Niven, and cost \$13,000. The basement is occupied in part by cells, to which prisoners are committed from the police courts in this city and neighboring towns. The building stands in an open square bounded by Grand, Liberty, Second and Third Streets. The lands on the north, west and south of the building are owned by the city. Terms of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer are held in Newburgh twice each year, the County Court twice each year, Surrogate's Court one day in each week, and Recorder's Court daily. Special terms of the Supreme Court are held one day in each month. Surrogate's Court and the monthly Special terms of the Supreme Court are held in the Brewster Building, in Smith Street.

to the people, were men of tried character, sterling qualities, and cultivated minds. Thus have our lawyers of to-day a rich legacy in the lives and example of many of those who have gone before them. Nor has this inheritance come to unworthy sons. The Bar of the city is composed of men worthy of their calling—men of ability and integrity, who enjoy the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens, who take an interest in municipal affairs, and as public men exert a favorable influence in the community. Among those eminent in the profession in times past were the following:

Phineas McIntosh, admitted 1729. He was the first Newburgh lawyer of whom we find any record. He was one of the partners in the Town of Newburgh plot in 1731, and erected the residence in Liberty Street known for many years as the McIntosh house.

John Alsop, admitted 1734. He lived in New Windsor, and removed from the county about 1744. His son, John Alsop, jr., was a member of the Colonial Congress of 1776, but resigned on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. His daughter was the mother of Governor John A. King.

John Chambers, admitted 1735. He was the son of William Chambers, who obtained the patent for lands on the south side of Quassaick Creek in 1712. He removed to New York, and was appointed member of the Governor's Council (1752-63), and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court (1751-66.)

Cadwallader Colden, jr., of Coldenham, son of Governor Colden, was admitted to the bar in 1753.

George Clinton, admitted 1767. He was the first Governor of the State of New York, and died while Vice-President of the United States.

Phineas Bowman, admitted 1790. He served in the war of the Revolution as captain of a Massachusetts regiment, and settled here after the disbandment of the army. He was a man of high attainments and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1798, while a member of the Legislature, he secured the passage of the law erecting the present County of Orange.

Jonathan Fisk, admitted 1800. He was born in New Hampshire, in 1773, studied law in New York City, and came to Newburgh in February, 1800. In 1809 he was elected Representative in Congress, and again in 1814. From 1815 to 1820 he was United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The town records, the files of the newspapers of his time, and his own manuscripts bear testimony to the commanding position which he occupied and to the superiority of his abilities.

Jonas Storey, admitted 1801. He was born in Norwich, Ct., 1778, and came to Newburgh in early manhood. For forty years he maintained a distinguished place in his profession.

William Ross, admitted 1801. He was the son of Robert Ross, of Rossville, Newburgh. He was elected member of Assembly in 1808, 1809, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814. He was Speaker of the House in 1811. He served in the State Senate from 1815 to 1822. In 1811 he was appointed Master in Chancery, and from 1816 to 1819 he was a member of the Council of Apportionment.

Walter Case, admitted 1802. He was a member of Congress, 1819-22, and Surrogate of the county, 1823-27.

Samuel R. Betts, admitted 1810. He was circuit judge in 1823.

General Gilbert O. Fowler, admitted 1810. He was the son of Dr. David Fowler, of Newburgh, and was graduated from Columbia College. He was appointed Master in Chancery 1816; judge of Orange Common Pleas 1828 and 1833. In November, 1833, he was elected to the Legislature and was instrumental in securing the passage of the charter of the Highland Bank, and the charter of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. He was elected President of the Highland Bank at its organization, and served in that position till his death. He held several important military commissions.

David W. Bate, admitted 1811. He was born in Shawangunk and was an officer in the war of 1812-15. On his return from the army he formed a partnership with William Ross (Ross & Bate) and resumed the practice of his profession. He subsequently formed a partnership with Thomas McKissock. In 1847 he was elected County Judge.

Samuel W. Eager, admitted 1813. He was a native of Montgomery, and moved to Newburgh. He was justice of the peace, postmaster and police justice of Newburgh, and Member of Congress in 1850. He wrote the "History of Orange County," in 1847.

Peter F. Hunn, admitted 1814. He was born in New Jersey, 1794, and graduated at Columbia College. His father having received the appointment of cashier in the Bank of Newburgh (1811) he came to Newburgh and entered the office of Jonathan Fisk. When admitted to the bar he removed to Sullivan County, and was subsequently Surrogate, Master in Chancery and District Attorney of that county. He returned to Newburgh in 1837, and practiced his profession till his death. He possessed varied talents and attainments.

Thomas McKissock, admitted 1818. He was born in Montgomery in 1790, and studied law with Ross & Bate. Subsequently for

many years he was the partner of Judge Bate, under the firm name of Bate & McKissock. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in 1847, to close up the business of that court under the old constitution; and in 1849 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. Very few men enjoyed more fully the confidence of the people, and there was none to whose legal opinions greater deference was paid.

Hon. John W. Brown was born at Dundee, Scotland, October 11, 1796, and died in Newburgh September 6, 1875. His father was a miller, and left Scotland with his family for this country when John was about five years of age, taking up his residence first in Putnam County. He remained there but a short time, however, and removing to Newburgh engaged in the flouring business in that part of the place then known as New Mills. The lad early showed a strong inclination for study, and received a common-school education here. Leaving school, he entered the law office of Jonathan



HON. JOHN W. BROWN.

Fisk, one of the ablest members of the Orange County Bar at that time, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1822.

At about this time he became conspicuously active in most public matters of local interest. As early as 1817 he with others was instrumental in forming a military company known as "The Bell Button Corps," from the buttons worn on their uniform. In 1824-26 he was colonel of the militia of the district.

Soon after his admission to the Bar he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in the list of Trustees of the Village of Newburgh we find his name recorded as Clerk of the Board from 1821 to 1825 inclusive. In 1832 he was elected to represent the district in Congress, and was re-elected in 1834. In 1846 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State.

He was a jurist of eminence and distinguished ability. One of the celebrated cases in which he was engaged as counsel was the famous fourth trial of Polly Bodine, of Staten Island, on the charge of murder. It caused great excitement throughout the eastern portion of the State. Judge Brown was one of the counsel for the de-

pendant, and succeeded by his powerful advocacy in securing her acquittal.

As a politician he was of wide influence in the counsels of his party. He was noted as a political speaker, and his famous contest in the Polk and Dallas campaign of 1844 with General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, was but one of the many brilliant achievements of his career. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he took a decided stand as a war Democrat.

In November, 1849, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District, and at the expiration of the term of eight years he was re-elected, so that he occupied that position sixteen years in all. In addition to his duties in this capacity he served as associate Justice of the Court of Appeals during the last year of each of his two terms as Supreme Court Justice. Distinguished as he was as an advocate, he was far more distinguished as a judge. One of his decisions which made a great stir at the time was that declaring unconstitutional the canal loan bill.

Personally, he was gentleman of the old school. Steadfast integrity characterized all his dealings with his fellow-men. He appreciated the value of money, and his charges for legal services were always moderate, else abundant wealth, instead of a simple competence, would have resulted from his large practice. A strong man when aroused in any emergency—one who could sway a jury or awe a mob—he was remarkably kind and sensitive.

Judge Brown left written directions for his funeral, and the entire service connected therewith was in accordance with the noble simplicity of his whole life. The services were held at his residence, conducted by the Rev. W. K. Hall, D. D., and were very brief and very simple, consisting only of the reading of a few passages of scripture and a prayer.

His son, William R., is at present Warden of Sing Sing Prison. The other son, Hon. Charles F. Brown, adopted his father's profession, became District Attorney of the county, County Judge, Supreme Court Judge, and is now, by special appointment of the Governor, a member of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals.

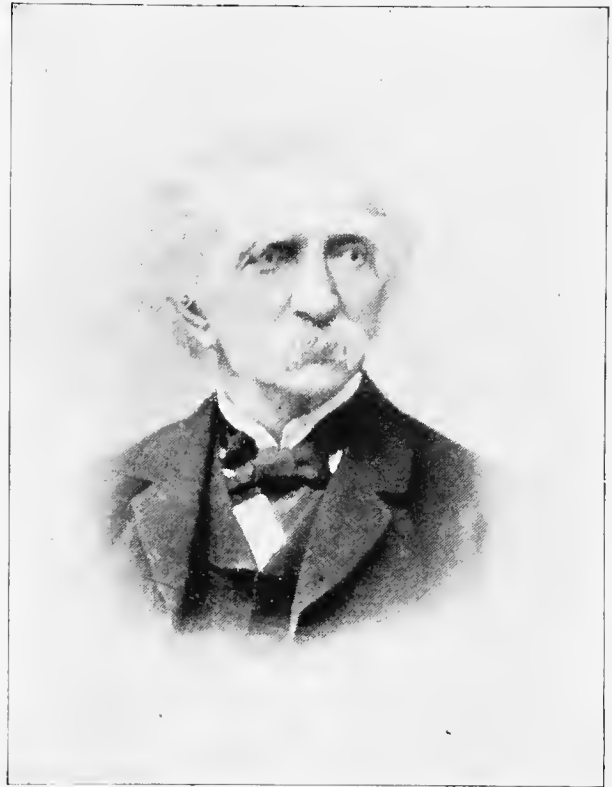
James G. Clinton, admitted 1825. He was the son of General James Clinton, of New Windsor, and half-brother to DeWitt Clinton. He was Master in Chancery, and Representative in Congress. He died May 28, 1849, in his forty-fifth year.

William C. Hasbrouck, admitted 1826. He was born in 1800, and graduated from Union College. In early life he was principal of an academy in Tennessee, and of the Farmers' Hall Academy, at Goshen. He completed his legal studies with William Ross, of Newburgh, and rose rapidly to high rank in his profession. He was frequently nominated for offices, but his party being in the minority he was never elected but once, when he was sent to the Assembly, and there was chosen Speaker of the body. He was a man of high bearing, spotless character, and a chivalric sense of honor and duty.

Hon. John James Monell was one of the most prominent men of his time in this section. A successful practitioner at the bar, active in politics, in education, and in all matters of public interest, an able speaker and writer, he filled an important place in the community. He was the eldest child of Samuel and Elvira Monell. His birth was near Coldenham, in this county, February 24, 1813. There was nothing in his boyhood to note, except the marked purity of his morals. He was prepared for college by that eminent scholar and mighty preacher, the Rev. James R. Willson, D. D., and was graduated at Union College in 1833. He then came to the village of Newburgh and studied law in the office of Hon. John W. Brown, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1837. He went out into his profession with deep earnestness, and rose to high respectability at a time when the bar of Orange County was illustrious for its ability. He retired from active practice at a comparatively early age, choosing rather to act as a counsellor and to manage important trusts. It was through him that the *New York Herald* premises were sold to James Gordon Bennett, and he was called in as adviser to William

Cullen Bryant in his later years, becoming afterward the President of the Evening Post Association. He never held any public office except that of County Judge for a single term, to which he was elected in 1859, though he had been a candidate for the Thirtieth Congress. His early political life was among the Democrats, his latter with the Republicans; but his object first and last was the good of his country. He believed in party action without being a partisan. In all things he followed the dictates of his judgment and conscience.

The lawyer's arguments are seldom published, and the memory of them soon passes away; but whatever he does for the upbuilding of the community in which he is, lives on. Judge Monell took a large part in so many things that were for the good and prosperity of this city, that he cannot pass out of memory. He was one of the organizers of the Union Presbyterian Church, of the present free school system, the gas light company, the savings bank, the Quassaick Bank, the alms house, and our earlier railroad corporations, and filled important places in them all. He was the associate of



HON. JOHN J. MONELL.

Enoch Carter in securing to the State the old Headquarters, at the dedication of which he delivered an eloquent address. He took an active part in founding the old Newburgh Library, and subsequently the Mechanics' Library. Indeed, there was no undertaking of a public nature occurring in the period of his activity in which he did not have a part. He gave much of his time and energy to the various railroads and turnpikes which were built or projected, and many will remember his able address at the opening of the Short Cut Railroad.

His rare gifts as a public speaker made his services largely sought for on almost every occasion of public interest. In the public debates on various exciting political and social questions he was almost always a participant, and an adroit and skillful champion of the cause he espoused. So, too, he was often heard upon national anniversaries as well as at the bar and in political assemblies. His fine presence, bright blue eyes, his clear, sonorous voice, his fertile fancy, his ready command of language—all combined to make him attractive and popular as a public speaker. His published addresses were very carefully prepared, and we see in them clearness, force and rhetorical beauty.

Stormy as were the scenes in which Judge Monell acted in law and politics, he was happy in his social life. "His home was a little paradise." He built "The Glen" before his marriage. There he brought the wife of his young manhood. She was Mary E. Smith, of Connecticut. Her mother was a Goodrich, a sister of "Peter Parley." She had the genius of a poet, and wrote the patriotic ode which was sung at the dedication of Washington's Headquarters. Andrew J. Downing lived but a short distance away; he made his abode beautiful, and drew to him many admirers. His wife was Caroline E. DeWint, daughter of John Peter DeWint, of Fishkill, whose mother was the grand-daughter of President John Adams. The two friends had their frequent meetings, and the two households were as one. Mrs. Monell and Mr. Downing died, and subsequently Judge Monell and Mrs. Downing married, and moved (about 1865) to the opposite shore of the Hudson, where they enjoyed many happy years at their country seat "Eustatia." But he still continued his interest in the welfare of Newburgh, and was almost a daily visitor here.

Judge Monell had always blended somewhat of literary labor with his professional work, and he naturally sought the society of literary people. It was not, therefore, strange that as he withdrew from the practice of his profession this literary taste increased, and that he numbered among his warmest friends such authors as Downing, Headley, Cook, Lossing, Bryant, Curtis, Park Godwin and James Freeman Clarke. The love of Revolutionary history had then taken a hold on him. There were still living officers and soldiers of the Revolution, from whose lips he heard the stories of other times. In his little volume "Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh," there is much of historical value. He watched closely the approach of the centennial years. He presided at the centennial meeting at Fishkill, April 19, 1876; he gave a stirring address at the centennial meeting in Newburgh, April 19, 1883; he was chairman of the Fishkill centennial committee, and presided at the celebration in old Fishkill June 2, 1883. He wrote a patriotic letter for the New Windsor celebration a little later, and likewise noted with thoughtfulness the centennial in this city.

Judge Monell died April 22, 1885, aged 72, and his remains lie buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Monell and Miss Mary E. Monell (a daughter of the first marriage) still reside at "Eustatia."

William Fullerton, admitted 1840. After practicing his profession for a number of years in Newburgh he removed to New York, where he was associated with Charles O'Connor, and from that point has risen to the highest rank at the bar in that city, but he still retains his residence in Newburgh.

Stephen W. Fullerton, admitted 1844. He won great distinction at the Orange County Bar, and filled the offices of District Attorney and County Judge. For a number of years he was associated with Charles H. Van Wyck, afterwards United States Senator from Nebraska. A number of years ago Mr. Fullerton removed his business headquarters from Newburgh to New York, where he has acquired renown in his profession.

The members of the bar in this city at the present time are as follows:

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Anthony, Walter C.       | Hyndman, William H.     |
| Barclay, David           | Johnston, Arthur M.     |
| Brewster, Eugene A.      | Ketcham, Reeve          |
| Brewster, Eugene A., Jr. | Leeper, Joseph M.       |
| Cassedy, Abram S.        | McClung Benjamin, }     |
| Cassedy, William F. }    | Strahan & McClung, }    |
| A. S. & W. F. Cassedy }  | McCroskery, Lewis W. Y. |
| Cassedy, Frank H.        | Mullenneaux, M. H.      |
| Chatterton, Charles L. } | Roosa, Elmer E.         |
| Round & Chatterton, }    | Round, Seward U. }      |
| Dickey, William D.       | Round & Chatterton, }   |
| Dimmick, Samuel E.       | Seeger, A. H. F.        |
| Esmond, Darwin W. }      | Shafer, Jesse F.        |
| Esmond & Ward, }         | Sterrit, L. S.          |
| Fowler, Nehemiah         | Strahan, James L. }     |
| Goldsmith, John K.       | Strahan & McClung, }    |
| Graham James G.          | Taylor, Grant B.        |
| Graham James G., Jr.     | Thornton, Howard        |
| Gardner, John M.         | Waring, C. L.           |
| Headley, Russel          | Ward, Warner E. L. }    |
| Hirschberg, M. H.        | Esmond & Ward. }        |

**HON. JAMES G. GRAHAM** was born at Shawangunk, Ulster County, N. Y., October 29, 1821. His ancestors were originally Scotch, but he is descended from a branch of the family that emigrated to the North of Ireland; representatives of the family fought in the battle of the Boyne. His great-grandfather came to America and settled at Shawangunk about 1725, and is buried in the churchyard at St. Andrews. His grandfather, Dr. James G. Graham, during the Revolution served in detachments that were called out to repel the attacks of Indians and Tories on the settlements of the west side of the Shawangunk mountains, and was afterward a member of the State Senate for eight years. His maternal grandfather, Alexander McKay, was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought in the defense of Fort Montgomery. His father was George G. Graham, M. D., an eminent physician and citizen of Ulster; for many years he was the Supervisor of his town, a Member of Assembly in 1840, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1846.

James G. Graham attended the common schools of his native town, was fitted for college at the Newburgh Academy, and graduated from Columbia College in 1840. Early in life he manifested a preference for the profession of law, and on completing his literary education he entered the office of Bate & McKissock, one of the leading law firms in Newburgh, to begin his studies for the bar. He was admitted in 1843, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in the County of Ulster, with an office at Shawangunk. His success was immediate and pronounced. A hard student, he mastered the foundations and framework of law, as he has since explored the "great streams and currents and tides of authority."



HON. JAMES G. GRAHAM.

He gained repute not only as a safe counselor, but the natural oratorical power and intense inborn patriotism that have ornamented, and even directed, his whole career, were unconsciously exhibited in his earliest public addresses. While yet but a young man he was frequently requested to speak on important occasions, and to lecture before literary and benevolent societies. In 1844 he spoke in every town in Ulster in the interest of Henry Clay, and four years later, when but twenty-seven years old, he was elected to the State Assembly. During the Rebellion he was an unfaltering and uncompromising supporter of the Union cause, and at many recruiting meetings in both Orange and Ulster his patriotic utterances fired the hearts of the men who became their country's defenders. He was the attorney of the Walkkill Valley Railroad during its construction, and addressed public meetings at Kingston, Rondout, Saugerties and New Paltz in its interest.

In 1866 he was returned to the Assembly from Ulster County. It was in that year, to find larger opportunities for professional practice, that he came to Newburgh. Ten years later he was sent to the Assembly from this county, and again the following year. Mr. Graham's legislative career has been useful and honorable; he was a member of the leading committee, Ways and Means, at three different sessions;



he served as Chairman of the Committee on Insurance and on General Laws, and was also a member of the Judiciary and other important committees.

Of the State Homœopathic Asylum at Middletown he was selected for a Trustee in 1873, and has held the position ever since, the only survivors of the Board to which he was first appointed being Hon. Grinnell Burt, and Hon. M. D. Stivers. He was named as a Trustee of Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh in 1874, and has continued a member, and its secretary, ever since. At the organization of the Newburgh and Shawangunk Plank Road Company in 1852, he was elected a Director, and for several years past he has been its President. When the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands was formed in 1884 he was one of its incorporators, its President for two years and now a Vice-President.

He was Corporation Counsel in 1873 and '74, and again from 1885 to '90. With M. H. Hirschberg and A. S. Cassedy he was appointed on a committee to revise the City Charter; and after several months' labor they reported a new charter, containing provisions for important changes in the plan of municipal government; their report was adopted by the Council, and the charter sent to the Legislature for enactment. During the Centennial Celebration in this city in 1883, he was chairman of the General Reception Committee, composed of foremost citizens of the place.

Judge Graham is distinguished in his profession, and out of it, as an orator. No other man of his time in the county has achieved greater popularity in that respect. Multitudes have heard his voice at many eventful celebrations; and in public halls, at the bar and in the sacred temple his words, grave or gay, always evince the thoughtful, comprehensive and scholarly mind. His orations at the several Centennial Celebrations of 1883, at the farewell to the Old Academy and at the dedication of the New, at the dedication of the Moffat Library at Washingtonville, his address on Patrick Henry, and his eulogies of Winfield, Gedney and Scott, may be taken as typical productions—earnest, graceful, picturesque. Fluent in speech, rich in poetic expression, graceful in compliment, his sentences measured and rhythmical, he is a wonder-worker in words. Judge Graham, as we have tried to show, is a man of the times, and helpful to his community, filling a place few others could fill. His has been in truth a well-spent life and an honorable career, and he has earned the esteem of his fellows, and he can look back upon many a "word fitly spoken," which have been indeed "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Mr. Graham's wife is Margaret J., daughter of Israel Knapp, formerly of Walden, Orange County. They have two children, James Gilbert and Helen C.

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**EUGENE A. BREWSTER** was born in the City of New York, April 13, 1827. His father was Timothy Brewster, a member of the family of that name now numerously represented in Connecticut, on Long Island, and in Rockland and Orange Counties. Timothy Brewster and family came to Newburgh in 1831, and until his death, in 1836, carried on the lumber business at the foot of Fifth Street, and a store at the corner of Water and Fourth Streets. In 1836 the family moved to West Troy, where they remained about two years, returning in 1839 to Newburgh, where Mr. Brewster has ever since resided.

Mrs. Juliet Brewster, the mother, resided here till her death in 1881, at the age of eighty-eight. She was a woman of energetic character and good judgment, and was greatly beloved. Her son's only schooling was for a few years in the Newburgh High School, of which Orville M. Smith was principal. It stood on the spot where School No. 2 now stands. That higher education which has won him renown in his profession was acquired by unceasing private study. After being first a pupil and then an assistant teacher at the High School (till August, 1843,) he entered the law office of the Hon. John W. Brown. In 1848 he was admitted to practice as attorney and counselor; in 1850 he formed a partnership with Nathan Reeve, which continued till 1855, since which time he has had no business partner. His life has been chiefly devoted to the practice of the law.

Thereto he has applied himself with singleness of purpose, craving, seemingly, honor in no other field. Because of his great learning in the law and the clearness of his vision into legal intricacies, his long experience in connection with many important cases, and his unyielding, even stern integrity, there is none but will accord him the chief place among his fellows as a wise counselor and safe defender.

June 1, 1859, he married Anna W., youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Brown. They have two sons and one daughter living.

Mr. Brewster has served on the Board of Alms House Commissioners, on the Board of Education, at different times, fourteen years, and for a short time on the Board of Trustees of Washington's Headquarters. He has been for many years the counsel of the Alms House Board, and is now Corporation Counsel. He drew up the original City Charter, and explained and defended it at a public meeting in January, 1865. He strove unsuccessfully to include the so-called "fifth ward." With some alterations it was passed by the Legislature in April, 1865. He successfully resisted in the courts the attempts



EUGENE A. BREWSTER.

made in 1870 to bond the city for \$500,000 in aid of the Midland Railroad. He has always advocated the formation of a new county, with Newburgh for the county seat. In connection with Enoch Carter, Thomas C. Ring, Major Sherman, Dr. N. Deyo, Peter Ward and J. J. McCroskery, he took part in the formation of Cedar Hill Cemetery Association, and has ever since been a trustee and officer. He has been a director of the National Bank of Newburgh ever since its first organization, and is the only one of the original Board now in office. He has been a member of the vestry of St. George's Church about twenty-five years and is now Junior Warden. He has always acted with the Democratic party.

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**WILLIAM D. DICKEY** was born in Newburgh, January 11, 1845. His father, William Dickey, was for many years a prominent mason and builder. After graduating from the Newburgh Academy, and Mt. Retirement Seminary, at Deckertown, N. J., in 1861, he began the study of law in the office of Scott & Drake. He left his

studies in May, 1862, joining the 19th Regiment of this city, and served with it first as a private and afterward as sergeant, for the term of three months. Returning home, he resumed his law studies,



COLONEL WILLIAM D. DICKEY.

but a week later again went into the service, this time as a Second Lieutenant in the 168th Regiment, New York Volunteers. He served for the term of nine months, was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and then was commissioned Captain in the 15th New York Artillery. He continued in the army to the close of the war, and participated in about twenty general engagements, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the Weldon Railroad, besides numerous skirmishes. He was promoted to the rank of Major (May 11, 1865), and for "gallant and meritorious services" the President conferred on him the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. At the Battle of the Weldon Railroad he was for a time in command of a brigade, all of his superior officers having been killed or wounded.

He was only twenty years of age when he returned from the war, in the Fall of 1865. Within a week after his arrival home he entered the Albany Law School. After his graduation, in the following Spring, he commenced, in his native city, the practice of his profession, which he has ever since pursued with great success and honor. His natural talents for his calling, his keen insight into the law, his commanding presence, indomitable energy and absolute fearlessness quickly earned the respect of his brethren at the bar and gave great weight to his opinions with the court. He was elected Colonel of the 19th Regiment of the State militia June 17, 1868, and filled the position till the disbandment of the regiment in 1876. Colonel Dickey was a member of the Committee on Military, having in charge the arrangements for the military divisions

in the great procession at the Newburgh Centennial in 1883, and was Marshal of the Second Division.

He was Corporation Counsel in 1872, 1878 and 1879. For several years he was Marshal of Hudson River Lodge, F. & A. M. As a citizen he has been spirited and enterprising, always ready to contribute of his time, talents and means to the advancement of the public interest and the general good. On all local questions of the times his views receive the highest consideration. In partnership with his brother Joseph M., he conducted one of the greatest operations in real estate in the history of the city, and which in an inestimable degree contributed to the material advancement and prosperity of the place. This enterprise concerned the opening up of the Washington Heights section of the city, referred to at length elsewhere in this volume. The enterprise, foresight and courage of the man were here manifested, in that he accepted an opportunity, and is successfully carrying out a project, which older and wealthier, but less discerning citizens, neglected, or dared not attempt.

Colonel Dickey was married in June, 1868, to Kate W., daughter of Theodore Richmond, of Newburgh, and has four children, Frank R., Annie L., Kate G. and Henrietta E.

**HON. ABRAM S. CASSEDY** is the grandson of Archibald Cassedy, who emigrated from the north of Ireland about the time of the Revolution, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Rockland County, in this State. He was imbued with the indomitable industry and moral principles characteristic of the Scotch-Irish, and became a successful and respected member of the community. His son Archibald engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and married Lydia Gurnee, daughter of Judge Gurnee, of Rockland County, who was of French descent. They lived at Ramapo, where Abram S. was born November 29, 1833.

He received an academical education, graduating in his twentieth year from the State Normal School. He studied law with Judge William F. Fraser, at Clarkstown, N. Y., and with Wilkin & Gott, at Goshen, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in 1857. Dr. Charles Drake was then County Clerk, and Mr. Cassedy was by him appointed Deputy County Clerk, and filled the position for two years. Then for the next four years he was clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, which met annually at Goshen. Meanwhile, in 1859, he moved to this city and entered upon the practice of his profes-



RESIDENCE OF COLONEL WILLIAM D. DICKEY,  
Corner of Bay View Terrace and Overlook Place—Washington Heights.

sion. In 1862 he was elected District Attorney of the County on the Democratic ticket, and served three years. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Charles F. Brown, son of Hon. John W. Brown, and the firm of Cassedy & Brown acquired a large clientage.



HON. ABRAM S. CASSEDY.

PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

The partnership continued till Mr. Brown became a Judge of the Supreme Court. Since 1886 he has been in partnership with his son W. F. Cassedy, under the firm name of A. S. & W. F. Cassedy. In 1874 Mr. Cassedy commenced a term in the Board of Education, and served one year as its President; he declined the nomination for a second term. In 1875-78 he was Corporation Counsel.

In 1880 he was nominated by acclamation by his party for Mayor, and was elected by a large majority. During his term the Quassaick Creek bridge was built, the West Shore Railroad was building, and the first steps were taken to perfect arrangements for the Centennial celebration. He has been urged to accept nominations for both the Legislature and Congress, but has hitherto declined. Mr. Cassedy has been a Director and the attorney of the Quassaick National Bank for over sixteen years. He has been and still is the owner of considerable real estate in Newburgh and St. Paul. In conjunction with E. T. Skidmore he bought the A. J. Downing property of ex-Mayor Carson in 1889, and on a portion of this he has erected recently a handsome residence for himself. Cassedy & Brown represented in part the Erie Railroad in this county, and they were attorneys at Newburgh for the North River Construction Company, which built the West Shore Railroad. They paid out about \$700,000 for the Company in procuring the right of way through the city and immediate vicinity. He was local attorney for the West Shore, and afterward for the Receivers. In October, 1885, he was appointed by the Court, Referee in the matter of the foreclosure sale of the West Shore Railroad, and in November of that year sold the road at the Newburgh Court House for \$22,000,000, and distributed the proceeds among the creditors. It is worthy of mention that in making this distribution he issued one check for \$1,068,000, and three others for more than half a million dollars each. Since then he has represented

the New York Central and Hudson River Company Railroad in Orange County. Mr. Cassedy is an able lawyer, painstaking and conscientious in all his acts, and has won in a marked degree the confidence of the community.

He married Margaret J., daughter of Dr. Charles Drake, of Newburgh, in 1861. His younger son, Frank H., is practicing law in Newburgh on his own account.

**NEHEMIAH FOWLER**, Justice of the Peace, is of English ancestry, and a descendant of Isaac Fowler, who settled in the Town of Newburgh in 1747. He is a son of Daniel W. and Lucretia A. Fowler.

Mr. Fowler was born October 13, 1844, in Newburgh, and soon afterward his parents removed to the country, where his early life was spent on his father's farm. In 1864 he commenced the study of law with James B. Beveridge; the next year he entered the Albany Law School and was graduated in 1866; since then he has practiced his profession in Newburgh. He became a studious and painstaking lawyer and soon came into notice as a trustworthy man.

In 1868 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy, and appointed a second time in 1885. The following year he was nominated and elected to this office as the candidate of the Republican party, and in 1890 re-elected for another term of four years by 2,269 majority over the Prohibition candidate—the Democrats declining to nominate a candidate against him. His decisions have always been regarded as sound, and none has ever been reversed upon appeal.

Mr. Fowler is counsel for the Newburgh Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has been their counsel continuously since its organization in October, 1876. He was a charter member of Storm King Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, of this city, at its institution in 1860; early in the history of the Lodge he passed through its chairs, and became Past Chancellor; and for twelve years has been Keeper of Records and Seal. He always retained his membership in said Lodge and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Knight (in point of membership) in Newburgh. He has represented his Lodge for several years in the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He served one term as District Deputy Grand Chancellor, during the years 1880-81; and, at the session of the Grand Lodge held July, 1891, that honor was again conferred on him in his appointment as Deputy of the 20th District, composed of the Lodges in Newburgh, Cornwall and Highland Falls.

At the institution of North River Lodge, No. 1218, Knights of Honor, of this city, on October 3, 1878, he became a charter member, and has continued therein ever since; he has been Reporter of the Lodge since 1879. He was created a Past Dictator by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, at its session held at Elmira, N. Y., in 1886. Mr. Fowler reported the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Orange County during the session of 1886 for the press of Orange County.



NEHEMIAH FOWLER.

PHOTO. BY MAPES.

Mr. Fowler married Nancy M. Merrill, daughter of Nathaniel Merrill, of Albany, N. Y., in 1868; has a son at Cornell University and a daughter at the State Normal College at Albany, N. Y.

**MICHAEL H. HIRSCHBERG** is a native of Newburgh, and was born April 12, 1847. The first principles of his education were received in the public schools of this city. At the age of ten he was sent to Cincinnati, where he attended a public school for one year. During the two years following he was a student at a private institution in New York city. Returning to Newburgh, he entered the Academy, and was graduated in 1862. Then a year's classical course under Hugh S. Banks completed his schooling. Endowed by nature with brilliant talents, and with a capacity and eagerness for study, the training of the schoolroom was to him but the guideboard showing the way to that higher scholarship to which he has attained by unceasing and well-directed private study.

By some strange mischance the distinguished lawyer of to-day began business life as a clerk in a dry goods store in Madison, Indiana. Whether or no he developed into a good salesman during the three years thus employed does not appear; but in 1866 we find him in his proper sphere, studying law in the office of the Hon. Stephen W. Fullerton in the city of his birth.

In May, 1868, he was admitted to the bar. In March, 1869, he formed a partnership with David A. Scott, who had recently retired from the office of Surrogate after eight years incumbency. It was a happy combination of legal talents which these two men made to serve a common purpose. The firm was successful from the beginning; it continued for more than twenty years, and was dissolved only by the death of Mr. Scott.

Without tracing Mr. Hirschberg's every step, or attempting to set a value on a career which has not yet reached its zenith, we may yet indicate a few of the milestones he has passed on the way to the place in the world's favor he has already reached. Under the training of a Fullerton he rapidly developed into a good lawyer, and at a very early age acquired a considerable practice. When only twenty-three years old he was elected to the Board of Education, and was twice re-elected, so that for twelve years he was prominently identified with our

public-school system. For several years he was President of the Board. During that period Grammar School No. 2 and the Library



HON. M. H. HIRSCHBERG—District Attorney of Orange County.

building were erected, Grammar School No. 1 was enlarged, and the colored school abolished.

In 1875 he was elected Special County Judge for three years. Since January, 1890, he has been District Attorney of Orange County, and during the year and a half that has passed since he assumed the duties of that office he has rid the county of a gang of desperadoes, and, altogether, has secured forty-one convictions from forty-four indictments.

As a lawyer Mr. Hirschberg has a high place in the estimation of the community. Learned in law and general literature, fluent, forceful and eloquent in speech, brilliant and witty in repartee, he is capable either of the most profound reasoning, or the most biting sarcasm. Well equipped for his profession, he is ready to cross swords with the best, and is fearless of any controversy. While to the masses he is best known for his ability as a trial lawyer, and public speaker, he has had a large general office practice. He has had much to do with the business of estates, and with commercial litigation and surrogate matters. As for criminal cases, he has been on one side or the other of the most important trials of his time. He was defendant's attorney in the Buck trial for assault with intent to kill, the Karlson-Meeker murder case, the Cossiano murder trial, the McCann murder trial, the White murder case, the Russell murder case, and the Myers throat-cutting case.

As a public speaker he has been heard with pleasure on many important occasions in the county. Besides the honors conferred upon him by the Republican party which we have named, he was once nominated for Mayor, and once for Congress, but both nominations he declined. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and was one of the committee having in charge the recent centennial celebration of the U. S. Supreme Court. He is a Trustee of the Law Library Association, a Director of the Associated Charities, a Director of the Highland Bank, and President of the Newburgh Street



RESIDENCE OF HON. M. H. HIRSCHBERG—132 Grand Street.

Railway Company. He was a member of the Newburgh Centennial Committee of Five, and was once Master of Newburgh Lodge F. and A. M. He married Elizabeth McAlles in 1878, and has three children.

**CORNELIUS L. WARING** was born at Balmville, a suburb of this city, in 1851. He studied law with Scott & Hirschberg, and was

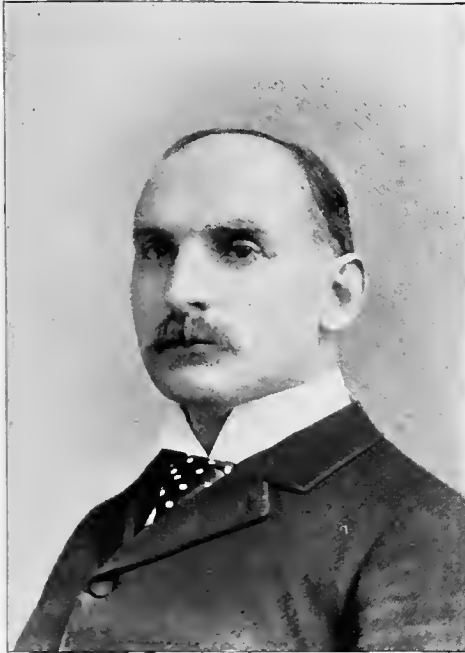


PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

CORNELIUS L. WARING.

admitted to the bar in 1873. Not long afterwards he formed a partnership with ex-District Attorney Russel Headley, which continued till 1878, when Mr. Waring was elected Recorder by the Republican party. So ably did he perform the duties of the office that he was twice elected, in 1882 and 1886; he declined to be a candidate for a fourth term and retired from the office December 31, 1890. During his twelve years on the bench he presided at every session of the court, with the exception of about twenty, and dis-

posed of about ten thousand cases. Mr. Waring was attorney for the Newburgh Street Railway Company at its organization, and secured its franchise against great opposition. He is Secretary and Attorney for the Newburgh Electric Light and Power Company, and is a Director of the Haverstraw Electric Light Company. In 1890 he was the Counsel of the Board of Water Commissioners. He has been a member of Ringgold Hose Company many years; he was the Representative of the Company in the Fire Department Fund for six years, and is now attorney of that Board.

Mr. Waring has always taken an interest in athletic sports, and is President of the Newburgh Amateur Skating Association, Vice-President of the National Amateur Skating Association, a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York, a member of the Orange Lake Club of Newburgh, and a member of the Newburgh Athletic Club, and of the Newburgh Canoe and Boating Association.

**GEORGE H. CLARK** was the eldest son of the late George Clark, the first Mayor of Newburgh. He was born in the City of New York March 17, 1843. About 1854 he removed, with his father's family, to a farm at Coldenham, in this county. Removing to Newburgh he entered the law office of Hon. Thomas George, while yet a boy, but afterward prepared for college and took a classical

course at Princeton, from which he was graduated. He was also graduated from the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar of this State, at the latter city in the Spring of 1865. Returning home he entered the law office of Hon. S. W. Fullerton, in this city, but soon afterward, in 1866, commenced the practice of law on his own account. From that time until his death he occupied the offices Nos. 7 and 8 in the Law Building, where the measure of success which attended his practice gave convincing proof of his talent and ability. He was Corporation Counsel during the administration of Mayor Abram S. Cassidy, and was at one time attorney for the Board of Alms House Commissioners for the City and Town of Newburgh.

He was one of the founders of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association in 1870; he had been a trustee since its incorporation in October of that year, he was treasurer of the Board at the time of his death, and he took an active interest in the care, management and control of the cemetery grounds. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity—the only secret society with which he was



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

HON. GRANT B. TAYLOR.

identified. In early life he was advanced to the degrees of Knighthood, but at the time of his death he was a member and one of nine Past Masters in Hudson River Lodge, No. 607. His death created the first vacancy in the circle of Past Masters. He was a Republican in politics, and for many years was a familiar personage at the conventions of his party. He was a religious man, a Calvinist in faith, and one of a long line in his family of staunch supporters of the Presbyterian Church.

Death came to him in the prime of life on the 21st day of May, 1888.

Mr. Clark was a man of pronounced opinions and prejudices. His convictions were realities. It was therefore necessary to read his life between the lines. His mind was full of high principles, and he set himself to the rigid discharge of all duties in life. But he could and did feel deeply for others, and helped them on the pathway of life. He thus endeared himself to a large circle of friends by silent, helpful ministries of which the world knew nothing. Such is a fair and temperate record, of a successful, but not brilliant career.

Upon a beautiful knoll in Woodlawn, touched early and late by the rising sun, and his revered father sleep side by side.



GEORGE H. CLARK.



**HON. GRANT B. TAYLOR**, now Member of Assembly from this district, was born June 6, 1856, at Oxford Depot, Orange County, but has lived in Newburgh for the past twenty-nine years. He was graduated in 1872 from the Academy, and commenced the study of law in the office of ex-Mayor Cassedy and Judge C. F. Brown, of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals, in 1874; admitted to the bar September 12, 1879. He remained in the employ of Cassedy & Brown till 1883, and since then has practiced his profession on his own account. In 1886 he was one of the incorporators and directors, and is now attorney and manager of loans, of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, doing business at No. 29 Broadway, New York. In January,

death his son failed to secure an appointment to West Point, which was a severe disappointment to him. He then turned his efforts to acquiring a profession and entered Union College at Schenectady, in this State, from which he graduated in 1872. Selecting the profession of the law as his life work, he entered the office of Eugene A. Brewster, of this city, as a student, and subsequently attended lectures and graduated from the Albany Law School in the class of 1874.

He at once began the practice of his profession, still continuing with Mr. Brewster until 1883, when he opened an office at 41 Third Street in this city, where he has built up a large clientage, his especial line being what is termed "office practice."

Mr. Thornton's ancestors were identified with the early struggles of the Republic in acquiring its independence. His great-uncle, Matthew Thornton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His paternal grandfather, John Thornton, was a major of infantry in the Continental Army, while his paternal grandmother was the daughter of General Samuel Clyde, of Cherry Valley, and was one of the few children that was saved at the time of the terrible Indian massacre, her mother covering her with her apron and hiding in the woods. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Gilbert Smith, at that time an eminent physician of New York City, while his paternal grandmother was Helena DeWitt, who was a descendant of the DeWitt family, who were prominent in the organization of the State of New York.

Mr. Thornton was married on May 23, 1876, to the second daughter of the late George W. Townsend, and resides at No. 314 Grand Street. In his social relations he finds ample relief from the arduous duties of office work, being a member of a number of organizations. He is courteous, affable and engaging in his manners; true in his friendships and faithful to his clients. These characteristics have pointed him out as worthy of positions of trust, and for this reason



PHOTO. BY WHIGGITT.

HON. HOWARD THORNTON.

1890, he was appointed receiver of the Manhattan Mutual Fire Insurance Company in an action brought against it by the State authorities. He has been an officer in a number of societies of the county, and is now a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Taylor has long been prominent in musical societies of the county, and has aided many benevolent enterprises. He was elected to the Assembly in 1890, and appointed upon two of the Law Committee and the Committee on Commerce and the special commission on the investigation.

**HOWARD THORNTON**

subject of this article is the youngest son of the late General William A. Thornton, of the United States Army, and was born on Long Island—where his father was stationed—on the 25th of February, 1849. His early boyhood was passed in the atmosphere of a military life, with all its infatuations to the youthful mind, which turned his inclination in that direction. He received instruction in the public schools of New York City, and graduated from Grammar School No. 40, in 1865, and entered the College of the City of New York, where he remained two years.

In the meantime General Thornton died, and by reason of his



L. W. Y. McCROSKERY—Recorder.



WILLIAM F. CASSEDY

we find he is a director in the National Bank of Newburgh; attorney of the Building and Loan Association; one of the counselors of the Home for the Friendless; a trustee of Hudson River Lodge; treasurer of Highland Chapter; vice-president of the Masonic Hall Association; he is also an honorary member of Lawson Hose Company, No. 5; a member of the University Club, of New York City, and of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

He was initiated in Free Masonry in Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, on the 15th of May, 1872, and was elected Master December 18, 1872, and served one year. He is also a member of Highland Chapter and Hudson River Commandery, K. T.

Mr. Thornton is an ardent Republican and has taken an active part in furthering the interests of that party. He was elected a member of the Assembly in November, 1891, by a plurality of 876.

**LEWIS W. Y. McCROSKERY**, the present Recorder of the city, is a son of ex-Mayor J. J. S. McCroskery, and was born in Newburgh

November 8, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of the city, graduating from the Academy in June, 1876. He studied law with Cassedy & Brown, and was admitted to the bar May 12, 1882. In July, 1886, he formed a partnership with A. H. F. Seeger, which continued two years. Mr. McCroskery was elected to his present position in March, 1890, for the term of four years. He married Margaret R., daughter of Isaac L. Corwin, of Newburgh.

**W. F. CASSEDY** was born October 4, 1862. In 1880, after graduating from the Newburgh Academy, he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in June, 1884. Mr. Cassedy then entered the law office of his father, Hon. A. S. Cassedy, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. In 1887 he entered into partnership with his father in the law firm of A. S. & W. F. Cassedy. He was married in January, 1888, to Miss Townsend, daughter of James A. Townsend, of Newburgh.

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

### THE HIGHLAND NATIONAL BANK.

**T**HE Highland Bank was chartered April 26, 1834. The capital named was \$200,000. In a few weeks nearly double the capital required was subscribed, and therefore a pro rata distribution of the stock was made. The bank was organized July 21, and General Gilbert O. Fowler was elected President, and James Belknap, Cashier. January 1, 1865, the capital was increased to \$350,000 (\$100,000 surplus and \$30,000 new stock), and in April following the bank was reorganized as a National Bank with a capital of \$450,000. In 1888 the capital was reduced to \$300,000.

From its inception the bank has retained the confidence of the public in a notable degree, all its movements being marked by prudence, caution and honorable business methods. The statement at the close of business October 3, 1891, showed that its capital was \$300,000; surplus, \$60,000; undivided profits, \$32,825.00; deposits, \$447,535.00; resources, \$896,465.00.

The officers of the bank have been as follows: President—Gilbert O. Fowler, 1834-43; George Cornwell, 1843-67; Alfred Post, 1867-82. Cashier—James Belknap, Thomas C. Ring, Robert Burnett, 1838-49; Alfred Post, 1849-67; M. C. Belknap, 1867-83. The present officers are: President—M. C. Belknap; Vice-President, Augustus Denniston; Cashier—Arthur Wilson; Directors—M. C. Belknap, Henry D. Fowler, Smith Ely, Augustus Denniston, James T. Lawson, Alfred Bridgeman, Daniel S. Waring, Charles H. Mead, Edgar C. Barnes, Lewis M. Smith and Michael H. Hirschberg.

**ALFRED POST** was born in 1811, in the Town of Warwick, Orange County, and at the early age of fourteen came to Newburgh, to accept the position of clerk in the well known house of D. Crawford & Co., the proprietors of a freighting line between Newburgh and New York. Here he remained eleven years, rendering such acceptable service that during the last three years of his connection with this house, he was a member of the firm.

In 1836 Mr. Post left Crawford & Co., and joined the house of T. Powell & Co., which was engaged in a similar business. Three years later he was appointed Teller of the Highland Bank, about five years after the bank charter was issued, and he remained with that

institution until his death in 1882, a period of about forty-three years, being successively Teller, Cashier and President.



ALFRED POST.

The name of Alfred Post is, therefore, associated with the greater portion of the history of Newburgh during the present century. He

came to it when it was but a small village, and when its only outlet was the river that flowed past its door, and lived to see it a flourishing city provided with numerous railroads.

Mr. Post was a broad, liberal-minded, public-spirited man, who always took great interest in the progress and welfare of the city, and his name is connected with many of the successful steps in its advancement. He gave considerable attention to the formation of social and literary organizations, and was one of the founders of the Newburgh Library Association, which preceded the present City



HIGHLAND NATIONAL BANK—22 Water Street.

Library. He also took an active part in establishing the Home for the Friendless, and other institutions of a similar character. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Post was a staunch supporter of the Government, and devoted much of his time and attention to raising and equipping the regiments sent in its defence from this section of the country. He became a member of the Vestry of St. George's Episcopal Church, April 10, 1855, continuing as such up to the time of his death.

**MOSES COOK BELKNAP.** President of the Highland National Bank. In 1637 Abraham Belknap, from whom the branch of the Belknap family in this country trace their descent, emigrated from England and settled in Lynn, Mass. In 1749 Samuel Belknap, the immediate ancestor of the principal part of the family in this town, came to Newburgh from Woburn, Mass., and purchased a large tract of land. Moses Cook Belknap is the son of Moses H. and Ruth (Cook) Belknap, and was born in Newburgh, February 2, 1832. His father was a member of the Board of Trustees of the village, and for nine years president of that body; he was one of the founders of the Newburgh High School, and held other local positions with credit.

Moses Cook Belknap was educated in public and private schools of the village, and was graduated from the Academy, then a private school in charge of the Rev. B. R. Hall, April, 1850. He intended to take a collegiate course, but a situation being offered him in the Highland Bank, he entered that institution as a discount clerk April 22, 1850, and was subsequently promoted to the position of book-keeper and teller in it, and its successor, the Highland National Bank,



MOSES C. BELKNAP.

PHOTO. BY WHIDDIT.

until November 18, 1867, when he was appointed cashier. January 9, 1883, he was elected President, and has remained ever since in that position. After the death of his father in January, 1855, he formed a co-partnership with Thomas M. McCann, under the style of Belknap & McCann, to continue the business of manufacturing soap and candles, which had been established by his grandfather, Abel Belknap, about the year 1800, and subsequently carried on by A. & M. H. Belknap until their death, which occurred in October, 1854, and January, 1855. He, however, continued to give his principal attention to the banking business, his partner attending to the manufacturing and selling department, Mr. Belknap managing the finances of the concern.

On June 16, 1857, Mr. Belknap was married to Mary H., daughter of William K. Mailler, of Newburgh, who died in less than a year thereafter. May 13, 1862, he married Marietta, daughter of David McCamly, of Warwick, N. Y., who died November 27, 1873, leaving

three sons and one daughter. September 15, 1875, he married his present wife, Evelina, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Deyo, of Newburgh, by whom he has had three children, two of whom, a son and a daughter, are now living.

Mr. Belknap has long been prominently identified with the First Presbyterian Church of this city, having been elected clerk and treasurer of its Board of Trustees in Feb., 1855, which offices he has held continuously ever since. He has been for many years a member of the Session of said church, and Superintendent of the Sabbath school. August 7, 1877, he was appointed by Mayor McCroskery an Alderman from the Third Ward, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John C. Adams. He filled this office for the remainder of the term ending in March, 1878.

March 4, 1884, Mr. Belknap was elected a member of the Board of Education of the city, and was chosen vice-president by the Board. March 9, 1887, he was chosen its president, and has continued in that office up to the present time. He was re-elected member of the Board March, 1888, for term expiring 1892.

He was one of the founders of the first Young Men's Christian Association of this place, and has always been connected with the present association since the reorganization. He has served as secretary and treasurer of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. since its organization; also as treasurer of the Newburgh Cemetery Association.

**ARTHUR WILSON**, Cashier of the Highland Bank, has been a resident of Newburgh since he was five years of age, having been born at Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y. He finished his school days in the "Old Academy," under William N. Reid and William L. Chapman, having received a good education in the ordinary branches with the addition of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and higher mathematics. In 1860 he entered the Highland Bank as letter clerk, where he successively occupied the different desks until 1883, when he was appointed its cashier, which position he still occupies.



ARTHUR WILSON.

Mission (now Church of the Good Shepherd) on Broadway. In 1884 he started a new era in the style of dwelling-house architecture in this city, by having the brick residence, No. 162 Grand Street, built. After occupying this for three years, he sold it to Lewis M. Smith,

and in 1889 erected on a plot of about three acres sloping to the river, immediately north of the city, the handsome dwelling in which he now resides.

#### QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK.

On Thursday evening, September 4, 1851, a meeting of citizens was held at the Orange Hotel to consider the subject of organizing



RESIDENCE OF ARTHUR WILSON—Grand Avenue.

another bank. David Crawford was chosen chairman of the meeting, and O. M. Smith secretary. After addresses by William Fullerton, Samnel W. Eager, Thornton M. Niven, and others, a committee was appointed to name suitable persons for directors, and suggest a title for the institution. On the report of this committee a board of directors was nominated, and "The Quassaick Bank" adopted as the title. March 31, 1852, the bank was organized, and soon after began business with a capital of \$130,000.

The first officers were E. W. Farrington, President; Jonathan N. Weed, Cashier; W. H. Gerard, Teller. Directors—E. W. Farrington, J. I. Crawford, I. R. Carpenter, Asa Sterling, Isaiah Townsend, Charles U. Cushman, John Jamison, William K. Mailler, James Patton and John J. Monell.

On the 6th of July, 1852, a resolution was passed by the board of directors, increasing the capital stock to \$200,000, and on June 29, 1853, it was again increased to \$300,000, at which point it has remained ever since. On the 3d of June, 1865, it commenced doing business as a National bank. Mr. Farrington served as president until he was succeeded, in May, 1862, by D. Gillis Leonard. Mr. Leonard served two years as president, and was elected for a third term, but his death a few weeks after his election made a vacancy, which was filled in the September following by the election of O. S. Hathaway. Mr. Hathaway filled that position until his resignation, March 6, 1876. He was succeeded by Isaac K. Oakley, who served till his death, September 6, 1885, when Charles H. Hasbronck was elected to the office.

Mr. Weed has filled the office of cashier since the organization of the bank, and James N. Dickey has been teller since 1863.

The bank receives deposits subject to check at sight, makes collections on all available points in the United States and Canada, discounts commercial paper, buys and sells United States and other first class bonds, and engages in all transactions pertaining to a general banking business.

Its public statement made at the close of business July 9, 1891, shows a capital of \$300,000; surplus, \$60,000; undivided profits,

\$73,690.13; deposits, \$555,418.38; resources, \$1,326,813.63. The present officers are Charles H. Hasbrouck, President; J. N. Weed, Cashier; Charles H. Hasbrouck, William O. Mailler, (vice-President), Abram S. Cassidy, Leander Clark, jr., John Dales, John E. Lawson, Sam-

yard. In the Winter of 1844-45 he was a student at Amenia Seminary, where his schooldays ended.

In 1845 he was offered a place in the Highland Bank. To a boy from a brickyard it was an unexpected opening, and came about in this wise: Mr. Weed had been asked by his uncle, Mr. Gardner, to make a canvass of the voters in the village for a political purpose, and while so engaged he attracted the attention of an officer of the bank, who perceived in the boy the making of a good bank-clerk. Mr. Weed had risen to the position of Teller when he left the Highland Bank, in 1852, to accept the position of Cashier in the Quassaick Bank at its organization. With that institution he has ever since remained in the same capacity, and is the only one left of those who were at the first connected with it.

To the responsibilities of this important position he has added the duties of various other relations in life. Numerous trusts have been confided to him, and all of them he has discharged with the conscientious faithfulness and tireless energy characteristic of the man. There is a maxim that "if you want a thing done, go to the busiest man." Whether acting on this principle or not, it is certain that individuals, corporations and societies have been coming to Mr. Weed all his business life in quest of assistance. His first avocation after taking up his residence here was with the Mechanics' Library Association; he was an officer therein many years, and until its termination. During the second year of the Newburgh and Ellenville Plank Road Company he was elected Secretary, succeeding Thornton M. Niven, and in 1857 a Director; on the death of E. W. Farrington, he was elected Treasurer, so that he performed the duties of three offices until, after forty years, the company surrendered its title to the road



QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK—71 Water Street.

uel C. Mills, Henry McCann, George H. Ross, Thomas H. Skidmore and Alexander Young, Directors. Mr. Hasbrouck, the president, was for many years a dry goods merchant in Newburgh.

**JONATHAN N. WEED**, Cashier of the Quassaick Bank, was born November 20, 1825, in the Town of Newburgh, near Orange Lake, where his ancestors had resided many years. His parents were David and Deborah (Noyes) Weed. His mother was a sister of Aaron Noyes, who was prominent in the early history of the Village of Newburgh, and had a brickyard on the site now occupied by the West Shore Railroad freight depot. When Jonathan was less than two years old his father died, leaving his mother with the sole care of seven children. In 1833 the family removed to Bay View, four miles north of the city, on the river shore. There Jonathan attended the Middlehope district school in the Winter, and in the Summer (after his tenth year) worked on his uncle Silas Gardner's brickyard. Ten years were spent in that way. The business he mastered thoroughly, and at length he exercised an oversight of the

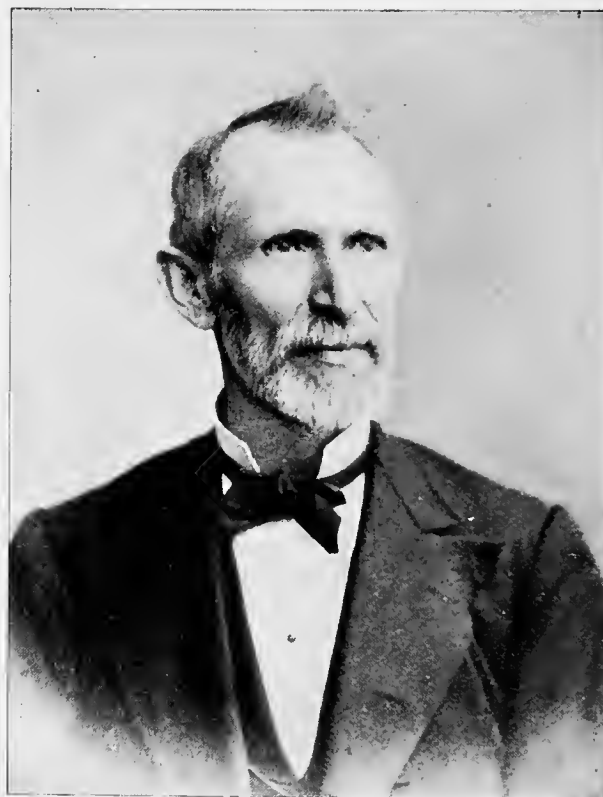


PHOTO. BY WHIDDIT.

JONATHAN N. WEED.

and closed up its affairs. In 1866 he acted as Assistant Treasurer of a company formed to build a railroad from Newburgh to Middletown; and in 1868 he filled a similar position at the inception of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Of the Board of Trade he has been Treasurer since its organization; and at its re-organization he proposed the financial measures and secured the means which made possible the continuance of its work.



While Trinity M. E. Church used the old house of worship in Second Street Mr. Weed was elected a trustee and treasurer of the church, and librarian of the Sabbath school. His labors for the up-building of that congregation were of the most valuable and self-sacrificing nature. He gave of his own means, and begged the aid of others, till the noble edifice which Trinity now owns was reared and cleared of debt. With the benevolent work of the Home for the Friendless he has been associated as a member of the Board of Counselors and of the committee on funds for many years. He has also been recording secretary and a manager of the Bible Society, and a member and the only treasurer of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands. He was treasurer of the Newburgh Gas-light Company from 1864 to 1881, at which date the property was purchased by the Consumers' Gas Company, and he now acts as one of the trustees for the mortgage and bond-holders of the latter company.

In former years Mr. Weed had more to do with public affairs than recently. During the infancy of the city corporation, when its system of public works was in a formative state, and when the best ability the city could command was put into municipal service, Mr. Weed was two years in the Common Council, and was chairman of a number of its important committees. The opening of South Street, the building of trunk sewers, and the grading of the streets in the western part of the city were some of the events of that period, and, under the existing conditions, formidable undertakings, in all of which Mr. Weed had a creditable part. He also devised and put in operation the system of accounts in the Collector's office. This work he did as chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose. He opposed an effort that was made to bond the city heavily for railroad purposes. In 1872 he placed for the city \$60,000 of water bonds at 5 per cent. premium, when theretofore such securities had been sold at par. Mr. Weed did not enter public life again till 1891, when he was elected by the Republican party to the office of City Treasurer, which he now fills.

Many other services could be related, but we have sufficiently outlined the life of this man to show the measure of his usefulness in the community. For nearly forty years he has been the mainspring of a banking institution which has acquired a strong hold on the confidence and affections of the people; and, though concerning himself in every detail of its work, he has found time to perform those numberless other services. For relaxation from business cares he has pleasure in geological, meteorological and astronomical study and observations.

Mr. Weed married, in 1851, Elizabeth M. Goodsell, daughter of John Goodsell, who taught the old Glebe school. She was long a manager and the treasurer of the Home for the Friendless, and also prominent in church work. She died January 5, 1890, leaving Charles G., bookkeeper in the Quassaick Bank; Frank and Ella. The latter succeeded her mother as treasurer of the Home for the Friendless. She is also connected with a girls' school on Fifth Avenue, New York, and is a trustee of Barnard College.

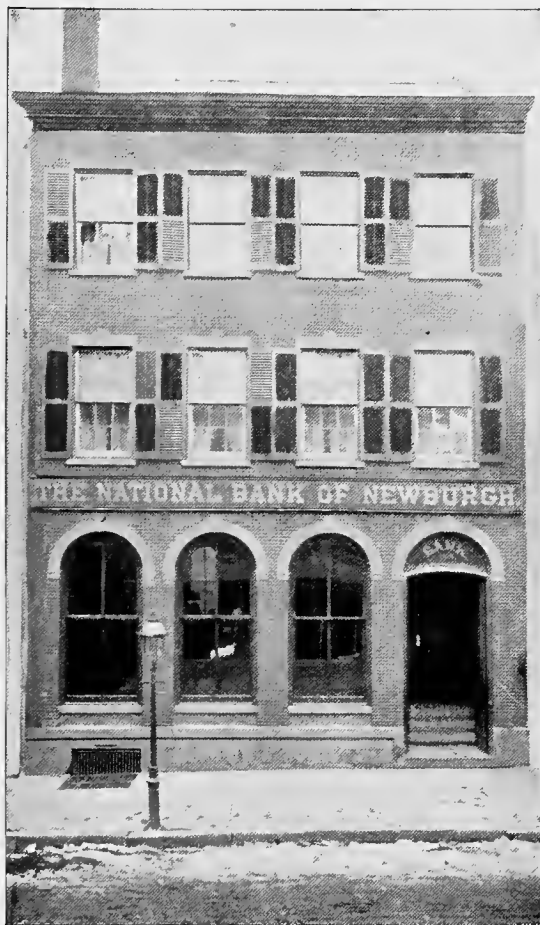
### THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEWBURGH.

John J. S. McCroskery, President; Charles J. Lawson, Vice-President; Charles L. C. Kerr, Cashier. This bank is the successor of the Bank of Newburgh, which was first incorporated March 22, 1811. The capital of the first bank was \$120,000, in shares of \$50 each. The State reserved the right to subscribe to the stock any amount not exceeding one thousand shares. On June 15, 1811, the cornerstone of the present bank building was laid, and on September 9 the bank was opened for business. The first president was Isaac Belknap, jr., and the first cashier John S. Hunn. In February, 1820, a branch bank was opened at Ithaca, N. Y., and continued to 1830, when, on expiration of the old charter, it was discontinued. The Bank of Newburgh was then reorganized under the Safety Fund law, with a capital of \$140,000. In 1851 it was again reorganized under the general banking law, with a capital of \$200,000, which, the following year, was increased to \$300,000.

On July 3, 1864, the Bank of Newburgh passed out of existence. Its capital of \$300,000 with the addition of 60 per cent. profits was

divided among the stockholders. A remarkable fact in this connection was that the bank did not lose a dollar in settling up its affairs: all the money owing to the bank was paid.

The National Bank of Newburgh began business July 5, 1864, under the following Board of Directors: George W. Kerr, J. DeWitt Walsh, W. L. F. Warren, James Bigler, R. A. Forsyth, Jirah Stearns, A. F. Scofield, E. A. Brewster and George W. Townsend. President—George W. Kerr; Cashier—John J. S. McCroskery. The capital of the new bank was \$800,000, which was promptly taken by its old stockholders and other citizens of the town. June 3, 1890, the stockholders voted to reduce the capital to \$400,000. Accordingly \$400,000



THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEWBURGH—105 Water Street.

of the capital, with the addition of 40 per cent. as profits, was divided among the stockholders.

This bank has always conducted a safe and conservative business, and by just and honorable conduct toward its customers it has advanced their interests and welfare in common with its own, and to-day is recognized as one of the most vigorous exponents of the soundest principles governing banking and finance. It does a general banking business, loaning money on first class security, discounting approved paper, issuing exchange on the leading cities of this country and Europe, and carrying the accounts of its patrons. Its last statement, made at the close of business July 9, 1891, showed its capital stock to be \$400,000; its surplus, \$80,000; undivided profits, \$80,126.28; deposits, \$510,614.61, and its resources \$1,514,585.14.

The officers of this bank and its predecessor have been as follows: President—Isaac Belknap, Jr., 1811-27; William Walsh, 1827-39; John Chambers, 1839-54; George W. Kerr, 1854-90. Cashiers—John S. Hunn, Frederick W. Farnum, William M. Vermilyea, Levi Dodge, George W. Kerr, 1836-54; Francis Scott, 1854-64; John J. S. McCroskery, 1864-90. Its present officers are John J. S. McCroskery, Presi-

dent; Charles J. Lawson, Vice-President; Charles L. C. Kerr, Cashier; George Weller, Howard Thornton, Isaac C. Chapman, Michael Doyle, Eugene A. Brewster, Charles J. Lawson, John J. S. McCroskery, Robert Whitehill and James Chadwick, Directors.

**GEORGE W. KERR** was born in Warren County, New Jersey, February 15, 1810. His ancestors were originally from Scotland, but Mr. Kerr's father was born at Freehold, New Jersey. His parents removed to Ithaca, New York, where he obtained a position in the branch of the Bank of Newburgh. In 1830, when the branch was withdrawn, and the Bank of Ithaca established, Mr. Kerr entered the new bank and remained there until October, 1831, when a position was offered him in the Bank of Newburgh, with the officials of which he had become acquainted through his connection with the branch bank.

In 1836 Mr. Kerr was promoted to the position of cashier, and in 1854 he was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the death



GEORGE W. KERR.

of John Chambers. In 1864, when the old bank of Newburgh was closed and the National Bank of Newburgh organized, Mr. Kerr was again honored with the presidency. He continued in that position till his death, having been cashier of the bank for eighteen years, and president for thirty-seven years. Mr. Kerr died June 3, 1890.

Mr. Kerr was a trustee and vice-president of the village in 1856, and a member of the Board of Education in 1852-54. For forty-seven years he was a vestryman of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, and for thirty-one years treasurer of the board.

Upon his death the Directors of the bank adopted the following minute: "His sound judgment, perfect integrity and eminent ability have been long recognized in financial circles, and his excellence in all the relations of life will long be remembered in this community. By us, his immediate associates, and by all in any capacity attached to this bank, his memory will always be cherished. He has left to his family and this community, where he has spent so many years of a long and useful life, a legacy better than earthly riches—a good name."

The vestry of St. George's Church adopted resolutions recording, "their very high esteem for his character and his lifelong devotion to the church and her interests. It is with grateful feeling that we remember the steady consistency of his Christian walk, his uprightness as a business man, his value as a citizen, his zeal as a churchman. We owe him no slight debt for his faithful service as our treasurer for thirty-one years, during which time his unflagging attention to the affairs of the parish has contributed essentially and in a large degree to its stability and prosperity."

Mr. Kerr was twice married. His first wife was Emeline Ross; his second, Margaret Brown, daughter of the Rev. John Brown, D. D.

**JOHN J. S. McCROSKERY** was born in Newburgh, February 14, 1834. He received an academic education, graduating at the Newburgh Academy in 1848. In 1850 he entered the dry goods store of George Cornwell & Son as a clerk, where he remained until February, 1853. He then became a clerk in the Bank of Newburgh, where he has been ever since. In 1854, when it became a National Bank, he was made its cashier, which position he filled until 1890, when, upon the death of George W. Kerr, Mr. McCroskery was elected president. He has been quite a prominent member of the fire department, and in addition to serving as a company member, has also officiated as first and second assistant chief engineer. He was elected village collector in 1857. In 1869 he was elected alderman of the Third Ward, and in 1871 he was re-elected to that position. In 1875 he was elected mayor of this city, for the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. C. M. Leonard, and in the Spring of 1876 he was re-elected for a full term. For many years he has been treasurer of the Newburgh Bible Society. He has been a trustee of Union Church for about thirty-four years, and for the past twenty-six years has been superintendent of the Union Church Sunday school, both of which positions he yet honorably fills.

#### THE NEWBURGH SAVINGS BANK.

This institution was chartered April 13, 1852. The trustees named in the charter were E. Ward Farrington, John J. Monell, Charles U. Cushman, Robert L. Case, Robert L. Forsyth, Richard A. Southwick, Odell S. Hathaway, Gilbert C. Monell, David H. Barclay, Adam Lilburn, Samuel W. Eager, Cornelius C. Smith, Robert Sterling, Robert D. Kemp, Charles Drake, David Moore, John H. Waters, James I. Crawford, James Patton, William K. Mailler, Benjamin Carpenter and Thornton M. Niven. In the Fall of that year officers were elected, and an office opened for receiving deposits in the Quassaick Bank, but the bank was not formally opened till January 1, 1853.

Subsequently the bank was moved to No. 3 Water Street. In the Summer of 1866 the trustees commenced the erection of the building now occupied by the bank, which was completed and occupied October, 1868. Its cost was \$115,527.16, which was paid from the earnings of the bank. Vaux, Withers & Co. were the architects.

This bank has proved to be one of our most valuable and helpful institutions. Its affairs have always been administered wisely by a board of trustees composed of some of our most substantial and respected citizens, with the result that it compares favorably with the best institutions of the kind in the land. The amount of deposits on July 1, 1859, was \$124,000. The official statement made July 1, 1891, showed the amount due depositors to be \$5,218,310.43. The par value of its surplus was \$380,008.65, and the market value \$1,071,931.65. The par value of its assets was \$5,598,319.08, and the market value \$6,290,242.08.

The presidents of this bank have been the following named: Robert L. Case, 1852-54; E. W. Farrington, 1854-58; Daniel B. St. John, 1858-72; Rev. John Forsyth, D. D.; J. DeWitt Walsh, 1872-73; Daniel B. St. John, 1873-90. Treasurers—Charles U. Cushman, 1852-54; Charles Halstead, jr., 1854-58; Thomas C. Ring, 1858-89.

The present officers are: President—Charles S. Jenkins; Vice-Presidents—James M. Wentz and John Schoonmaker; Treasurer—Thomas F. Balfe; Secretary—Isaac C. Chapman; Trustees—Charles

S. Jenkins, James M. Wentz, John Schoonmaker, Joseph H. H. Chapman, James Bigler, Isaac C. Chapman, James T. Lawson, William O. Mailler, Daniel S. Waring, Samuel C. Mills, Joseph Chadwick, A. Y. Weller and Clayton E. Sweet.

**HON. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN** first saw the light near the village of Sharon, on the banks of the Housatonic, Litchfield County, Ct., October 8, 1808. His grandfather was Daniel St. John, for many years a magistrate, and who once represented his district in the Leg-

dealer in real estate till 1848, when he retired from mercantile pursuits. His public career commenced in 1840, when he was elected to the Legislature from Sullivan County. He was at first a Henry Clay Whig, and remained in the party till its dissolution. In 1843, '44, '45 and '46 he was Supervisor of the Town of Thompson; and in 1846 was elected to Congress, serving from 1847 to 1849. While in Congress he served on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with Abraham Lincoln, and a warm friendship existed between them.

At the close of his Congressional term Mr. St. John was invited to take charge of the Bank Department at Albany, then under the



THE NEWBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Corner of Smith and Second Streets.

islature. He afterwards moved with his son Russell to Hartford, and there was County Surveyor for many years.

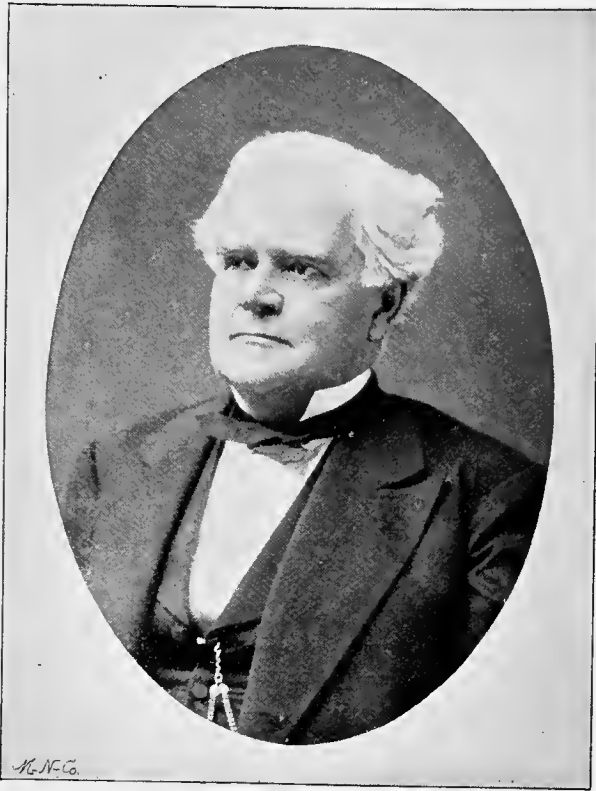
Russell St. John, the father of Daniel B., was a farmer; the Hartford County Agricultural Society gave him a silver cup as a premium for the best cultivated farm in the county. Daniel B. St. John was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and at the age of sixteen left home and entered the employ of his maternal uncle, Hiram Bennett, who had a store at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y. After serving seven years he was admitted to partnership, and subsequently became the sole proprietor. He continued in trade as a merchant and

supervision of the Comptroller of the State, at whose solicitation Mr. St. John accepted the position of Chief Register, and occupied that place till 1851, when by act of the Legislature the Bank Department was made a separate branch of the State machinery. Mr. St. John was then immediately appointed Superintendent. He reorganized the department and continued in control thereof till 1855.

Having by industry and economy accumulated an estate sufficient to enable him to retire from active business life, and having long cherished a desire to engage in rural pursuits and enjoy country life, he purchased in 1856 about twelve acres of land in the northern

suburbs of Newburgh, and erected thereon a handsome dwelling and commodious outbuildings, and beautified the grounds with ornamental trees, winding walks and lawns. That was his home during

Vice-President of the United States. He was nominated Presidential Elector on that ticket, and his own district nominated him for Congress the same year. In 1863 he was complimented by



HON. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN.



CHARLES S. JENKINS.

the remainder of his life. In 1858 he was elected president of the Newburgh Savings Bank, when the total deposits amounted to only twenty-eight thousand dollars, which have since increased to more than six millions. He continued to be the faithful head of the institution (except for the year 1872) till the day of his death. This bank is one of the strongest of its kind in the State, and it is speaking within bounds to say its financial success and the great service it has rendered the people of this city and vicinity have been owing in no small measure to the experience, sound judgment and strict integrity that were brought to the management of its affairs by the selection of Mr. St. John as president.

In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Union Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Bell and Everett for the offices of President and

the nomination for Secretary of State by the Democratic party. In 1875 he was elected to represent the Tenth Senatorial District of New

York (consisting of the counties of Orange and Sullivan) by a majority of 996 over Morgan Shuit, and was re-elected in 1877 over John A. Clements by a majority of 1,442. In 1879 he declined a re-nomination for the Senate. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency. In the councils of the Democratic party of the State he held a prominent place.

For many years Mr. St. John was a Vestryman and for seven years a Warden of St. George's Church. His domestic life was simple and happy. He had the respect and esteem of all classes of citizens, and all those great blessings that are factors in the life of a



RESIDENCE OF DANIEL B. ST. JOHN—Grand Avenue.

truly successful man. He was a man of the times, broad-minded, public-spirited, progressive. His influence was always toward the good. His public and private duties were performed with the greatest care, and throughout a long service in public life his personal honor and official integrity were without blemish. He died February 18, 1890, in the Berkeley Hotel, New York City, where he had gone to spend a few weeks of the Winter season. He was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

**CHARLES S. JENKINS**, President of the Newburgh Savings Bank, is descended from the Jenkins and Bunker families, of Nantucket. At the beginning of the present century there was a large emigration of Nantucket families to Hudson, N. Y., which was then at the head of ship navigation on the Hudson River. It had an extensive commerce with Europe and the West Indies, and had many vessels engaged in whale-fishing. At Hudson the father of Charles S. Jenkins was born. His grandfather ran an East Indiaman out of Hudson, and his father was also a seaman.

Charles S. Jenkins was born in the City of New York, March 27, 1822. Both on the paternal and maternal sides his ancestors were Friends, and Captain Jenkins has been a lifelong adherent of that sturdy sect. His education was obtained at a Friends' Institute at Wilmington, Del.

Upon leaving school he joined his brother, William B., in the ship-chandlery business in New York, and upon the death of the latter, Charles became the proprietor. He also became interested in towing lines and coasting vessels, and acquired a competency. Upon his retirement from business in 1863 he purchased a country-seat on the Balm-

ville road, in the suburbs of Newburgh, and has ever since resided there. He was elected a trustee of the Savings Bank May 4,

1874, and a vice-president January 7, 1878. Upon the death of Hon. Daniel B. St. John in 1890, he was unanimously elected to the honorable position he now fills with great ability. Captain Jenkins is



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES S. JENKINS—Balmville.

also a Trustee of Washington Headquarters, and chairman of the executive committee. He married Caroline E., daughter of Charles B. Macy, who was a descendant of the Nantucket family of Macys.



THOMAS F. BALFE.

**THOMAS F. BALFE**, Treasurer of the Newburgh Savings Bank, though a young man, has by the judicious and conservative manner in which he has managed the interests of the bank, given sufficient proof of his ability as a banker. He was born in Newburgh, April 14, 1857. He began his business career May 1, 1873, in the bank with which he has ever since been connected, and by his own ability and perseverance rose to the position of Assistant Treasurer, December 10, 1887, an office created expressly for him that he might assist the Treasurer, Mr. Ring, who then had reached an advanced age. On the death of Mr. Ring in June, 1889, Mr. Balfe was chosen to fill the vacancy. He married Mary A., only daughter of James M. Wentz, October 21, 1885, and has since resided with his wife's family at "Aldendell," one of the most beautiful homes on Grand Avenue.

#### NEWBURGH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This association has had no small share in the extensive building operations in Newburgh in the past few years. Its affairs have been wisely administered, and its financial condition is excellent. It is engaged in the grand work of inculcating ideas of thrift and self-help among the wage-earners of our city.

The Association owes its formation mainly to the efforts of Bartholomew B. Moore, George Beggs and John W. Lockwood. On the evening of March 6, 1886, a public meeting was held in the basement of the Opera House, at which the above named gentlemen explained the objects and operations of building and loan associations, with which they had had some previous experience. The subject was further discussed and explained at subsequent meetings, and on April 17 the association was organized by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of the following officers: B. B. Moore, President; Lewis M. Smith, Vice-President; John W. Lockwood, Treas-

ville road, in the suburbs of Newburgh, and has ever since resided there. He was elected a trustee of the Savings Bank May 4,



urer; John M. Pollock, Secretary; Directors—Joseph A. Sneed, W. H. Weston, Mayor B. B. Odell, George Beggs, B. B. Odell, Jr., Daniel S. Waring, W. H. Brinkman, Arthur V. Wiltsie, C. J. Lawson, W. H. Beggs, George F. Price and James G. Graham.

The present officers are B. B. Moore, President; L. M. Smith, Vice-President; Charles J. Lawson, Treasurer; Benj. J. Macdonald, Secretary; Directors—Joseph A. Sneed, William N. Beggs, George Beggs, John C. Adams. B. B. Odell, Jr., William H. Hilton, William Nixon, Samuel J. Hilton, Benjamin B. Odell, James Todd, William Tweed and William Hamilton. Howard Thornton, attorney.

That the Association has met with no small measure of success during the five years of its existence is shown in its last annual statement on May 1, 1891:

RESOURCES.

|                         |             |              |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Permanent loans.....    | \$90,680 00 |              |
| Arrearages .....        | 676 64      |              |
| Cash .....              | 55 72       |              |
| Safe (inventoried)..... | 60 00       |              |
|                         |             | \$100,472 36 |

LIABILITIES.

|                                              |             |              |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Monthly dues .....                           | \$83,772 00 |              |
| Advance dues.....                            | 88 00       |              |
| Profits 1-2-3-4 years.....                   | 13,099 15   |              |
| Profits 5th year .....                       | 3,513 21    | \$100,472 36 |
| Gain during year .....                       | \$3,513 21  |              |
| No. shares outstanding 1st series, 725½..... |             | \$43,530 00  |
| “ “ 2d “ 413½.....                           |             | 19,848 00    |
| “ “ 3d “ 236½.....                           |             | 8,514 00     |
| “ “ 4th “ 316½.....                          |             | 7,596 00     |
| “ “ 5th “ 357 .....                          |             | 4,284 00     |
|                                              | 2,049       | \$83,772 00  |
| Value per share 1st series.....              |             | \$74 42      |
| “ “ 2d “ .....                               |             | 56 92        |
| “ “ 3d “ .....                               |             | 40 64        |
| “ “ 4th “ .....                              |             | 26 03        |
| “ “ 5th “ .....                              |             | 12 53        |




ST. PATRICK'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AND INSTITUTE—Liberty Street near Broadway.

(See Pages 133 and 134)

# THE PRESS.

## Newspapers and Newspaper Men of the Past and Present.



NEWBURGH has four daily, one weekly and two semi-weekly newspapers. Two of the dailies and one weekly have been established since 1885. Within the same period the two older papers have increased their facilities by the introduction of the telegraph into their offices, and from early morn till evening the busy wires are bringing in the day's doings all the world over. Newburgh is thus kept in touch with the people of the country at large and with the general movements of public thought. The Queen's speech to Parliament will be read and criticised a few hours later in Newburgh, and an appeal from a stricken city in the morning will bring a response from Newburgh in the afternoon. This is also an important "news center;" the press associations and the metropolitan papers have correspondents here.

The history of the press of this city begins with the year 1795, when Lucius Carey began to publish The Newburgh Packet. David Denniston purchased it in 1797, and changed its name to The Mirror. In 1799 Jacob Schultz removed The New Windsor Gazette (established 1797) to Newburgh, and shortly afterward sold it to Mr. Denniston, who changed its name to The Citizen. Both The Mirror and The Citizen were absorbed by The Rights of Man, which was started by Elias Winfield in 1797, and sold to David Denniston. The Recorder of the Times was started by Dennis Coles in 1803. It absorbed The Rights of Man in 1805, and in 1806 Ward M. Gazlay purchased it, changed its name to The Political Index, and continued its publication till 1829.

The early newspapers were insignificant affairs measured by modern standards, consisting of four small pages and containing little if any local news. A few editorials, tedious political articles, general news notes, considerable miscellany, and sometimes attacks on Christianity made up the papers of that age. The Mirror, The Citizen and The Rights of Man were the organs of a large and influential society called "The Druids." Dr. Johnston said, "the Bible was the avowed object of their hatred, as well as all that pertained to the church of God and her institutions." Elias Winfield, the first editor of The Rights of Man, was a druggist and physician. His paper was printed by Benoni H. Howell, the first Chief Engineer of the Newburgh Fire Department. David Denniston was a man of ability in some directions, and fearless in expressing his peculiar views of religion. He became widely known through his writings in opposition to Christianity. He at one time had editorial connection with The American Citizen and Watch Tower, of New York. His Newburgh office was at 74 Water Street.

The Political Index was a follower of Jefferson and Madison in politics. Ward M. Gazlay, the proprietor, was for many years Justice of the Peace also. As an editor he had great independence of mind, and as a magistrate his career was marked by strict probity and sound, discriminating judgment, united with fixedness of purpose and impartiality. He died in 1836.

Charles U. Cushman purchased The Political Index from Mr. Gazlay in 1829, and changed its name to The Orange Telegraph, and subsequently to The Newburgh Telegraph. Mr. Cushman was a descendant of the Pilgrims, born at Hartford, N. Y., and educated at the Bennington, Vt. academy. Before coming to Newburgh

he was a proof-reader and jobber in the printing house of the American Tract Society in New York. He conducted The Telegraph for ten years, and then sold it. Mr. Cushman was subsequently in the Custom-House in New York, and in mercantile business in that city. Then he returned to Newburgh and established the furniture and carpet business now carried on by Peck & Van Dalfsen. In 1852 he retired with a competency, and was afterward elected to the Assembly. He was an able writer, his style being vigorous and compact. As a private citizen he was active in advancing the interests of the city in which he lived. He was one of the founders of the Newburgh Library and the Mechanics' Library; he was one of the original directors of the Quassaick Bank, and one of the incorporators and the first secretary and treasurer of the Savings Bank. He possessed strong natural abilities, industry, independence of mind and integrity. In person he was nearly six feet and well formed, with clear complexion and blue eyes. He dressed with extreme neatness, and walked with erect carriage and firm tread. He died at Rhinebeck in 1859.

In 1839 The Telegraph passed into the hands of Henry H. Van Dyck, who, the following year, was succeeded by Elias Pitts. The latter was a graduate of the Kinderhook academy, and before coming to Newburgh held an editorial position on The Rochester Advertiser. In his character as a writer Mr. Pitts exhibited much originality and ability, maintaining a manly independence, and at the same time laboring zealously to promote the interests of the Democratic party, to which he was attached. In the social circle he had few equals, and his society was much sought after and appreciated. In a word, his every-day life appeared to be the reflex of a heart filled with noble and generous impulses. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Jamison, of Newburgh, and second, Margaret, daughter of John Whited. After leaving Newburgh he was the editor of The Poughkeepsie American for three years, and then received an appointment in the State Department at Washington, where he died in 1864, aged 54.

Mr. Pitts retired from the management of The Telegraph in 1850, and was succeeded by Edward M. Ruttenber, who conducted the paper for seven years, and then disposed of it. During the next twenty years The Telegraph passed through many hands. Mr. Ruttenber became the proprietor again in 1859, and again in 1865, and for the fourth time in 1876.

The first daily newspaper in Newburgh was The News, in 1856, published by E. W. Gray, who had become proprietor of The Weekly Gazette, which had been started by John W. Spalding in 1822, and afterward had changed hands a number of times. In 1857 Mr. Gray combined his establishment with that of The Telegraph. The Telegraph and Gazette were continued as weeklies under the consolidation till 1864, when The Gazette was discontinued, and The Daily News became The Daily Telegraph.

In 1824 the Rev. James R. Willson, D. D., of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, began the publication of The Evangelical Witness, a monthly magazine, which was continued four years and then succeeded by The Christian Statesman, which lived but one year.

In 1834 Wallace & Sweet published The National Advertiser, which was subsequently merged into The Gazette. [177]

In 1836 the Rev. Moses Roney, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, began the publication of *The Reformed Presbyterian*, a monthly magazine. In 1849 it was moved to Pittsburgh by Mr. Roney, where it is still published.

In 1845 the Rev. David L. Proudfit published the first number of *The Christian Instructor*, a monthly magazine. It was sold to the Rev. J. B. Dales, who removed it to Philadelphia.

In 1849 Thomas George started *The Newburgh Excelsior*, and sold it in 1851 to E. M. Ruttenber, who merged it into *The Telegraph*.

For a few weeks in 1855 R. P. L. Shafer published *The Newburgh American*.

In 1855 R. B. Denton commenced *The Literary Scrapbook*, a monthly magazine of forty-eight pages, but it failed in a short time.

In 1856 *The Times* was issued by an association of temperance people. It was continued under various owners till 1867.

In 1859 the Rev. D. L. Proudfit started *The Family Visitor*, a monthly quarto, which lived a year.

In 1867 S. S. Wood commenced the publication of *The Household Advocate*, a monthly. At first it had but eight pages, but was enlarged from time to time, and obtained a large circulation. As *The Household Magazine* it took high rank among the literary publications of the country, its circulation being 60,000. Samuel E. Shutes, who became the principal owner, was for two years Mayor of the city. The establishment was in a large building in Front Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, and was well equipped. The business failed in 1874.

In 1869 A. A. Bense issued *The Home, Farm and Orchard*, an eight page weekly, which he continued till 1876.

In October, 1875, *The Daily Penny Post* was published by an association of printers.

*The Daily Mail* was first issued on Saturday, March 25, 1876, with George F. Nelson, C. L. Williams and R. Kissam as proprietors. Its size was fifteen by twenty inches, and it was sold almost exclusively by newsboys on the street, its price being one cent. On the 24th of April, John A. Mason, who had been employed as its editor, succeeded George F. Nelson, and John B. Russell became an additional partner. On the 26th of June *The Penny Post*, the pioneer of penny papers in this locality, was absorbed by *The Mail*, its name being added to *The Mail*, and the paper became known as *The Daily Mail and Post*, the firm of editors and publishers being known as Russell & Co.

In 1877 William H. Brown issued from Charles Jannicky's printing office in the Ferry Building *The Independent*, a morning daily. Its publication ceased after a few months.

In the Fall of 1888 William J. Cushing commenced the publication of *The Morning Star* from the printing office of H. D. Morris. It lived for two months.

#### THE DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER (Dem.),

Was established in 1876, by E. M. Ruttenber, when he consolidated *The Daily Mail and Post* with *The Telegraph*. Mr. Ruttenber then leased the newspaper plant to John B. Russell, John A. Mason and C. L. Williams, retaining the job printing department for himself. In 1877 he sold the newspaper to the firm of H. P. Kimber & Co. (Herbert P. Kimber, John A. Mason and J. W. F. Ruttenber). Subsequently J. W. F. Ruttenber retired, Mr. Kimber died May 26, 1883, and John A. Mason became the sole proprietor.

Mr. Kimber will be remembered as a most estimable gentleman, of quiet, dignified manner and sturdy character. Born in Wawayanda, in this county, he attended the Goshen Academy, and learned the printing trade in the office of *The Middletown Press*. He was one of the first to volunteer for the war, and joined Duryea's Zouaves. In 1869, in partnership with E. M. Ruttenber, he purchased *The Goshen Republican*, and subsequently bought Mr. Ruttenber's interest. In 1874 he sold the establishment on account of illness. As editor of *The Register*, local interests always found in him a staunch supporter, and his enduring work on the press of this county tells its own story of earnest endeavor directed by intelligent purpose. Called

to stand upon one of the watch-towers of his party, he was its vigilant defender, always at his post, and winning and deserving the support and esteem due to the zealous advocate of the political organization of his choice.

In the meantime the establishment had been moved from the Centennial Building to the corner of Second and Smith Streets, where it has ever since remained. In 1885 Mr. Mason was appointed by President Cleveland Deputy Collector of the Port of New York. When the next change of administration came he resigned the position and purchased *The Harlem Local Reporter*. In May, 1891, he sold *The Register* to Francis A. Willard. In 1887 E. M. Ruttenber sold the job printing department to Almet S. Moffat and John F. Tucker, who were conducting *The Register* in the absence of Mr. Mason. In July, 1891, Mr. Willard purchased Mr. Moffat's interest in the job printing branch.

*The Daily Register* is a nine-column folio, 28x44½, and is issued every evening except Sunday. The special wire of the United Press enters the office, and the telegraphic report is received by an expert operator, so that each evening *The Register* places before its readers not only the day's doings in the city, but a resumé of the latest news throughout the world. *The Semi-Weekly Register* is a nine-column folio, 28x44½ in size. The office is well equipped and employs usually about twenty-five hands.

**FRANCIS A. WILLARD**, editor and proprietor of *The Register*, was born at Midway, Ky., August 23, 1856. His education was obtained at Boonville Union School and Academy, and Whitestown Seminary. In 1878-79 he was clerk of the Village of Boonville. In 1880 he was telegraph editor of *The Watertown Morning Dispatch*, and in 1881 its managing editor. In September, 1882, he became one of the firm of Willard & Sons, proprietors of *The Boonville Herald*, and during the first year of the existence of *The Utica Daily Press* in the campaign of 1882, he had charge of the editorial columns of that paper.

In 1884 Mr. Willard was elected Supervisor of the Town of Boonville, being the first Democrat elected to that office on a regular Democratic ticket since before the war. In the session of 1885 he was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic minority, although one of the youngest members of the board. In 1885, also, he was unanimously nominated for Member of Assembly by the Democrats of the third Oneida district, but he positively declined to accept. He was the sole choice of the Democrats of Boonville for postmaster, and in August, 1886, he was appointed to that position by President Cleveland. Had he desired it he could have received the nomination for Congress in 1888 and 1890 from the 23d Congressional District. May 9, 1891, he purchased *The Daily and Weekly Register* from John A. Mason.



FRANCIS A. WILLARD.

**JOHN F. TUCKER** is the city editor of The Register, and junior member of the job printing firm of Willard & Tucker. He was born in Poughkeepsie, July 3, 1850, and entered upon his apprenticeship as a printer with Platt & Schram, of The Eagle, in 1864. While



JOHN F. TUCKER.

engaged on that paper as a compositor, he assisted George W. Davids, the city editor, by looking after minor items of interest. In 1872 Mr. Tucker left The Eagle, and took charge of the Government printing office at the United States Military Academy, West Point, a position he held for twelve years, under Generals Thomas H. Ruger, John M. Schofield, O. O. Howard and Wesley Merritt. In 1884 he resigned to become city editor of The Register. Two years later, with Mr. Moffat, he purchased the job printing plant of E. M.

Ruttenber, which has since been conducted in connection with The Register.

Mr. Tucker is a member of Newburgh Lodge, No. 309, F. & A. M., Highland Falls Lodge, No. 429, I. O. O. F., and Lawson Hose Company No. 5. He filled the office of District Deputy Grand Master of Odd Fellows at a time when the district embraced the whole of Orange County, now divided into three districts. He is Secretary of the Newburgh Skating Association, Newburgh Council, No. 1,320, Royal Arcanum, and of St. George's Sunday School; also a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association.

#### ALMET S. MOFFAT

was born in the Town of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., August 9, 1853. He is the son of Daniel C. and Juliana H. Moffat. His parents were farmers and descendants of the Moffats and Howells,



ALMET S. MOFFAT.

who have for generations resided in the adjacent towns of Chester and Blooming Grove. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Rockford, Ills. His boyhood days were spent in this thriving Western city until 1868, when his parents removed East, and at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of The Goshen Independent Republican, then owned by the late Herbert P. Kimber. He worked at his trade in various places, chief among which was the office of The New York Times, where he was employed for a number of years. He left the Times office in February, 1886, and took editorial charge of The Newburgh Daily Register upon the retirement of its then proprietor, John A. Mason, who entered the service of the United States Government as a Deputy Customs Collector at New York City. Mr. Moffat, a year later, with John F. Tucker, purchased the job printing business of E. M. Ruttenber, which was consolidated with The Daily Register. Mr. Moffat remained for four years as the editor and business manager of the establishment. In May, 1891, Mr. Mason disposed of his interest to F. A. Willard, and shortly after Mr. Moffat also disposed of his interest to Mr. Willard and removed to New York City, where he is now engaged conducting the job printing business connected with The Harlem Local Reporter.

#### THE DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

In 1833 John D. Spalding disposed of his interest in The Gazette and established The Weekly Journal, which he continued till 1843, and then changed the name to The Highland Courier, which he continued until his death. Mr. Spalding's connection with the press of Newburgh covered a period of thirty-eight years. He was the son of Rev. Joshua Spalding, and was born in Salem, Mass., in 1800. He came to Newburgh with his parents in 1815, and learned his trade under Ward M. Gazlay, in the office of The Political Index. In 1822 he began to publish The Gazette. Samuel Parmenter was his partner from 1825 to 1832, and for a short time John W. Knevels was a partner. As an editor, Mr. Spalding exercised good judgment, and his writings bear the imprint of a sincere and high-minded man. He married Elizabeth L., daughter of the Rev. John Johnston, D. D. He died in 1853.

After Mr. Spalding's death his widow conducted the paper with the assistance of William E. Smiley, until 1855, when Mr. Smiley purchased it. Mr. Smiley sold it to Edward Nixon in 1858, and he disposed of the property to Rufus A. Reed in 1859, who changed the name to The Highland Chieftain.

On the first of June, 1861, Cyrus B. Martin became the owner. Up to this time the fortunes of the paper had varied but little, and a paper of April 9, 1842, now before the writer of this, did not differ materially from one of May, 1861, nineteen years later. The peculiar fitness of Mr. Martin for the profession was soon evinced by the change in the appearance of the paper. A new font of type was immediately put in the office, and, going back to first principles, he restored the original name to his paper, and it was once more The Newburgh Journal. From that time the paper grew steadily in influence and circulation. On the fifth of July, 1862, the first number of The Daily Journal was issued. The pressure of "war times" made its career, at first, a labor of love on the part of its editor, its receipts not more than paying expenses. After about two years its prosperity became assured. It became a member of the Associated Press of the State of New York in March, 1872, a franchise that affords it an equal opportunity of receiving the news of the world with that possessed by the press in the largest cities of the State.

On March 1, 1877, Samuel Ritchie, Lawrence C. Bodine and Frank S. Hull became the proprietors, under the firm name of Ritchie, Bodine & Hull. About ten months later Mr. Bodine retired, and Ritchie & Hull have since been the proprietors. Fifteen years have made many changes in The Journal. While the independence and energetic political partisanship that won it prominence among the journals of the State have been maintained, improvements have been made in other directions. The daily has been enlarged several times since 1877, and since 1887 a semi-weekly edition has been published. The premises have been greatly enlarged, and a book-bindingery

has for a number of years been an important branch of the establishment. New machinery, new type, new arrangements, and greater facilities have kept The Journal abreast of the times. Since 1885 the office has been connected with the Associated Press system by a special leased wire, and a telegraph operator is employed to receive the dispatches. About twelve thousand words are received each day, so that The Journal is able to lay before its readers each evening the contemporaneous history of the world. In obtaining the news of the vicinity it has the aid of a large corps of correspondents located in the surrounding villages, some of whom have acted in that capacity for more than a score of years. The correspondence department is a popular feature of The Semi-Weekly Journal, and the basis of a circulation not confined to our own county or State. As for local news, The Journal is not given to sensationalism, but strives to tell only the truth, giving all the real news of the day accurately, concisely and intelligibly. Having a firm belief that the principles of the Republican party are the best for the welfare of the nation, it has always been a steadfast advocate of those principles. Likewise it has been a reliable index of the city's intelligence and public spirit. Without ostentation it has suggested public improvements, advocated reforms, and exerted a healthy and refined influence in the city's life. Its files have furnished the fullest history extant of the city and county in which it has been published. It has since its founding been the leading family paper of this section, and on its subscription lists are names of those who have taken it for more than half a century. The Journal printing house has every facility requisite for its business. This book tells its own story of skill and practice in this house. From thirty-five to forty hands are employed. A number of the employees have been connected with the office a great many years. William E. Smiley, once proprietor, is now the foreman of the newspaper composing room. For many years it has occupied the building Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street. In the basement is the press room, on the first floor are the business office and bindery, on the second floor the editorial, telegraph and composing rooms, and on the third floor the job printing department. The Daily Journal is issued every day, except Sunday, at 4.30 p. m., and served to subscribers by carriers. It also has a large circulation on the railroads and in the villages near by. The Semi-Weekly Journal is published on Tuesdays and Fridays.



THE JOURNAL BUILDING—44 and 46 Second Street.

**CYRUS B. MARTIN** was born in Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., September 6, 1830. He received a common-school education. In 1845 he entered the office of The Glens Falls (N. Y.) Clarion to learn the printer's trade, and was employed there five years, including one year after his apprenticeship expired. From 1850 to 1855 he was a compositor on The Albany Journal. In the latter year he became one of the editors and publishers of The Chenango Telegraph, at Norwich, N. Y. He remained there until the Spring of 1861, when he sold his interest in The Telegraph, came to Newburgh, and purchased The Highland Chieftain from Rufus A. Reed. He improved its appearance by dressing it in new type and in other ways; changed its name to The Newburgh Journal, and took up with energy the tasks of his new position. In the following year The Daily Journal was established. Mr. Martin had not conducted the rejuvenated

paper long before the people of Newburgh perceived that he was completely equipped for his work. They recognized in him a vigorous thinker, an incisive writer, a man of positive views and convictions and fearless in expressing them. They also learned to esteem him for his integrity and his genial traits, as well as his abilities as a public journalist. He began his work here when the outbreak of war intensified the feelings of the people, and he was a patriotic, aggressive advocate of the Union cause. He did much to mould and to strengthen Union sentiment in this region, and the "boys in blue" found in him one of their staunchest friends.

Mr. Martin has been a Republican ever since the party was organized, and one of the devoted

members and trusted counselors of that party. In past years he took an active part in its conventions, local and general, has been a member of its State Committee, and one of its Presidential Electors (1880).

During his sixteen years' residence in Newburgh, many projects of local importance were proposed. Those of them that commended themselves to his sound judgment as calculated to promote the prosperity of the place received his cordial support, and many such enterprises have profited from that support.

Mr. Martin was warmly interested in all that concerned the well-being of society. The cause of law and order had no sturdier champion. He was a judicious friend of the public school system of our city, and from 1868 to 1873 was a useful member of our School Board. He was also a Trustee of Washington's Headquarters from 1874 to 1877.



On the eve of his removal from Newburgh to Norwich, N. Y., in the Spring of 1877, after he had sold The Journal establishment, a complimentary banquet was tendered to Mr. Martin by our leading



CYRUS B. MARTIN.

citizens. The estimate in which he and his work here were held was well shown by the speeches made and the letters read on that occasion.

The banquet was held in the United States Hotel on the evening of April 20, 1877. The Committee of Invitation, acting in behalf of leading citizens, consisted of Michael H. Hirschberg, Abram S. Cassey, John C. Adams, Peter Ward and Isaac C. Chapman. In their letter inviting Mr. Martin to become the guest of the citizens of the banquet the committee said:

"It is difficult to express in this formal invitation the kindness and warmth of the friendly feelings evoked. Your sixteen years' residence in our city, during which The Journal has been built up as a valued institution, and during which both in public and private station those qualities of head and heart have been displayed which make us so keenly regret your contemplated departure, constitutes the sufficient reason for, if not an adequate measure of, the heartiness and sincerity of the invitation."

In his letter acknowledging the invitation Mr. Martin wrote:

"In accepting the great honor which those you represent have tendered me, it is impossible not to feel that I am placing myself under added obligations to a generous and kindly public sentiment which has followed and encouraged me for many years, and for which—expressed as it has been in many ways, and under widely varying circumstances—it is impossible to make known the full measure of that grateful feeling with which it has been and will continue to be cherished in my memory. This sentiment has reached me from all classes of society, from men of opposite political faith and affiliations, and from very many with whom my relations have been only those distant ones—and yet in a sense familiar ones—which exist between an editor and his readers. And since my retirement from the editorial chair there seems to have been a common purpose in these different quarters to cover the path of my retreat with the choicest of flowers of friendly feeling—a purpose which has reached the unexpected culmination made known in your generously-phrased note of invitation."

The Committee of Arrangements for the banquet consisted of Dr. L. S. Straw, James W. Taylor, John R. Wiltsie, Arthur A. McLean, J. H. H. Chapman, John C. Adams and John B. Kerr.

John J. S. McCroskery, Mayor of the city, presided. Among those present, besides the gentlemen mentioned above, were Charles H. Winfield, Daniel B. St. John, James G. Graham, Rev. Drs. Wendell Prime and William K. Hall, Charles F. Brown, James Mackin, Benjamin B. Odell, Charles H. Weygant, Charles J. Lawson, Homer Ramsdell, John Galt, Samuel P. Church, James W. Miller, David Carson, M. C. Belknap, Halsey R. Stevens, William B. Brokaw, John Schoonmaker, J. McC. Farrington, Eli Hasbrouck, James L. Teller, William O. Mailler, Charles Caldwell, Charles H. Lyon, Samuel C. Mills, William C. Lawson, Joseph Casterline and John Corwin.

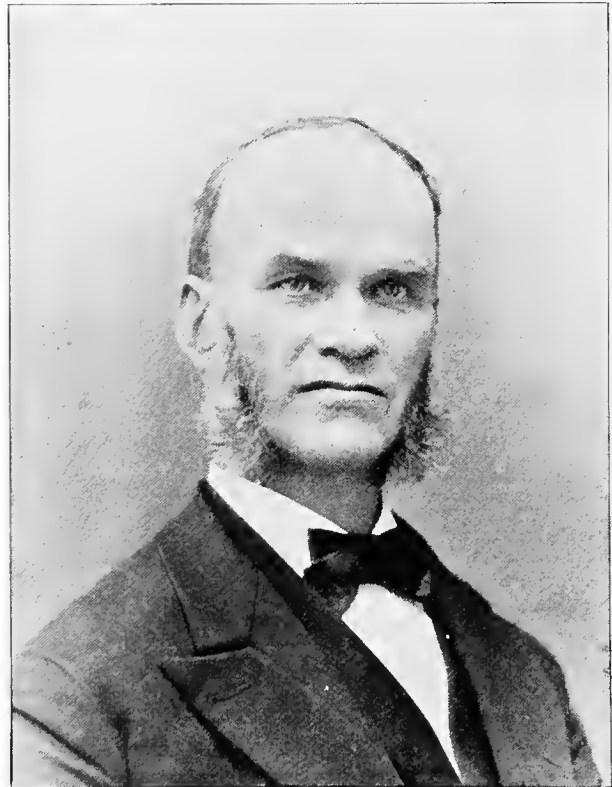
When the tables were cleared Mayor McCroskery called the company to order and in the course of his remarks, introducing the honored guest of the evening, said:

"It is my privilege as your Chairman to call upon many who are abundantly able to express that appreciation of our guest, and the regret at parting from him, which no one feels more keenly than I do. His work, his position, his influence, and his usefulness in this community are more than enough to account for this compliment."

In concluding his remarks the Mayor offered the following toast: "Our guest, Cyrus B. Martin, Esq.: We regret his departure from Newburgh and his retirement from the Press, and tender to him our best wishes for his future happiness and prosperity."

Many complimentary letters were read from personal friends of Mr. Martin, among them Senator Roscoe Conking, Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, Hon. Thomas L. James, Ellis H. Roberts, of The Utica Herald, S. C. Hutchins, of The Albany Argus, Charles E. Fitch, of The Rochester Democrat, Benson J. Lossing, Hon. George M. Beebe and Hon. M. D. Stivers. Speeches were made by Charles Emory Smith, editor of The Albany Journal, now United States Minister to Russia; Senator Daniel B. St. John, Hon. Charles H. Winfield, Hon. J. G. Graham, and the Rev. Wendell Prime.

In Norwich Mr. Martin has been a busy man, having large interests to oversee. He is President of the David Maydole Hammer Co.,



SAMUEL RITCHIE.

PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

one of the largest concerns in that line of industry. He is also President of the Chenango National Bank, a solid and prosperous institution, and is engaged in other enterprises in that thriving village.

Mr. Martin married, in 1858, Ann Vernetta, daughter of David Maydole, of Norwich. Four of their children, three daughters and a son, have grown to mature years. Mrs. Martin died in June, 1885.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL RITCHIE—41 Liberty Street—Washington Heights.

During her residence here she was held in high esteem for her excellence of character and her unostentatious activity in good work. While domestic in her tastes and deeply devoted to home and family, her sympathetic spirit went beyond her home and found exercise in quiet ministrations to the destitute. The Home for the Friendless found in her one of its warmest friends and wisest managers.

**SAMUEL RITCHIE**, second son of Robert L. and Sarah E. Ritchie, was born in Larne, Ireland, July 3, 1836. Came to this country with his parents in 1839, and has lived in Newburgh since then, except during the year 1867. Received a common school education. Became a reporter for *The Journal* March 1, 1865, and has been its editor and one of its proprietors since March 1, 1877. Married, in May, 1869, Kate L., daughter of the late James F. Kelly.

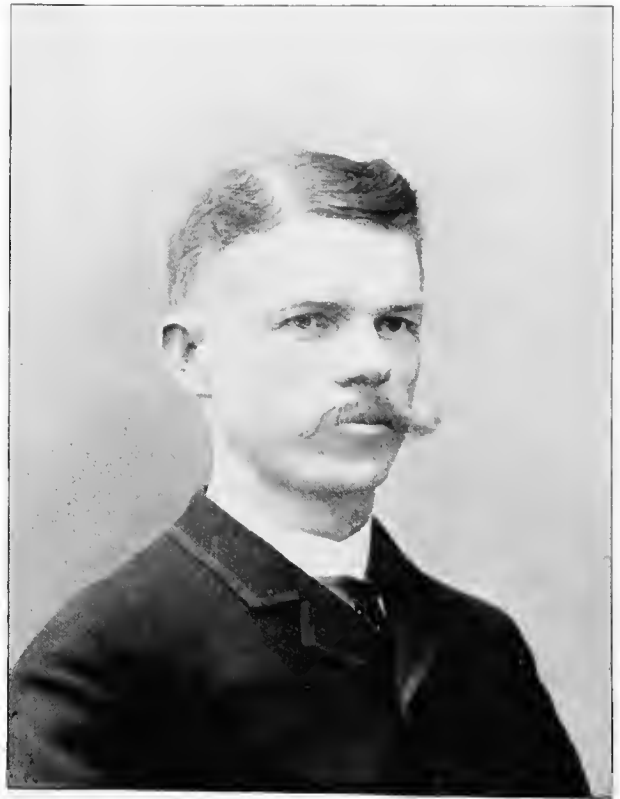
**FRANK S. HULL**, of the firm of Ritchie & Hull, was born in Newburgh June 6, 1853. He received an education in the ordinary English branches in one of the public schools of the village, and in several private schools both in and out of Newburgh. The printing business had a fascination for him in his boyhood, and when thirteen years of age he began the publication and printing of *The American Eagle*, a small, amateur paper—the second one of its kind in the place. The first one was *The Union Jack*, printed and published by Master A. Ludlow Case, a son of Admiral Case, U. S. N., and it was from this lad that Master Hull received his earliest lessons in type-setting. He published *The American Eagle* with but little interruption until 1868, and the sheet was enlarged several times during that period. The place of publication was changed from Newburgh to Millerton

and West New Brighton, N. Y. respectively, as his residence was removed thereto.

In 1870 he returned to Newburgh and obtained employment in the composing room of *The Journal* office, where he was able to turn to good account his previous few years' experience with type and ink as an amateur printer. Mr. Hull has been continuously in *The Journal* office since then, with the exception of one year (1876), when he was foreman of *The Middletown* (N. Y.) Press office. Resigning his position which he held in Middletown on March 1, 1877, he entered into co-partnership with Samuel Ritchie and Lawrence C. Bodine, and the firm purchased of Cyrus B. Martin the *Journal* establishment. In December following Mr. Bodine's interest was acquired by the other two partners, who have since continued the publishing, printing and book-binding business.

Mr. Hull is President of the Young Men's Christian Association, a Steward in Trinity M. E. Church, and one of the five Newburgh representatives in the Advisory board of the Orange County Agricultural Society.

He is the eldest son of Dr. Duane and the late Sarah S. Hull. His father was a well-known dentist here nearly thirty years ago, who, it is worthy of note, originated several valuable inventions, one of the most important of which was the "facing" of the iron "guards" on the mowing machine with cast steel, to afford a keen and durable cutting-edge for the knives to operate across. This invention very greatly reduced the draught or labor of drawing the machine through and cutting the grass, and proved to be such a great improvement over the cutting apparatus previously in use, that the "facing" of mowing machine "guards" with cast steel is a very important part of the design of this great labor-saving machine to this day. Through some defect in the formal application Dr. Hull did not secure a patent for his invention. Nevertheless the untold



FRANK S. HULL.

PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

benefits from it are now being reaped by the farmers throughout the world, as well as by the mowing machine manufacturers. Persons are living in Newburgh now who attended the competitive mowing machine trials in the vicinity when Dr. Hull's improvement was

tested with marvelous results in comparison with the old-fashioned machines. About that time a large number of machines in course of construction for Dr. Hull at the Washington Iron Works were totally destroyed by a boiler explosion there.

Frank S. Hull married in 1882, Ida, daughter of the late James Weygant. They have two children, Marjorie W. and Stanley W.

#### THE DAILY EVENING NEWS

Was established in 1885, by William H. Keefe. It is an eight-column folio 26x39. It is sold at one cent a copy, and has a fair share of the public patronage. The printing house is at 120 Broadway. Mr. Keefe received his newspaper training in The Journal office, and was for a number of years city editor. He resigned that position in February, 1884, to become Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK S. HULL—16 Bay View Terrace Washington Heights

#### THE DAILY EVENING PRESS (Dem.),

Was established by James G. Dunphy in 1888. It is an eight-column folio 25x39, and is issued every day except Sunday, price one cent. The printing house is at 123 Broadway, and is a large and well equipped establishment.

Mr. Dunphy, the editor and proprietor, was born in the City of Newburgh, August 21, 1842, received a common school education and learned the printing business under E. M. Ruttenber in this city. With the exception of two years and a half he has lived here all his life and been active in the "art preservative of all arts." In 1883 he embarked in business on his own account, confining his efforts to job printing until 1888, when he founded The Press, a Democratic newspaper, which has been successful. Untiring energy, combined with a practical knowledge of his business, has enabled him to overcome the usual obstacles which meet the average

newspaper founder, and at this writing he is considered to be on the "high road to fame and fortune." His parents, Edward and Mary

Dunphy, emigrated to this country from Ireland in the latter part of the decade beginning with 1830, and settled in Newburgh. Mr. Dunphy has numerous brothers and sisters, all of whom had a literary turn of mind, and three of them entered the ministry of the Catholic Church, one became an M. D., and one sister chose a religious life. Death has been busy in this family as in all others. The father of the subject of this sketch, one sister and five brothers are dead. Three brothers and three sisters and his mother are living. Mr. Dunphy married in this city, Miss B. A. Bannon in 1871. One son, Edward, and two daughters, Jennie and Mary, were born of the union.

Mr. Dunphy exercises excellent judgment in the conduct of his paper, and is a power in the Democratic party.

#### THE SUNDAY TELEGRAM

Is a seven-column quarto, which has a large circulation in the city and neighboring towns on Sunday. It is bright, newsy and racy.

It is retailed for five cents. It was established in March, 1889, by J. W. F. Ruttenber, a thorough newspaper man and the son of Edward M. Ruttenber. The Telegram expresses an opinion that carries weight on all the questions of the day. Its comments on current events are always interesting.

**J. W. F. RUTTENBER** was born in Newburgh, December 14, 1857, and received a common-school education. After being connected several years with his father in the printing business in this city, he was continuously attached to newspapers both in Newburgh and elsewhere, and commenced the publication of The



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

JAMES G. DUNPHY.



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

J. W. F. RUTTENBER.

ing energy, combined with a practical knowledge of his business, has enabled him to overcome the usual obstacles which meet the average

Newburgh Sunday Telegram in March, 1889. Although but 34 years of age, Mr. Rutenber has been a newspaper man for twenty years, his first experience being with *The Index*, an amateur paper published in Newburgh by him in 1870-71. The Telegram is non-partisan and, confining itself to live local topics of interest to Newburgh and close vicinity, became an acknowledged success in the first month of its existence.

**EDWARD M. RUTTENBER** was born in the Town of Bennington, Vt., of Holland-English New England ancestry dating back to the early part of the 17th century. He entered the printing business in the office of *The Vermont Gazette*, at Bennington, in 1837; removed to Newburgh in the Fall of 1838, and was an indentured apprentice to Charles U. Cushman, in the office of *The Newburgh Telegraph*; was transferred to *The Newburgh Gazette* in 1839, and returned to *The Telegraph* as its foreman in 1845; purchased the establishment in 1850; added to it in 1852 the office of *The Newburgh Excelsior*, and

subsequently, by consolidation, the office of *The Newburgh Gazette and Daily News*, and remained in the business of printing, with the exception of the years 1864-65 (when he was connected with the Bureau of Military Statistics, at Albany), until 1887, when he accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Folding Department of the Government Printing Office at Washington, in which capacity he served until the Spring of 1889, when he resigned.



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

EDWARD M. RUTTENBER

In addition to editorial and mechanical labors, Mr. Rutenber was the writer and publisher of a "History of Newburgh," in 1859; of a "History of the Flags of New York's Regiments," in 1865, published by the State; a "History of the Obstructions to the Navigation of Hudson's River," in 1866, published by Joel D. Munsell, at Albany; a "History of the Indian Tribes of Hudson's River," in 1872, published by Munsell, and a "History of Orange County," in 1881, published by Evarts & Peck, of Philadelphia—works which are regarded as authority upon the subjects treated, and which bear with them the evidence of exhaustive research and ability as a writer. In these and in many other ways he has rendered invaluable services to Newburgh. The compiler of this book acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Rutenber's writings for many historical facts embodied herein.

For sixteen years he served as a member of the Board of Education, and for about eighteen months he was Superintendent of the Schools. With this exception he never held elective official position. His life has indeed been a busy one, nearly all of his literary labors having been performed in hours that are usually set apart for rest and recreation. During his connection with the press of Newburgh he added the first cylinder press and the first steam engine employed in printing in Newburgh, and was connected with the first daily newspaper which was published here. He married, in 1847, Matilda A.,

daughter of Mark McIntyre, and has two sons, Charles B., an organist and teacher of music in New York, and James W. F., publisher of *The Newburgh Sunday Telegram*.

Mr. Rutenber has always done what he could for the honor and prosperity of the community. Without detracting from the credit due to others, he may justly entertain feelings of pride in the contribution of effort which he has made to many business undertakings; to the establishment of our system of public schools; to the successful founding of the free library, sustained by public tax—the first of its character in the State, and which is literally a child of his own; to the development of an interest in the Headquarters of Washington, resulting in advantages which the public would not now relinquish; to the permanent investment of the revenues from that ancient and useful trust, the Glebe, in a memorial educational structure which shall make its impress on generations. It was fitting, therefore, that a number of the representative citizens of Newburgh, desirous of testifying in a public manner not only their esteem for him as a citizen, but especially their high appreciation of his valuable labors in tracing out and preserving the history of their own city and also all this region of country from its earliest settlement, which has aided largely in securing for our locality a wider and higher recognition in every portion of our land, should most cordially invite him (February, 1891) to be their guest at a social dinner. In a letter declining this distinguished honor, Mr. Rutenber said:

"The invitation which it conveys is itself a priceless testimonial of the goodwill of many with whom I have walked in relations of personal regard from youth to the present time, and of others who have come upon the stage of action in later years, with whom my intercourse has not been less pleasant. Accepting it in the spirit in which it is offered, and with the most sincere thanks, I must, in respect to my own feelings, decline the more formal acknowledgment which it proposes. A toiler in the ranks from my youth up, and largely withdrawn from the walks of leisure in the prosecution of studies to which an irresistible natural impulse led me, I have had my reward in the satisfaction which those studies afforded in rescuing from oblivion and preserving the services which others have performed for God and country and fellow-men."

**WILLIAM SCHRAM** for thirty-one years was a journalist. His first experience as a printer was in the office of *The Utica Observer*, in 1824; and he had been there only two years when he was made foreman of the office. In 1834

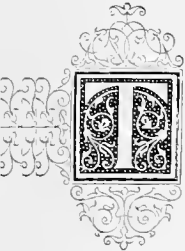
Mr. Schram removed to Poughkeepsie, where he secured a half-interest in the publication of *The Poughkeepsie Journal*, which, under the firm name of W. Schram & Co., he continued to publish for ten years. On January 1, 1844, *The Journal* was consolidated with *The Weekly Eagle*, then published by Isaac Platt, and the firm of Platt & Schram continued until April 1, 1865, when Mr. Schram sold his interest to John I. Platt, a son of Isaac. Mr. Schram removed to Newburgh in 1868, but did not immediately enter into active business. Later he started the job printing business, which he now carries on at the northeast corner of Water and Third Streets.



WILLIAM SCHRAM

Mr. Schram was born in Schuyler, Herkimer County, N. Y., April 18, 1807. His wife was Sarah H., daughter of Nicholas Hallock, a widely-known preacher of the Hicksite persuasion, residing at Milton, Ulster County, N. Y. Mr. Schram's family consisted of four sons and one daughter, who, together with his wife, are now dead.

# THE POST OFFICE.



THE Newburgh Post Office has occupied its present rented quarters in the basement of the Bigler Building, corner of Smith and Third Streets, since May 1, 1866, with the exception of the period from January 1, 1888, till October, 1889, when the office was in the building on the northwest corner of Front and Second Streets. Previously the office was on the south side of Second Street, between Water and Front, and at a still earlier period in Third Street, between Water and Smith.

During the last session of Congress the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for a building for the Post Office and other government offices in this city, and a site has been purchased on the southeast corner of Montgomery and Second Streets.

The following is a list of postmasters up to the present time, with the date of their appointment:

|                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ebenezer Foote, December, 1795.    | Samuel W. Eager, August 6, 1849.     |
| Henry Caldwell.                    | Joseph Casterline, jr., May 4, 1853. |
| Daniel Birdsall.                   | Ezra Farrington, May 22, 1861.       |
| Chester Clark.                     | James H. Reeve, November 1, 1866.    |
| Aaron Belknap, March 26, 1812.     | Henry Major, May 7, 1867.*           |
| Tooker Wygant, Nov. 26, 1830.      | Joseph Lomas, August 22, 1867.       |
| A. C. Mulliner, May 23, 1833.      | Ezra Farrington, July 10, 1869.      |
| Benjamin H. Mace, Nov. 23, 1836.   | John C. Adams, April 1, 1875.        |
| Oliver Davis, June 17, 1841.       | Joseph M. Dickey, March 21, 1883.    |
| James Belknap, May 16, 1843.       | William R. Brown, April 8, 1887.     |
| William G. Taggart, April 2, 1891. |                                      |

The present deputy postmaster is William C. Chambers. During Mr. Dickey's administration the business of the office and the population of the city had increased to such an extent that in 1884 a corps of letter-carriers was authorized. Since then the number of carriers has been increased from six to twelve. Mail matter is not only delivered and collected in all parts of the city, but in the suburbs as well.

The following is a brief summary of what has been done at the Newburgh office since April 1, 1883:

|           | POSTAL RECEIPTS. | MONEY ORDERS (Issued and paid.) |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1884..... | 24,957 94        | 5 76,414 39                     |
| 1885..... | 24,423 21        | 77,022 30                       |
| 1886..... | 26,441 82        | 78,366 42                       |
| 1887..... | 27,959 91        | 82,090 44                       |
| 1888..... | 30,433 14        | 88,229 05                       |
| 1889..... | 34,387 66        | 119,515 60                      |
| 1890..... | 35,114 24        | 193,697 35                      |
| 1891..... | 34,541 42        | 192,418 98                      |

#### STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1891.

|                                                                                             |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Number of Letter Carriers.....                                                              | 12        |
| " " Clerks in Office.....                                                                   | 6         |
| " " Letter Boxes in City.....                                                               | 66        |
| " " " Outside of City.....                                                                  | 4         |
| " " Newspaper and Package Boxes in City.....                                                | 6         |
| Sales of Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, Postal Cards, etc., for year ending March 31, 1891..... | 34,541 42 |
| Excess over 1888.....                                                                       | 3,108 28  |
| Excess over 1889.....                                                                       | 153 76    |
| Decrease in year 1890.....                                                                  | 572 82    |

#### DELIVERIES BY CARRIERS.

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Registered Pieces Delivered..... | 2,752     |
| Letters Delivered.....           | 1,015,519 |
| Postal Cards Delivered.....      | 483,832   |
| Newspapers Delivered.....        | 755,592   |
| Total Delivered by Carriers..... | 1,957,580 |

|                                                                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total Deliveries of Mail by Carriers and from Post Office (Estimated).....        | 2,569,000 |
| Daily Average of Mail Delivered by Carriers and From Post Office (Estimated)..... | 6,850     |
| <b>COLLECTIONS BY CARRIERS.</b>                                                   |           |
| Letters Collected.....                                                            | 817,714   |
| Postal Cards Collected.....                                                       | 142,722   |
| Newspapers ".....                                                                 | 123,355   |
| Total Collected by Carriers.....                                                  | 1,083,791 |
| <b>Total Pieces Delivered and Collected by Carriers.....</b>                      |           |
| Number of Daily Collections by Carriers.....                                      | 49        |
| " " Deliveries ".....                                                             | 34        |
| " " Mails Received Per Day.....                                                   | 52        |
| " " " Dispatched ".....                                                           | 46        |

**WILLIAM G. TAGGART**, Postmaster, was born in Newburgh, November 20, 1856. He is a son of Archibald Taggart, who has been an active business man here for many years. Mr. Taggart attended the public schools of this city, passing successfully through



WILLIAM G. TAGGART.

PHOTO. BY WHIDDIT.

the various departments, and being graduated with the class of '73 at the Newburgh Academy. After leaving school he interested himself in his father's meat business. For fourteen years he has been an active fireman, and is now Foreman of Ringgold Hose Company. For several years he was Clerk of the Board of Excise. He is a member of Newburgh Lodge, F. & A. M., Highland Chapter, and of

\* A special officer of the Post Office Department, who held the place in consequence of the refusal of the Senate to confirm the appointments of President Johnston.



Hudson River Commandery, K. T., and a Trustee of the Masonic Hall Association. He is also a Director of the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company.

At an early age he became active in local politics, and for years past has been one of the most efficient supporters and a most watchful care-taker of his local party. For a number of years he was Inspector of Elections in the Second Ward, the only elective political office he has held. He has also been for a number of years a member of the Republican County Committee. In 1888 he was the unanimous choice of his party for the nomination for County Clerk, an honor, considering his long and faithful service to the party, most fittingly bestowed. His popularity in his native city was such that his majority in Newburgh was 1,030. In his candidacy for the post office he received the endorsement of the party organization as well as that of a large number of prominent citizens.

**WILLIAM R. BROWN** was born in the Town of Newburgh, October 2, 1841, at the family homestead, now occupied by his sister, Mrs. Anna E. Higginson, and near the home of his brother, Hon. C. F. Brown, Judge of the Court of Appeals. His father, Judge John W. Brown, one of the most eminent jurists of his day, early designed



WILLIAM R. BROWN.

him for the profession of the law, but being of very active temperament William preferred to cast his lines in the busy marts of commerce, and at the early age of fifteen he accepted a position in the office of a large commission house in New York City. Afterwards for some years he was engaged in an extensive lumber business at Toledo, Ohio. On his return to Newburgh he engaged in a wholesale grain and flour business, and in 1868 founded the Newburgh Plaster Works.

He started this business in a small way against powerful competition. He leased rich gypsum beds in Nova Scotia and was able to undersell his competitors in the market. During those years he traveled extensively throughout the American continent, from Sydney, Cape Breton, to San Francisco, and from the Rio Grande to Winnipeg, Manitoba. There is hardly a city of any importance on this continent which he has not visited and where he is not personally known. He relinquished the plaster works in 1876 and went to Texas, remaining till 1881, when he returned to Newburgh and again entered the wholesale grain trade. Several years ago he organized a syndicate to build a large grain elevator here, but the plan was never carried out. He recently retired from the grain trade altogether. Mr. Brown was part owner of the famous yacht *W. R. Brown*, which competed in several exciting regattas in Newburgh Bay and elsewhere during the existence of the Newburgh Yacht Club.

He was appointed Postmaster April 8, 1887. Summoned before the President the preceding day he was asked if he would accept the office. Mr. Brown replied that he was a business man and not a politician; that he had not sought the position, but if appointed he would conduct the office on the same principles he used in the management of his own business, and that if it were desired he should take the office upon that condition, he would accept. Congress was not in session, but the appointment was confirmed by the Senate December 21.

When Mr. Brown entered the office there were only six letter carriers, but soon afterward he increased the force by one footman, and succeeded in securing permission to employ also a mounted postman to deliver mail in the Balmville district. Shortly after that he secured the appointment of a second mounted postman to deliver in the Town of New Windsor. When the eight-hour law went into effect he secured an increase to the force of three additional foot carriers. On the first of July, 1890, he extended the delivery into the Western suburbs.

This is said to be the only city in the United States where the mounted-carrier service prevails outside of the city limits.

The service has been also increased in the dispatching of mail, so that almost every train arriving at and departing from Newburgh now either brings or takes away mail matter.

Mr. Brown has been one of our most enterprising and wide-awake citizens, and one of the most useful members of the Board of Trade. He was probably the greatest factor in the long campaign to secure the public building. Although efforts had been made to obtain an appropriation several years prior to his taking office, no success was arrived at, because the Post Office Department declined to consider an appropriation for a building in a city of this size, where the whole expense of maintenance, the outlay and the interest thereon must be chargeable to only one department, namely, the Post Office. It was through Mr. Brown's demonstration to the government that Newburgh was made a port of delivery, and a permanent customs officer and a United States Commissioner appointed, thus making four Government departments, viz.: Post Office, Customs, Internal Revenue and United States Commissioner, to occupy the public building and share the expense. Thus the way was opened by which the passage of the public building appropriation was secured the past Winter, through the efforts of Congressman Stivers and our Senators, and the personal appeals of a Board of Trade Committee, of which Mr. Brown was chairman.

Mr. Brown was appointed Warden of Sing Sing Prison March 23, 1891. He married Mary Alice Townsend, of Canterbury, Orange County, who died in January, 1891, leaving one son and three daughters.



# REAL ESTATE.



NEWBURGH being a city with permanent and diversified manufacturing interests, and having the command of a wide trade territory, it has in consequence a steady growth, and the values of real estate show a steady increase. Property bought with reasonable judgment is certain to increase in value. Fortunes have been made and are being made in real estate in Newburgh, and large investments will be rewarded by liberal returns. The market is a healthful one. Purchasers of vacant property rarely leave it long unoccupied. Prices are not based on speculative prospects, and consequently are not subject to violent fluctuations.

Compactness is a characteristic of the city. We have a large population within narrow bounds. With the river as its eastern limit, and while the wide and deep chasm of the Quassaick Creek is the southern boundary, the growth of Newburgh must be restricted to certain directions. Concentration has been the invariable rule in the growth of the place. It is not a sprawling, over-grown village, with "here a little and there a little" over a wide territory; but a solid, substantial city, with metropolitan characteristics and conveniences.

Not till almost every foot of available frontage on Water, Front, Smith, Colden and High Streets was occupied did the builders of the city begin to go west. Previous to 1850 the village, with a population of more than seven thousand, was mainly included in the district bounded by Liberty Street on the West, Washington Street on the South, and Clinton Street on the north. A few years later Lander, Chambers, Johnston and Dubois Streets were opened. In 1868, after the incorporation of the city, many new streets were laid out in the western part, and old ones extended. In recent years the growth has been toward the south, and has reached the Quassaick, the limit of extension in that direction.

Land has been economized to a remarkable degree, and except in the northern part comparatively little of it is used for ornamental purposes. A city lot here usually means a plot having a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Within the fire limits buildings are constructed of brick and stone. The streets are generally tightly built, and in the central part of the city vacant lots are rare. Flats and apartment houses have become a feature of Newburgh realty.

## BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Front Street is nearest the river, and gives access to all the steamboat landings and railroads. The two principal hotels, wholesale houses, factories, coal and lumber yards, the telegraph office, etc., are situated on this street. There are few, if any, unoccupied sites. The east side is generally dock property that has not changed hands in generations. The West Shore Railroad cut off the rear of lots on the west side. Two pieces of property, occupied by old rookeries, were recently sold for \$200 per foot.

Business property of the first rank lies on Water Street, between First and Fourth, and is worth from \$800 to \$1,200 per foot, on the basis of recent sales. North of Fourth Street prices are considerably lower. In Colden Street there is a marked difference between values on different parts of the street, property on the west side being generally more valuable than on the east, and locations near First Street better than those near Broadway, so that prices vary all the way from \$200 to \$550 per foot.

Holders of first-class business property are reluctant to sell. Nor is this surprising when the rapid appreciation of values and rentals is considered. Stores, large and small, in good locations for retail trade will average \$100 a month rental. Water Street is over-

crowded; business is concentrated in too small a space. We have long felt the need of a popular business street up-town, near the center of population. Broadway has relieved Water Street in some degree, and on the north side it is lined for a long distance with small retail shops, principally groceries, markets, drugstores and saloons. It is the main highway from the western country, and there are many who believe it will in time be the principal thoroughfare. Property on the north side of the street is held at high prices. Some very fine buildings have recently been erected there, and in other cases valuable sites are occupied by antiquated structures, so that there is a wide range in values. On the north side, east of Dubois Street, property is valued at from \$350 to \$550 a foot.

Liberty Street, between Broadway and Renwick, has become a busy street since the building of the Heights, and portions of Second, Third and Smith Streets are valued highly for business purposes.

## RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

The highest-priced land for residential purposes is in Grand Street. Recent sales have fixed the price of building sites between First and Clinton Streets at \$200 per foot; north of Clinton Street from \$100 to \$150 per foot. Liberty Street, which is next west of Grand Street, has a few unoccupied sites, valued at \$125 to \$175 per foot, between First and South. Hudson Terrace is another favorite residence street. On the east side, which affords a view of the river, land is worth \$150 per foot, and on the west side about \$100 per foot. There are a few lots in Chambers Street, between South and Campbell Streets—a very desirable neighborhood—valued at from \$60 to \$80 per foot; and others in Johnston Street, between South and Farrington Streets, at \$40 per foot. There are a few lots remaining in South Street, west of Johnston Street, held at from \$40 to \$50 a foot. Dubois Street, between Broadway and First Street, is one of the finest blocks in the city. Lots in that street from First Street to Gidney Avenue range from \$40 to \$25 per foot. Lots on Prospect, Stone and Carter Streets are selling at from \$200 to \$400 each.

One of the most delightful residence sections is Washington Heights, opened up five years ago. It now contains a large population of the better class, and some of the handsomest dwellings in the city. East of Lander Street lots with a frontage of 25 feet are selling for \$350 to \$1,500, according to location, Bay View Terrace and Liberty Street sites being preferred. Lots west of Liberty Street are valued at from \$250 to \$500 each. But in the present condition of the city's progress it is not likely that these prices will long remain as quoted, as the demand is causing a steady appreciation in values.

## SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

A wealthy population occupies the broad avenues just beyond the city limits. Beautiful parks surround spacious mansions. Grand Avenue begins at the northern city line, and runs northward along the crown of the hill which slopes down to the river. It affords a view of the Hudson for miles. Land is worth from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per acre, with very little to be had at any price. Powelton Avenue runs in the same direction as Grand Avenue, but is farther west. Land is valued from \$500 to \$700 per acre. Quassaick Avenue extends from Quassaick Creek southward. Land for suburban residences is quoted at from \$600 to \$800 per acre within a mile of the city limits, but there is very little for sale, as it is mostly held by wealthy people who do not care to sell. In the western suburbs, within a short distance of the city, land is held at from \$200 to \$300 per acre. [187]

## RENTS.

The rental value of a first class house with all modern improvements, in Grand, Liberty or Hudson Terrace is \$500 or \$600 per annum, and such houses are few in number. Houses of the second



"THE ARNO"—286 Grand Street

class, or rather those in less fashionable localities, bring from \$20 to \$30 a month. Flats rent from \$15 to \$25, according to location. There are many handsome flat houses, with hot and cold water, range, stationary tubs, elevators, baths, cellar, etc. But the average family in rented rooms pays from \$8 to \$12 per month and lives comfortably and respectably.

We believe there is no city in the Eastern States that would return better profits on large investments than Newburgh. We need a large number of cottages costing from \$800 to \$1,200 each, built, not in solid blocks, but on thirty or thirty-five-foot lots, with breathing places between, for families of laboring men. Houses of this class are few in Newburgh. We need a large number of cottages costing from \$1,400 to \$1,800, on lots 50x150, for the families of clerks, mechanics and small tradesmen. There is a general desire for the opening of a new street, corresponding to Grand or Liberty, with lots restricted to a width of not less than fifty feet, so as to afford people of means opportunity to have residences of architectural beauty, and room for stables. Land for these purposes can be found in the western and northern part of town. It needs to be sewered, curbed and flagged. Capitalists must lead the way; the people will do the rest.

## INSURANCE RATES.

The rates for fire insurance in Newburgh are close to those in New York City, which are the lowest in the world. The reason for this is, first, the excellent protection against fire assured by a model fire department, equipped with the best apparatus obtainable; second, the complete water works system, which has fire hydrants all over the city, and, in the larger portion, supplies a head of water sufficient to cope with any ordinary fire without the aid of the steam fire engines; third, the great competition in insurance rates, owing to our nearness to the Metropolis. Another reason for the low rates is that the buildings are mainly built of brick, and the city is so compact that the firemen can reach a fire very quickly, so that it has little chance to spread. In fact, there has not been a fire of any consequence in the main portion of the city in many years. In the few cases where buildings have been totally destroyed, they were situated either outside of the corporation limits, or in the western outskirts. The rate for brick dwellings is 40 cents per \$100 for three years, an average of 13 1/3 cents per year. Mercantile rates average from 50 to 75 cents per

year. Manufacturing, or hazardous risks, are from 75 cents to \$1.25 per year, except where equipped with automatic sprinklers, in which case a reduction of from 40 to 50 cents is granted. These are the standard rates of the best American and English companies. Of course, if buildings are supplied with fire apparatus that is taken into account in making the rate.

## CHEAP COAL.

As has been said, Newburgh is a depot and shipping point for coal. It is the nearest tide-water point to the coal mines of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has its distributing works here, whence coal is shipped in vessels to points along the coast, river and canal. Newburgh is also the door for the great coal traffic by rail between the mines and New England. Owing to the nearness to the mines, and the competing routes by which it may be hauled, but little is added to the original cost for freight charges. Coal is as cheap here as at any other place in the country—actually cheaper than at many towns between here and the mines. It has been sold here at retail as low as \$2.50 per ton. At the present writing it is \$3.60 per ton for chestnut and \$3.80 for stove, retail. Manufacturers who use large quantities can obtain it much cheaper.

Without describing the various processes in mining coal, it may be said that throughout the mining region the collieries may be included in one grand estimate, and the average will demonstrate that coal can not be profitably mined at a figure less than \$1.65 per ton,



THE TOWNSEND BUILDING—77 and 79 Water Street

while in many instances the figures will draw very close to \$2.00. Now comes the question of tolls for transportation, and the town that can have its coal laid down for the least money will have the cheapest coal. In this connection a few of the retail prices that have recently prevailed in various centers would not be uninteresting. They are as below:

New York, \$5.25; Springfield, \$6.00; Philadelphia, \$5.00; Poughkeepsie, \$5.25; Baltimore, \$5.50; Hartford, \$5.50; Washington, \$5.25; Boston, \$5.50; Richmond, \$5.25; Salem, \$6.00; Buffalo, \$5.00; Portland, \$5.75; St. Louis, \$7.25; Newark, N. J., \$5.00; Providence, \$5.50; Albany, \$5.25; Cleveland, \$5.25; Chicago, \$6.50.

# THE BOARD OF TRADE.

An Organization for the Public Good—Men of Brains and Business—The Work They Have Achieved for the Advancement of Newburgh.

**T**HE Board of Trade of the City of Newburgh was organized February 22, 1882, at a meeting held in the Savings Bank building, Mayor A. S. Cassidy presiding, Daniel S. Waring, secretary. The others present were Charles H. Harcourt, James T. Van Dalsen, Joseph Van Cleft, E. S. Turner, James G. Graham, Edgar C. Barnes, Charles J. Lawson, John J. Campbell, William B. Brokaw, William H. Hilton and Samuel C. Mills. The objects, as defined in the constitution adopted at the time, were, "To acquire and disseminate useful information concerning the trade, manufactures and interests of the City of Newburgh; to encourage intercourse between business men; to co-operate with similar associations in other cities in matters affecting the welfare of cities, and generally to aid in the promotion and development of the commercial, industrial and other interests of this city." The first officers were: Daniel S. Waring, President; William B. Brokaw, First Vice-President; John Schoonmaker, Second Vice-President; John A. Mason, Secretary; Jonathan N. Weed, Treasurer. The executive body was a Board of Trustees, composed of Abram S. Cassidy, William B. Brokaw, Isaac C. Chapman, Charles J. Lawson, Theodore Merritt, James G. Graham, E. S. Turner, Daniel S. Waring, John Schoonmaker, James J. Logan, Robert Whitehill, Edgar C. Barnes, Edward Haigh, Joseph Van Cleft, William O. Mailler and Jonathan N. Weed.

That Newburgh had great need for such a representative body became at once apparent. Communications from manufacturers desiring to locate here were brought to the Board for consideration; and however narrow its sphere, and imperfect its plan of operations, its great possibilities were demonstrated, and the citizens recognized in it the representative business body of the city, which could encourage and foster its interests, and widen the knowledge of its industrial facilities. On May 2, 1884, a new era was commenced by re-organizing the Board on a more substantial and tangible basis. The constitution and by-laws were revised, the Board of Trustees was abolished; and it was resolved to establish permanent headquarters and secure

the services of a secretary paid to devote sufficient time to the collection of trade statistics, and matters of interest to manufacturers and tradesmen. The annual dues were increased to \$10, and almost without exception those invited to join the Board gladly accepted the invitation, and it entered upon a work that will be of lasting benefit to Newburgh with a membership of sixty-three representative citizens. The officers elected were Daniel S. Waring, President; E. S. Turner, First Vice President; William B. Brokaw, Second Vice-President; Jonathan N. Weed, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to secure that prime requisite—a competent Secretary, and to rent an office. Major E. C. Boynton consented to act in that capacity. The following committees were appointed:

*Finance*—David Carson, W. O. Mailler, Arthur A. McLean, Edgar C. Barnes, M. C. Belknap.

*Membership*—Charles J. Lawson, Eli Hasbrouck, James A. P. Ramsdell, William F. Cameron, James J. Logan.

*Statistics*—John A. Mason, E. S. Turner, D. W. Esmond, Joseph Van Cleft, Isaac C. Chapman.

*Trades and Manufactures*—John C. Adams, E. K. Shaw, William B. Brokaw, Robert Whitehill, John Schoonmaker.

As soon as the reorganization was effected the membership began to increase, and the stronger influence and wider scope of the Board began to be seen and felt. An office was rented and furnished in the Erie building, where the secretary may be found daily, and usually some members of the Board. Boards of trade, as a rule, were once formed solely for the mutual protection of the members, and rarely assumed any work of a public character, or apart from purely commercial interests. The members of the Board of Trade of the City of Newburgh are men of wider

comprehensions than that. They look to every department of our industrial life, and think nothing which concerns the advancement of the city and its vicinity alien to them, or outside the scope of the association. A broad construction is given to that clause of the constitution which defines the aims of the Board, and from the first it has been energetic in advertising the city abroad, promoting immigration,



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES E. WILLIAMS—162 Montgomery St.

encouraging the investment of capital, soliciting the establishment of new industries, encouraging the undertaking of important works, and, indeed, originating, fostering and aiding every enterprise which promises to advance the general good.

The work of the Board thus far has been purely of a public character. It has not sought, like some others, to protect its individual

accomplishing the removal to this city of the large establishment of the Kilmer Manufacturing Company, then rated by Bradstreet as worth \$250,000, and now one of the largest and most prosperous concerns in the city. The Board raised a loan of \$100,000 for the company, and invested a surplus of \$1,000 in a bond of the company. Mr. Waring, then President of the Board, is now one of the officers of the company. The Board also secured an appropriation from Congress of \$100,000 for a public building, and lately it has been instrumental in securing the improvement of the system of water works.

Since the Board was formed we have had a great building boom, we have seen the extension of the water supply, the introduction of electric lights, the erection of the new Academy and School No. 6, the establishment of an industrial school, the adoption of free school books, the establishment of a number of new manufactories, the creation of the Academy of Music, the street railway, the purchase of Downing Park, and other industrial acquisitions or public improvements, and the enhanced value of real estate. Nearly all of these have been in some degree inspired by or received encouragement from the representations put forth by the Board of Trade, or from its individual members, while some of the projects originated in or are controlled by members of the Board itself.

But this by no means is the sum total of its work. All of its plans and deliberations were not followed by tangible results, nor can you find it all in black and white in the secretary's minutes. It has considered and worked for many objects that came to naught, yet withal had the effect of stimulating enterprise and public spirit among the people.

The work grows with time, and every succeeding season brings new problems to deal with. No sooner is one work completed than another is undertaken.

The Board is a factor in the business life of the city, and stands ready to represent the citizens in all proper matters, to answer all communications, and give every encouragement to people impressed with Newburgh's attractions to make their abiding place among us.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES F. ALLAN, D. D. S.—195 Montgomery Street.

members, to secure the payment of debts justly due, or to arbitrate disputes in commercial matters; none of its work is of a private character to be hidden from the public. It is not concerned with the thought as to how much the members shall be individually benefitted by their association together, for they believe whatever tends to advance the interests of the whole is not done without benefitting individual members of the community.

Its work has been too diverse in its nature to be dealt with in detail. One class of work has been advertising the city abroad. In 1884 Major Boynton compiled a pamphlet, entitled "Newburgh, its Advantages, Business, and Transportation Facilities," setting forth its attractions for a permanent residence, together with the present and future prospects of the Queen City of the Hudson. This pamphlet was widely circulated where it would do the most good. As a result many letters of inquiry have been received and answered in regard to prospects and business advantages in detail. One of the first good deeds of the Board was in securing the abolition of discriminating freight and express rates. Formerly a car load of merchandise shipped from New York to Chicago, or beyond, went at a low rate, but the same quantity from Newburgh was forwarded under greatly increased freight charges. The same was true of freight receipts. The Board obtained New York rates for Newburgh, and there was not a manufacturer or business firm in the city that was not made to realize substantially the benefit of this action. The same year the Board secured the location of the Orange County Agricultural Society at Newburgh for a term of years. The following year it aided in



RESIDENCE OF E. A. WALSH—288 Grand Street.



OFFICERS IN 1891.

President.....Charles E. Williams.  
 First Vice-President.....David Carson.  
 Second Vice-President.....William Foster.  
 Secretary.....Major Edward C. Boynton.  
 Treasurer.....Jonathan N. Weed.

COMMITTEES.

*Trade and Manufactures*—Daniel S. Waring, Robert Whitehill, Clayton E. Sweet, Joseph Chadwick and Charles J. Lawson.

*Membership*—George H. Ross, Charles B. Shaw, John L. Schultz, Simon A. Sharps and Charles L. Brown.

*Finance*—Arthur A. McLean, Joseph M. Dickey, William H. Hilton, Daniel G. Cameron and Charles T. Goodrich.

Kilmer Mfg. Company, mfrs. wire, wire rods, fencing, etc.  
 King, Stephen & Co., coal.  
 Kernochan, John A., flour and feed.  
 Leicht, Charles, mfr. lager.  
 Lawson, Charles J., hardware.  
 Mailler, William O. & Co., wholesale grocers, coal.  
 McLean, Arthur A., fancy groceries.  
 Matthews, John W. & Co., wholesale grocers.  
 Miller, D. C., stone yard.  
 Moore, John T., mfr. bricks.  
 Murtfeldt & Krom, furniture.  
 Muchattoes Lake Ice Company, ice.  
 Peck & Van Dalsen, furniture.  
 Perkins, F. W., coal.  
 Post, E. R., drugs and medicines.  
 Peters, George W., Supt. of Streets.  
 Ritchie & Hull, publishers, printers and book-binders.  
 Ross, George H. & E. C., millers.  
 Ramsdell, H. S., transportation.  
 Schultz & Crum, dry goods & carpets.  
 Stewart & Sayre, lumber.  
 Sweet, Orr & Co., mfrs. overalls, etc.  
 Schaefer, F. J. A., florist.  
 Stevens, E. Gerry, lumber.  
 Sharps, Simon A., real estate  
 Smith, William H., Supt. Laffin & Rand powder works.  
 Smith, A. C., plumbing and steam heating.  
 Sneed & Mathews, provisions.  
 Shaw's, Thos. Sons, architects, carpenters, builders and builders' supplies.  
 Skidmore, Thos. H., Prest. Skidmore Mercantile Co.  
 Taylor, James S., Estate, mfrs. plush goods and carpets.  
 Taylor, Grant B., lawyer.  
 Turner, Shipp & Osborn, real estate and insurance.  
 Weed, Jonathan N., bank cashier.  
 Ward & Logan, paints and oils, sash, blinds and doors.  
 Weygant, Charles H., real estate.  
 Ward & Esmond, lawyers, real estate.  
 Willard, Francis A., publisher.  
 Wright, William, mfr. engines.  
 Waring, Daniel S., coal and ice.  
 Wilkinson, J. G., saddlery hardware.  
 Whitehill, Robert, mfr. engines and ice machines.  
 Wilson, T. & J., masons and builders.  
 Wood, F. G., cement pipe.  
 Weston, Wilbur H., transportation.



RESIDENCE OF S. C. MILLS—272 Liberty Street

*Statistics*—Samuel E. Shipp, Benjamin B. Odell, jr., Albert N. Chambers, Wilbur H. Weston and David C. Miller.

*Executive Committee*—Charles E. Williams, David Carson, William Foster, Jonathan N. Weed, Edward C. Boynton, Daniel S. Waring, Arthur A. McLean, Samuel E. Shipp and George H. Ross.

MEMBERS.

Adams, John C., Prest. Consumers' Gas Co.  
 Belknap & McCann, mfrs. soap.  
 Brokaw, W. B., mfr. outing garments.  
 Bedell & Seymour, gents' furnishings  
 Beveridge Brewing Co., mfr. ales.  
 Bazzoni, L. J., mfr. carriages & sleighs.  
 Barnes, E. C., provisions.  
 Boynton, Major E. C., late U. S. A.  
 Brown Lime Co., mfrs. lime.  
 Bigler, James, mfr. buoys.  
 Bull, Stephen M., wholesale grocer.  
 Carson, David, mfr. bricks.  
 Carter, Henry, florist.  
 Cameron, Daniel G., lumber.  
 Chadwick, James, Newburgh  
 Chadwick, Joseph, Bleachery.  
 Chadborn & Coldwell Mfg. Co., lawn mowers.  
 Cleveland, O. M., mfr. overalls, etc.  
 Crawshaw, Mark, mfr. ingrain carpets and Smyrna rugs.  
 Cochrane, James, Prest. Common Council.  
 Crosby, S. L., Supt. Penn. Coal Co.  
 Crawford, C. E., furniture, etc.  
 Cook, A. M., boarding & sales stables.  
 Dales, John & Co., real estate and insurance.  
 Delany, P. & Co., mfrs. boilers.  
 Dickey, Joseph M., books & stationery.  
 Daughy, Wm. B., stoves and tinware  
 Doyle, Michael, Mayor.  
 Duncan, Henry C., baker and restaurateur.  
 Goodrich, Charles T., real estate and insurance.  
 Harrison, James, mfr. woolen goods.  
 Hilton, William H., architect, carpenter and builder.

MAJOR EDWARD CARLISLE BOYNTON, A. M., is a descendant of John Boynton, who emigrated from England in 1638, and settled at Salem, Mass. His father, Thomas, was born at Lunenburg, Mass., and in 1812 was an officer in the 31st U. S. Infantry,



MAJOR EDWARD C. BOYNTON, A. M.

stationed in northern Vermont. His mother (Sophia Cabot) was a granddaughter of Mary Dwight Cabot, a descendant of Francis Cabot, who came to America in 1700. Edward Carlisle was born in Vermont, February 1, 1824. He was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1841. He was graduated in 1846, assigned to the 2d Artillery (Colonel Duncan's battery) as brevet second lieutenant, and ordered to join the army in Mexico. He was with General Taylor at the front of the invading force. He served at Monterey and at the seizure and occupation of Saltillo in 1846. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, in the seizure and occupation of Puebla, and in

the skirmish at Amazoque, and also at Oka Laka in 1847. He was severely wounded in the action of Churubusco. He was promoted second lieutenant February 16, 1847, and first lieutenant August 20, 1847, and brevet captain at the same time for "gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico." In 1848 Captain Boynton was assigned to the military academy at West Point as acting assistant quartermaster. From August, 1848, to September, 1855, he was assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology. In 1855-56 he accompanied the expedition against the Seminole Indians in Florida. He resigned February 16, 1856, and accepted the professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Mississippi, which he held till dismissed in 1861 for "evincing a want of attachment to the government of the Confederate States."

He declined the colonelcy of a volunteer regiment, and was reappointed to the U. S. army as captain in the 11th Infantry September 23, 1861. He was at once assigned to duty at the military academy, first as adjutant and then quartermaster, remaining at that post throughout the war, and receiving at its close the brevet of major for faithful services. He was transferred to the 20th Infantry September 21, 1866, and to the 3d Artillery December, 1870. He resigned from the army in 1872.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Brown University in 1856. Major Boynton is the author of the "History of West Point and the Origin and Progress of

the U. S. Military Academy" (1893), the standard work on the subject. He is the author of the military and naval terms in Webster's Army and Navy Dictionary (1864), "Guide to West Point and the



RESIDENCE OF ALFRED BRIDGEMAN Grand Avenue



RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS GOULDY—169 Montgomery Street.

U. S. Academy," and the following other publications: "Greek Fire and other Inflammables," "Explosive Substitutes for Gunpowder," "Photography as Applied to Military Purposes," "Quantitative and Qualitative Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Limestone," "Manual on Blowpipe Analysis." He is an honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, and was president (1883-88) of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands.

Major Boynton was superintendent of the Newburgh water works from July 5, 1873, to March 4, 1881. Since May, 1874, he has been a member of the board of trustees of Washington's Headquarters, and has become learned in the Revolutionary history of the place. He discovered, compiled and published the most complete collection of Washington's orders at Newburgh, and has delivered historical addresses before the Historical Society. He married Mary J. Hubbard, of Windsor, Vt., whose father was a prominent citizen of Windsor, and who is descendant from George Hubbard, who came to America in 1630. They have one son and three daughters. For the foregoing facts we are mainly indebted to Appleton's Cyclopaedia and the Biographical Register of West Point Graduates.



## SOME OF OUR TOWNSMEN.

**HON. JOEL T. HEADLEY** was born December 30, 1813, at Walton, Delaware County, New York, where his father was settled for many years as the Presbyterian clergyman. Mr. Headley early determined to make his father's vocation his own, and after graduating from Union College in 1839, he took a course in theology at the Auburn Theological Seminary.

After being ordained he was settled over a church at Stockbridge, Mass., and immediately entered with enthusiasm upon the discharge of the numerous duties inseparably connected with the sacred office. He soon found, however, that his constitution, already undermined by many years of unceasing application and incessant study, was unable to stand the further strain imposed upon it, and he was reluctantly compelled to relinquish his chosen profession, and in 1842 went to Europe, hoping that the change would restore his shattered health.

While abroad he occasionally contributed articles to the press and periodicals, and the favorable manner in which they were received encouraged him to offer to the public his "Letters from Italy." The gratifying reception at once accorded to this work first turned his mind seriously toward literary pursuits, and soon after his return from Europe he yielded to the solicitations of his friend Horace Greeley, and became the associate editor of the *New York Tribune*. The confining duties necessarily connected with the life of an editor soon became irksome to him, and at the end of a year he severed his connection with that paper, and henceforth pursued the path of authorship. In 1846 "Napoleon and His Marshals" appeared, and was followed at various periods by "Washington and His Generals," "History of the War of 1812," "Life of Cromwell," "Life of Havelock," "Life of Scott and Jackson," "Sacred Mountains," "Sacred Scenes and Characters," "Sacred Heroes and Martyrs," "Headley's Miscellanys," "The Imperial Guard," "Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution," "The Great Rebellion," "Grant and Sherman," "Life of Farragut, and Our Naval Commanders," and "History of the Great Riots," besides other works of lesser note.

Mr. Headley's literary work suffered a few years' interruption when, in 1854, he was elected to the New York Assembly from the First District of Orange County, and the year following was chosen Secretary of the State of New York. Mr. Headley did not lay down his busy pen until late in life, and the popular favor which was accorded him at the outset of his career never entirely left him, and all his books were remunerative. During the last two years such a revival of public interest has been awakened in some of his works, especially in his "Sacred Mountains," that the publishers felt warranted in getting out new editions, which have had a steady sale.

Mr. Headley's passionate love for nature in all her various moods led him nearly forty years ago to seek those great solitudes and lovely scenes which the Adirondacks had at that time kept concealed from all men save the trapper or woodman. He was so enamored of that

Switzerland of America that for over thirty years he made yearly pilgrimages for health and pleasure to that beautiful region. He was probably the first tourist to visit that section, and his descriptions of its charms and health-giving powers soon induced large numbers to visit it, and thus led to its becoming the great fashionable resort it is to-day.

For over thirty years Mr. Headley has resided in Newburgh and vicinity, and has always taken an active interest in the historic scenes and acts with which our locality abounds. The patriotic attempts of several of our citizens to secure the preservation of that venerated building, Washington's Headquarters, received his hearty support, and for many years he has been the President of the Trustees of the Headquarters.

Believing in the importance of fixing in the minds of the people all those events which are vitally connected with the fate of our Republic, he early conceived the idea of celebrating in some public manner those historic events which have made Newburgh famous in American history. To him more than any other individual is due, not only the inception, but also the successful carrying out of our Centennial Celebration in 1883.

Mr. Headley has now passed the allotted span of life, but age has dealt kindly with him, and both health and vigor in mind and body still abide with him. Time, which has taken somewhat from the elasticity of his step, has not been able to diminish in any degree his lively interest in public affairs, nor rob his heart of its active sympathy for his fellow-men.



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

HON. JOEL T. HEADLEY.

**HENRY KIRKE BROWN** was born in Leyden, Mass., February 24, 1814, and died in Newburgh, July 10, 1886. At an early age he evinced a talent for art, and in this was encouraged by his mother, who had some ability and training in the use of the pencil. At the age of twenty he went to study with Chester Harding, a famous portrait painter of those days, in Boston, and remained with that master several years. He began the practice of his profession of portrait painter in Woodstock, Vt., where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Willard Parker, with whom he studied anatomy. Soon after Dr. Parker moved to Pittsfield,

Mass., and thither Mr. Brown followed him to continue his studies. He became so proficient that he was offered the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the college. Dr. Parker was called to the Cincinnati Medical College, and urged Mr. Brown to accompany him. He soon followed, in 1836, and devoted his time to painting, besides assisting Dr. Parker in his important operations by making drawings of them. In the Summer of 1837 he was offered a position on the survey of the Illinois Central Railroad, and during that and the following Summer was in the field with level and transit. In the Winter, however, he was in Cincinnati, painting in his studio, and there occurred an incident which changed the whole course of his life. A young man named Whetstone, studying in the college,

was also taking lessons in drawing from Mr. Brown, and before returning home asked permission of his master to make a medallion relief of him. As he was leaving the studio to obtain the necessary clay for the work, Mr. Brown called after him: "Send twice the quantity, John, I want to try it myself." The clay came, and Mr. Brown began a female head, and went to his dinner. On his return he found Mr. Whetstone standing before it in silence, who, when asked what he thought of it, replied: "Mr. Brown, if you finish that as well as it is begun, it will be the best head modeled in Cincinnati." It was thought to look like a Miss Dean who lived near, and she became the model for its completion. Gradually modeling took the place of painting in his heart as well as in his studio, until painting became the recreation, in which he indulged only occasionally, for it was never entirely given up. In 1838 he returned to New England after a very severe illness of fever and ague, contracted while on the survey in the bottom lands of Illinois, when he narrowly escaped death. In the Autumn of 1839 he was married to Lydia Louisa, eldest daughter of Hon. James Udall, of Hartford, Vt., and opened a studio in Boston. He modeled a bust there of Bishop Potter, of New York, which resulted in his moving to Troy and then to Albany, where he modeled many busts; among them were portraits of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, of Union College; the Rev. William B. Sprague, Erastus Corning, Governor Seward and ex-Governor Marcy. In July, 1842, he went to Europe, going almost immediately to Florence, where he lived a year. The remainder of his stay abroad was in Rome and Naples. His important works of that period are a statue of Ruth and a group of a Boy and Dog in the Historical Library, New York; statue of Rebecca for Mr. Spenser, of New York, and a statue of David, which he destroyed, although it was then his best work. A replica of the Ruth statue is also in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was untiring in his studies, and made a careful drawing from the antique nearly every day. He returned to America in August, 1846, and established himself in New York. He was at once made a member of the Sketch Club, which afterward became the Century Club.

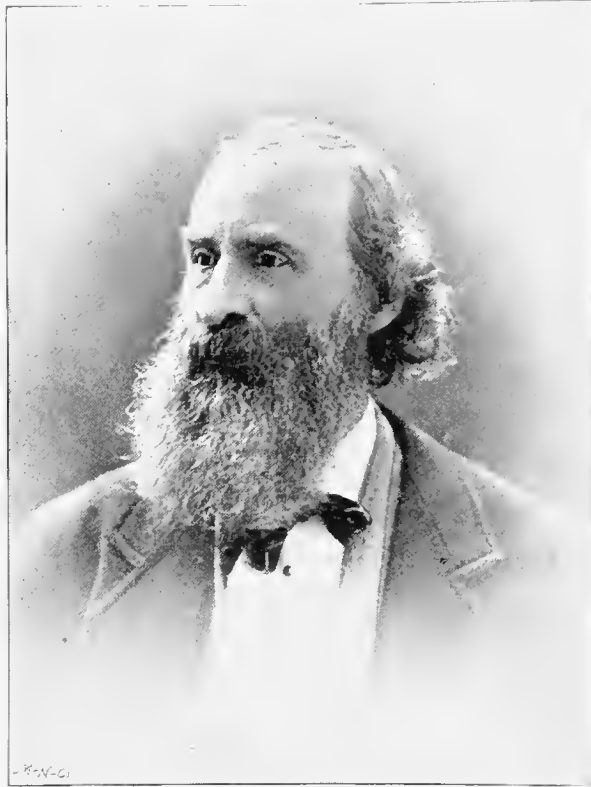
Among his works of this time are busts of Dr. Willard Parker and William Cullen Bryant. In 1848 he went to Michigan to study the Indians at Mackinac, and made colored drawings and small modeled heads. He received orders for these in bronze which, with other work he was then doing, made bronze casting a necessity. As there was no one in this country who could do such work, he obtained skilled men from Paris, and the first artistic bronze casting in America was done in his studio, which he had that year built in Brooklyn. Bronze casting soon grew to be a work of too great magnitude, so he transferred the whole of it with his men to Mr. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass., in whose establishment some of his succeeding works were cast.

In 1849 he modeled a relief of President Taylor for the Indian medal. In 1850 an Indian fighting a panther, and a filatrice, both of statuette size. In 1851 he was made a member of the National Academy of Design, and in 1852 his colossal statue of DeWitt Clinton with its two *bas-reliefs* was cast in bronze and placed in Greenwood Cemetery. Then followed the equestrian statue of General Washington which, in 1854, was erected in Union Square, New York. In April,

1854, he was elected member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Arts. About this time he modeled a figure of the Resurrection for Pittsburgh. In 1858 he was elected member of the Board of Management of Washington Art Association.

May 18, 1859, he was appointed by the President, United States Art Commissioner, associated with J. F. Kenset, of New York, and J. R. Landin, of Philadelphia. He became chairman of the commission, and on him devolved the writing of the report on the art decoration of the National Capitol building and grounds. The report was and is considered an authority on the subject, and many suggestions in it have been carried out. The commission was short-lived on account of the civil war, but its educating influence is felt and seen to-day. About 1858 he was commissioned by the State of South Carolina to make the sculpture for the new State House then in progress of construction. His principal work there was a pediment for the building, the central figure of which was of colossal size. When the war broke out that was nearly cut in marble, other figures were in plaster and

some were being modeled. Among the finished works which were placed on the building and which still adorn it were some decorative eagles in relief. On the ground back of them were fifteen stars, symbols of the fifteen states which were then expected to constitute the confederacy. That great building, ostensibly for the use of the State, was to be the capitol of the new republic. Some photographs of this work are yet extant, in which two stars are obliterated by India ink so as to read thirteen, and thus their real meaning is hidden behind the national sentiment. Those who knew Mr. Brown will remember he was not afraid to express his opinions, and he had always resolutely set his face against the institution of slavery. Although much beloved and respected by the Southern people among whom he lived, he found his position there anything but pleasant toward the last, and gradually withdrew within his studio and house, as the storm gathered. Nearly all the skilled workmen and mechanics on the building were from the North, and after the death of John Brown they gradually left their work to go home. Just before the breaking out of the war one of their number gave



HENRY KIRKE BROWN.

utterances to some anti-slavery sentiments. As a punishment for it he was tarred and feathered and paraded through the streets of Columbia. In three days not a man was at work, and the yards which had been so full of busy life were empty and silent. Mr. Brown remained at his post and his work until after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The State treasury was much depleted, and with difficulty was he able to get enough money to go home. At last he, his wife and assistant, Mr. Mundy, turned their faces homeward, and in every State they traveled through they were obliged to get new passports. He arrived in New York with a five-dollar gold piece in his pocket, so that the three years' work in South Carolina was practically unpaid for, and when Sherman's army bombarded Columbia, his artillery was turned on the old capitol building attached to which was Mr. Brown's studio. Not only did Mr. Brown lose his three years' work, but his health was much impaired by being thrown from a carriage and run over by a heavy wagon, and also by being severely poisoned by eating of a dish intended for the mistress of the house in which they lived. It was probably due to this latter cause that he became temporarily blind, and then temporarily deaf.

In 1856, while his studio was yet in Brooklyn, he bought the little place in Newburgh, and during his life in the South he passed much of his Summers here, and on his return in 1861 he retired to this quiet country seat to regain his health.

The remainder of Mr. Brown's life was passed in Newburgh, and it is during this period that the greater number of his works were executed. It was not however until 1865 that he was well enough to work, when he accepted a commission from the State of Rhode Island to make a statue of General Nathanael Greene to be presented to the National Gallery. At Mr. Brown's suggestion Congress had passed a bill inviting each State to contribute two statues of its great men to be placed in the old Hall of Representatives, thus appropriating its use as a National Gallery. Rhode Island was the first State to answer the invitation with the statue of General Greene. His remaining great works are in chronological order as follows: Statue of George W. Bethune, D. D., placed in Packer Institute, Brooklyn; statue of Abraham Lincoln, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn; Abraham Lincoln, Union Square, New York; equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott for the United States, in Washington, D. C.; statue of General George Clinton for the State of New York; statue of Richard Stockton for the State of New Jersey; statue of General Phillip Kearny for the State of New Jersey, all three in the National Gallery in Washington. There is also a cast of the General Kearny in Military Square, Newark, N. J.; and the equestrian statue of General Greene for the Government in Washington, D. C. In 1876 he was member of the jury of selection of works of art for the Centennial Exposition. His last executed work is the figure of the Resurrection for Mrs. Burton's monument in Cedar Hill Cemetery, near Newburgh. He had chosen the text "Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here but is risen." He pronounced his work complete only a day or two before the death of his beloved wife, so the theme had an additional impressiveness. Soon after this his own health began to fail, but his one remaining object in life was to make an appropriate monument to the memory of his departed companion. He chose as his subject a pilgrim with scallop shell, but his failing strength did not permit him to finish this work. Those who remember Mrs. Brown know how appropriate to her self-sacrificing life is the ideal pilgrim, and in its way her ability was not less than his. Brooklyn, as well as Newburgh, is to day benefitted by the charity organizations in the forming of which she was one of the principal moving spirits. On July 10, 1886, Mr. Brown died, and his body was laid at rest beside that of his wife in Cedar Hill Cemetery. It is to be regretted that he could not finish the monument to her, as was his earnest wish, and strange as it may seem, during his last years, he many times requested of his nephew that his should be an unmarked grave, preferring, one would suppose, that he should be known by his works only.

**HON. ENOCH L. FANCHER, LL. D.** Almost daily from June to November Judge Fancher is seen in the streets of Newburgh. This has been his habit for thirty years past, during which he has had a dual residence—one in the City of New York, the other at "Elfwood" in the Town of New Windsor, three miles and a half south of Newburgh. Four months of the year his post-office address is Newburgh, the other eight months at his city residence, No. 141 Madison Avenue, New York, and at his law office, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

The prefix to his name comes from his former position as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, he having been appointed to that office by the late Governor John T. Hoffman to fill the unexpired term of George G. Barnard, who was impeached by the Senate. After filling that vacancy he was nominated by the Republicans of the City of New York for a further term of fourteen years, and came within a few votes of election, but the power of Tammany Hall was sufficient to elect its candidate. Thereupon Governor Dix nominated him as Arbitrator of the newly erected Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and the Senate confirmed the nomination.

For a number of years there was much business before the new court, and important controversies were there decided, as appear by

numerous decisions and opinions of Judge Fancher printed in the Reports of the Chamber. No costs or fees were by the law allowed to attorneys or counsel in that court, and for that reason especially, and because by amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure arbitrations were placed on a new footing, so that a review of the decisions could be had, the Court of Arbitration has little business before it except what arises among the shipping merchants of the port of New York. Judge Fancher is therefore chiefly engaged in the practice of his profession as a lawyer in the City of New York. Several years ago the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., conferred on him the degree of LL. D., *honoris causa*.

He is and for some years past has been president of the American Bible Society, a life office; also president of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, a vice-president of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a life member of the New England Society, and a member of the Union League Club of New York. From early life he has been a conspicuous lay



HON. ENOCH L. FANCHER.

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was one of the ten commissioners—five from the South and five from the North—who met at Cape May in 1876 to settle on some basis of fraternal union between the two branches of the Methodist Church, which had been divided by the civil war. A declaration was agreed upon by these commissioners, which was eventually accepted by both North and South. There was only one protest, and it was made by the Central New York Conference. This led to the publication by Judge Fancher of a pamphlet on Methodist Fraternity, which was so timely and written in such a happy vein that it did much towards restoring harmony between the two bodies.

Were he not a lawyer, judge and arbitrator, the subject of our sketch would have distinguished himself as an author or journalist. He has written a number of articles for leading periodicals. The *Quarterly Review* published an essay of his on the "Obligations of Society to the Common Law," which attracted much attention. His articles on "Education," "College Honors," "Human Progress," and "Wonders of Written Languages," were of such exceptional merit as



to be copied by the daily press of the country. A little work by him, entitled "The American Republic and its Constitutional Government," should be made a text book in our colleges. It is the most terse as well as exhaustive compendium of our system of law and government.

**CHARLES DOWNING**, horticulturist, was born in Newburgh, July 9, 1802, and died in Newburgh, January 18, 1885. His father (Samuel) and mother were both natives of Lexington, Mass., and upon their marriage moved from Cambridge to Newburgh, and hence to Montgomery, the father intending to pursue his trade of carriage maker at that place. But owing to his ill health there he returned to Newburgh, and about the beginning of the present century established a shop for the manufacture of wagons, on the northeast corner of Broad and Liberty Streets. Within a few years he abandoned the trade to become a nurseryman. Although not the first to engage in the nursery business in the County of Orange, he was the first to conduct it so successfully as to secure its continuance. He died November 1, 1822. His wife, Eunice, died October 29, 1838, leaving four children, namely, Emily, born 1801, married Sylvester Ferry, died 1864; Charles, George W., born 1804, died 1846; Andrew J., born 1815, died 1852.



CHARLES DOWNING.

to a large degree devolved upon him. When Andrew J. reached adult years he united with his brother in the management and control of the business under the firm name of C. & A. J. Downing. The business connection continued for a few years only. In 1837 Charles removed to where Alfred Bridgeman now resides, on the outskirts of

the city; his brother continued on the home place. Charles continued in the nursery business thirty years, and became the foremost pomologist of the United States.



"ELFWOOD"—THE RESIDENCE OF HON. ENOCH L. FANCHER—New Windsor.

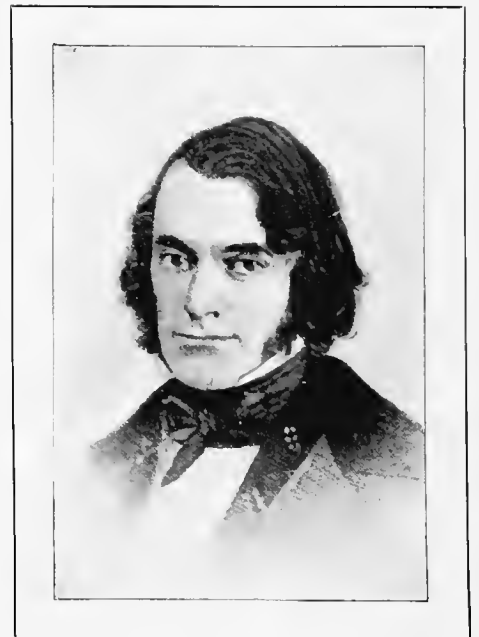
Naturally of a penetrating and enquiring mind, he studied closely the forms, varieties and qualities of the different fruits that came under his observation, and by careful investigation, experimenting and proving, he was enabled to improve many varieties of fruits and originate others, some of which bear his name to this day. The later years of his life were passed at his later residence at the southeast corner of Chambers and South Streets, where, relieved of business cares, he was free to pursue his pomological investigations and literary work with even greater assiduity than in former years, when his

fame was overshadowed by that of his brother, Andrew J., who as a writer on landscape gardening and rural architecture, as well as associate editor of the *Horticulturist*, secured a reputation that was not confined to the country of his nativity.

Charles had delighted more in the cultivation, study and growth

of those things of which his brother wrote; but in the latter part of his life he became a regular contributor to periodicals, and twice revised "The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," originally written by his brother, and after the last revision added two appendices, containing new fruits, corrections, etc., making the whole work twice the original size. This great work has passed through many editions, and become a classic, and is regarded as the highest authority on the subjects of which it treats. In his chosen field he became renowned;

from all parts of the land his advice and judgment were sought, and fruits sent to him to prove their nomenclature and characteristics. Thus were his last and best years passed in peaceful home life, and in the companionship of a few kindred spirits. Since he started in life, Newburgh has become the center of a great fruit-growing dis-



ANDREW J. DOWNING.

trict, which has produced men who have earned distinction in this field, all of whom looked to Downing as a master.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY DUDLEY—Balmville.

Mr. Downing was married September 20, 1830, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Wait, of Montgomery, N. Y., but no children were born of the union. Mrs. Downing died October 18, 1880.

**ANDREW JACKSON DOWNING** was born in Newburgh on the spot where he always lived, and which he always loved more than any other, October 30, 1815. From an early age his tastes were directed to horticulture, botany and the natural sciences, which the occupation of his father, a nurseryman, gave him opportunities to cultivate. His education was acquired chiefly at the academy of the neighboring village of Montgomery. At the age of sixteen he joined his brother Charles in the management of the nursery, and began a course of self-education. He formed the acquaintance of Baron de Liederer, the Austrian consul-general, and other gentlemen of the neighborhood, whose fine estates he visited, cultivating his taste for landscape gardening, and studying the forms and varieties of plant life. In June, 1835, he married the daughter of John Peter De Wint, of Fishkill, and in that year built a beautiful mansion upon his estate in the Elizabethan style, which was the first practical illustration of what an American rural home might be. His career as an author began with the publication of the "Treatise and Practice of Landscape Gardening adapted to North America, with a view to the Improvement of Country Residences, with Remarks on Rural Architecture" (1841). This book passed into instant popularity, and became invaluable to the thousands in every part of the country who were waiting for the master-word which should tell them what to do to make their homes as beautiful as they wished, and orders for the construction of houses and decoration of grounds followed the orders for copies of the book to his publishers. His "Cottage Residences" (1842) was received with equal favor, and established him as the chief American authority on rural art. "The Fruits and Fruit-trees of America" was printed simultaneously in London and New York in 1845, and a second edition, with colored plates, in 1850. In 1846 Mr. Downing became connected with the *Horticulturist*, for which he wrote an essay each month till his death. In 1849 he wrote "Additional Notes and Hints about Building in the Country," for an American reprint of Wightwick's "Hints to Young Architects." The Sum-

mer of 1850 he spent in England, visiting the great country-seats, of which he wrote descriptions, and in that year published his "Architecture of Country Houses." His remaining work is an edition of Mrs. Loudon's "Landscape-gardening for Ladies." In 1851 he was commissioned to lay out and plant the public grounds of the Capitol, the White House and the Smithsonian buildings at Washington. He was employed in these and other professional labors, when he set out for Newport, leaving Newburgh on the 28th of July, 1852, in the steamer Henry Clay. The boat entered into a contest with the Armenia, and when near Yonkers was discovered to be on fire. Mr. Downing perished in his efforts to save other passengers. His "Rural Essays" were collected and published in 1853, with a memoir by George William Curtis, and a "Letter to his Friends," by Frederika Bremer, who was Mr. Downing's guest during a portion of her visit to the United States, and an enthusiastic admirer of the man and his works.

**HENRY DUDLEY, A. M.**, was born in the City of New York in 1837. After going to school in Poughkeepsie and in Europe, he was graduated from Columbia College, and after continuing his studies received the degree of A. M. In 1868, shortly after his marriage to Miss Anna Fellows, he came to Newburgh to reside. All his children were born in the old homestead, and he has been interested and identified with this city since that time. For many years he has been a vestryman of St. George's Church, and assisted in looking after its welfare.

He has served for three terms as School Trustee of the town, and has represented the city and town in the Board of Manage-



HENRY DUDLEY

ment of the House of Refuge, of which institution he has for the past four years been Treasurer. He was largely interested in the forma-

tion of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to both children and animals, having been vice-president of the former and president for several years of the latter. He aided in establishing the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. Since the death, in 1880, of his wife he has devoted himself to his family and to church and charitable work.

**HALSEY R. STEVENS** was born at Enfield, Grafton County, N. H., February 22, 1800. His father, Moses Stevens, was a farmer of that State. His mother, Sally Cass, was a relative of General Lewis Cass. Though possessing only such advantages as were afforded by the irregularly maintained district schools of the period,



HALSEY R. STEVENS.

Mr. Stevens made such good use of his time and of the few books that came in his way as to be qualified at the age of sixteen to take charge of one of the common schools in his neighborhood, teaching during the Winter, and at other seasons aiding his father in the management of his farm. Having attained his majority he continued his agricultural labors for several years, at the same time devoting all his intervals of leisure to the ever-congenial occupation of study. He removed from Enfield to Lebanon, N. H., in 1824. A residence in this place, from its comparative vicinity to Dartmouth College, brought Mr. Stevens in contact with the professors of that institution, and resulted in his being elected an honorary member of the college literary societies. Soon after his removal to this place he engaged as clerk in the store of James Willis, becoming his partner in 1828; and subsequently purchasing the interest of Mr. Willis. In 1834 he was appointed Postmaster of East Lebanon, and about the same time was made Justice of the Peace. In 1835, 1836 and 1837 he was a member of the Legislature, each term being chairman of important committees. In 1851 he withdrew from his business associations in Lebanon and, removing to Newburgh, connected himself with Homer Ramsdell and David Moore in the lumber trade of Newburgh, and the manufacture of lumber at Wellsville, Alleghany County, N. Y., having previously as a member of the firm of H. R. Stevens & Co. purchased large tracts of timber land in that region. This and similar business associations continued till 1858, when he and Mr. Moore purchased the interest of several firms in which he was a partner, and formed a new partnership styled David Moore & Co. This partnership continued till Mr. Moore's death, and a year later Mr. Stevens retired, and was succeeded by his son Elbridge Gerry Stevens, who still carries on the business. Mr. Stevens was a Village Trustee in 1857, 1858 and 1859. In 1863 he was elected a Director of the Highland Bank. The various occupations of his life, whether mercantile, judicial or legislative, did not interrupt his ardent pursuit of knowledge. He was a life-long student, and in his later years his intellectual labors assumed the form of literary and scientific investigations, which resulted in the honors of authorship. He published "Scripture Speculations" (1875) and "Faith and Reason" (1879); both works have

been widely read among biblical scholars. Mr. Stevens was highly esteemed in Newburgh as a fine gentleman, an able business man and a profound scholar. He died May 22, 1881, leaving a widow (formerly Bettina Howe) and one son, by a former marriage, Elbridge Gerry Stevens.

**ENOCH CARTER** came of good stock, the sturdy honesty of which was one of his conspicuous traits. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was a Philadelphia-born Quaker of English blood. At the commencement of the Revolution he was a tanner and currier in New York, and, being a Whig, in spite of the peaceful tenets of his profession, when the British occupied New York he was conspicuous enough as a rebel to render it prudent for him to retire into the country. He took up his abode at Fort Montgomery. On the return of peace he went back to New York. The grandfather had six children, of whom the father of the subject of this notice, Jonathan, was the eldest. Jonathan was born in 1772, in New York, and after his father's death, in 1792, continued his business and the support of the family. In 1798 the yellow fever broke out and caused his removal to Newburgh, where he went into the tobacco business, in which he continued until his death in 1820. Jonathan's third wife was Jane Linderman, of German ancestry. She died in 1830 leaving: (1) Enoch (born September 17, 1810), (2) Margaret, who married Levi D. Woolsey, (3) Catherine, who married Henry Ryer, (4) Charles.

In early life Enoch Carter shipped on one of the Newburgh Whaling Company's vessels, and passed some years at sea, but came back to Newburgh about the year 1844 and engaged in the tobacco business in a store opposite the Highland Bank, where he remained until he had opportunity through the death of Mr. Wiley (his father's successor)



ENOCH CARTER

to purchase the stock and take possession of his father's old place of business, in which he continued the trade till a few years before his death.

It will be seen from this sketch that Mr. Carter was a Newburgher born and bred; and all who knew him will testify to the anxious devotion he felt for the place and its interests. He was among the fore-

most in every project which promised to advance those interests or magnify the fame of Newburgh. Such enterprises, when approving themselves to his liberal judgment, never lacked the aid of his voice and purse. He took a deep interest in politics; was frequently the candidate of the Democratic party for local positions, and represented it in State and National conventions, gaining a reputation more than local. But he had no disposition to make himself conspicuous as a leader, and for office-holding he had but a moderate desire. While a member of the Board of Supervisors he inaugurated the effort which resulted in the establishment of the Newburgh Alms House, and that model institution is largely indebted to his suggestions for the success with which it was established and conducted. "To local improvements of every kind he was a liberal contributor; while to his antiquarian tastes, and to the reverence for the memory of the founders of the nation, the public are mainly indebted for the valuable collection of manuscripts and other relics which are deposited in Washington's Headquarters, as well as for the rescue of that property from the grasp of private speculation, and the care with which the mansion has been preserved."\* He was one of the founders of the Mechanics' Library Association, and gave it a large collection of minerals. He manifested a deep interest in the success of the free schools and of the free library, and at one time prepared his will for the endowment of a school of design. Mr. Carter's private charities were many and liberal. His intellect was strong, vigorous and practical, developed by habits of thought and observation. He had the faults of other mortals, and some of these were conspicuous in his person. "His character was two-fold: the outward, springing from impulse and marred by the impress of associations by sea and land into which he was thrown; and the inward, actuated by kindly sympathies and noble purposes."\* However, the characteristics of the man which were least commendable were pardonable ones, and such as often served by contrast to show the sterling character of his manhood. His last work was the Cedar Hill Cemetery. He watched the grading and beautifying of the grounds, little thinking, probably, that he himself would be the first of its silent occupants. Mr. Carter never married. He died at his residence in Smith Street, near Second, January 14, 1872. Mrs. Charles Mapes and Miss Antoinette Woolsey, of Newburgh; Mrs. L. H. Blackman, formerly of New York; and Mrs. Walter Reed, of Brooklyn, are nieces.

**JAMES PATTON** is one of the best known citizens of Orange County, and a typical representative of its agricultural industry. "Squire" Patton, as he is familiarly known among his friends, has been a lifelong resident of this vicinity. He was born on a farm three and a half miles west of Newburgh, June 6, 1803. He remained at the homestead till he reached his majority, and then moved to a farm of fifty acres at "Washington Square," bequeathed him by his father. A pair of horses and one cow were his stock in trade when he commenced farming on his own account. The following year he started a blacksmith shop, and conducted it in connection with his farming interests.

In 1827 he rented a tavern and store, and was successful therein till 1830, when he purchased the fine farm where he now resides, adjacent to the last campground of the main Continental army. On coming to this place he began the business of buying and selling cattle, which he has ever since pursued with profit. For many years he has been the largest dealer in this vicinity. Mr. Patton has lent his aid to many good works, both in this town and in the city. In all that concerns his neighborhood his opinion has weight. When eighteen years old he joined a local cavalry company and served seven years. As a member of this company he had the honor of being one of General Lafayette's bodyguard when he visited Newburgh in 1824. Mr. Patton was one of the first stockholders of the Highland Bank. He also promoted the organization of the Quassaick Bank, of which he was one of the directors for many years; he is the only member of the first board now living. He was also one of the incorporators of the Newburgh Savings Bank, and beside himself

only one other (Hon. T. M. Niven) of the first trustees is now living. In politics Mr. Patton was first a Democrat, his first vote being cast for General Jackson; but when President Van Buren was re-nominated Mr. Patton voted against him, because of a speech he made disproving of the credit system. Afterwards he became a Whig, and when that party was split into "Woolly Heads" and "Silver Grays" he voted with the latter and was defeated. Then he returned to the Democratic party, and ever since has been connected



JAMES PATTON.

with it. He was twice elected justice of the peace, and has held other offices in his town. Mr. Patton's home farm contains over two hundred acres, and with his son he has large landed interests. He is accounted a substantial country gentleman of the "old school," and enjoys vigorous health and a green old age.

**JOHN W. McCULLOUGH** is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather emigrated from Scotland and settled in the North of Ireland, where his son William, the father of John W., was born. William came to Newburgh in 1812, and his son John W., was born here in 1810, in a house on the corner of Mill Street and Western Avenue, where the Church of the Good Shepherd now stands. From his earliest years his God-fearing parents directed his conduct aright, and implanted in his mind those moral precepts which have guided his steps all his life long. He was sent to school to John Goodsell, the schoolhouse being in Liberty Street nearly opposite Limestone Hill (now Gidney Avenue), and known as the Glebe School. Afterward he attended the High School, of which O. M. Smith was principal.

He learned the tobacconist trade from William M. Wiley, whose shop was in Water Street where is now George W. Green's book store. In 1845 he started in business for himself in the wholesale and retail trade at No. 93 Front Street, and continued there till 1873, when he purchased the business of Benjamin Hanmore, who a short time before had succeeded Alex. McCann (the successor of the late Enoch Carter), at No. 70 Water Street. Afterwards he bought the adjoining building, No. 68, and moved his business there, where he still continues to do a large manufacturing business.

\* Ruttenber's History.

In 1865 Mr. McCullough purchased from David Miller the marble yard in Front Street and conducted it (without discontinuing his tobacco business) until 1879, when he sold the yard to Webber, Forson & Ross. Mr. McCullough was brought up in the Covenant Church, was baptised by the great divine Dr. Willson, and has been for many years one of the most helpful workers in the denomination in the city. For a long period he was an Elder in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church under the ministrations of the Rev. Samuel Carlisle, and for about thirty-seven or more years also performed the duties of Treasurer. His first wife was Sarah D. McCartney. John R. McCullough and Mrs. Curtis M. Thorpe were born of that union. His second wife was J. Kate Jamison, who died in 1884, leaving no children. Conscientiously adhering to the principles of his church, Mr. McCullough has never taken any part in political affairs, but none has loved his country better, or rejoiced more in her great achievements. In his long business career his name has been a synonym for unbending integrity and honorable dealings.



PHOTO. BY MAPES.  
JOHN W. McCULLOUGH.

neer. In 1842 Mr. Bigler joined his father in the grocery and provision business. To this the lumber trade was added. With the lumber-men of the region they exchanged groceries and provisions for lumber and shipped it to various parts of the State, considerable of it coming to Newburgh. In the Spring of 1842 Mr. Bigler started John W. Wells in business at the foot of Western Avenue (now Broadway) in this city and in September of that year entered into partnership with him. The other lumber merchants in Newburgh at that time were Belknap & Clinton, Peter Foster, and Thomas Kimball. When the Newburgh Steam Mills were building, two years later, Mr. Bigler contracted to furnish all the lumber and timber needed in their construction, and afterwards he went into the business on a large scale.

**JAMES BIGLER** was born near Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1818. A portion of his boyhood was passed in Utica, where he saw the completion of the Erie canal and the passage of the first boat through it. In 1825 the family returned to Binghamton, and on leaving school Mr. Bigler joined his father in the grocery and provision business. To this the lumber trade was added. With the lumber-men of the region they exchanged groceries and provisions for lumber and shipped it to various parts of the State, considerable of it coming to Newburgh. In the Spring of 1842 Mr. Bigler started John W. Wells in business at the foot of Western Avenue (now Broadway) in this city and in September of that year entered into partnership with him. The other lumber merchants in Newburgh at that time were Belknap & Clinton, Peter Foster, and Thomas Kimball. When the Newburgh Steam Mills were building, two years later, Mr. Bigler contracted to furnish all the lumber and timber needed in their construction, and afterwards he went into the business on a large scale.

In 1844 he commenced the erection of a steam saw-mill on Norris's dock at the South End, first leasing the dock, and two or three years

later purchasing the whole property. The business acquired large proportions; at one time it amounted to \$1,600,000 a year, and for many years it averaged \$100,000 a month. The timber arrived at the mill in rafts from the West, and after being sawed was loaded on vessels and sent to all parts. During the war he manufactured hundreds of gun-carriages for the Government, and also supplied it with lumber and timber for naval construction. In 1861 the mill was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in five weeks. Mr. Bigler while in this business owned three ships, one barque, and a number of schooners, barges and steamboats. In 1879 he organized the Newburgh Telephone Company, and with the Western Union Telegraph Company owned most of the stock. Afterwards he aided in the organization of the Hudson River Telephone Company, and combined the Newburgh company with it. He was elected president of the Hudson River Company, and laid the first telephone cable across the Hudson. He continued in the presidency of the company till two years ago, but is still a director.



PHOTO. BY WHIDDIT.  
WILLIAM HILTON.

In 1876 he became interested in the Courtney automatic signal buoys, and has continued their manufacture ever since. He became the sole proprietor of the invention, but three years ago his interest was purchased, except that he still has a royalty on all manufactured, which part of the business he still superintends. It has been the most successful buoy made, and is in use in all parts of the country. Mr. Bigler purchased the ship-building works of Ward, Stanton & Co. after the firm failed, and for a time continued the business. He sold the plant to the Chesapeake Dry Dock and Construction Company, of Newport News, and for a short period he was superintendent of that company.

He is now and has been for some years engaged in manufacturing caisson gates for the Simpson Dry Docks. Mr. Bigler was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Newburgh; and at one time the largest individual stockholder; he was one of the subscribers to the original stock of the Erie Railroad; he was a liberal subscriber toward

the purchase of the Home for the Friendless, and actually purchased the property himself and decided it to the society. For more than thirty years was a member of the consistory of the American Reformed Church. He was a member of the Board of Village Trustees



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.  
JAMES BIGLER.



at institution of the city government, and an Alderman for two years thereafter. He is now a leading member of the Board of Trade. He has been twice married—first to Miss Harriet E. Smith, of Binghamton, in 1841, and in February, 1867, to Miss Mary W. Magee, of Elizabeth, N. J. He has three sons and three daughters.

John and David Lawson (for many years merchants in the hardware and flour and feed business respectively, in this city), and had William H., Robert John, Anna, Samuel, Mary Ella, Sarah, Minnie, Clara, Joseph (died young), and Edith.

**WILLIAM HILTON** was for many years prominent in building and real estate affairs. He possessed in a notable degree the esteem of his townsmen, and was one who impressed his mark upon the community. He came of Scotch Covenanter stock and was born in the North of Ireland, October 4, 1815. He came here with his father's family in 1832, and resided here until his death, April 4, 1890.

After learning his trade with John W. Gott, of Little Britain, and Alanson Miller, of Newburgh, Mr. Hilton began business as a carpenter and builder in 1837. With the rapid growth of the village his operations became very large. Scores, almost hundreds, of the houses constituting the city were erected either wholly or partly by him; and a number of fine residences in the suburbs. He built the residences of Judge Fullerton, Thomas B. Shelton, Caleb Sprague Henry, D. D., LL. D., William J. Roe, Prof. Greene, Walter Vail, the parsonage of Calvary Church, the Church of Our Father, the Free Library, the Chandler building, the Peck & Van Dalfsen building, and thirty dwellings in Smith Street alone. He opened up North Miller Street and sold the lots. He built the residence No. 291 Liberty Street for his own occupation, and lived there many years. He was succeeded in business by his son William H.

Mr. Hilton became a member of Engine Company No. 2, May 7, 1839, and was the foreman when the company was disbanded in 1849. He was for many years an elder of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church. He was a life member of the American Bible Society, and a director of the Newburgh Bible Society. He contributed largely to the support of all worthy objects, and there are many who have reason to remember his kindness. Apart from his regular business Mr. Hilton's life was a quiet one, and the evening hours would generally find him in his library. He was a well-read man, and particularly interested in sacred history. Holding to the peculiar principles of his church, he had no part in petty political strifes or pastimes, but he was an ardent Abolitionist and a friend of the oppressed. His whole life was that of an honest, upright man. Mr. Hilton married Ellen J. Lawson, of St. Andrews, a sister of



JOHN HILTON.

PHOTO. BY MAPES

**JOHN HILTON.** The opportunities which Newburgh presents to men of intelligence and perseverance have a striking illustration in the career of this gentleman, who, commencing as a poor boy, acquired a large fortune solely through the channels open to everyone in Newburgh. Mr. Hilton's business was exclusively in real estate, and at the present time he is probably the largest individual property-owner in the city.

Mr. Hilton was born in the North of Ireland, in 1816. He is a brother of William Hilton and first cousin of Judge Henry Hilton, of New York. He was sixteen years old when he came to Newburgh. After learning the mason trade he went to New York City to work under the instruction of metropolitan builders, and for a short period carried on business for himself. Doubtless had he remained in New York, the perseverance and sagacity which characterize him would have earned him in that great field a far larger measure of success than even that which he has achieved within the bounds of this little city. For a number of years after returning to Newburgh he was a master mason, but eventually his building operations were exclusively on his own account, though the greater part of his realty was acquired by purchase. With the steady growth of the city and the appreciation of values his interests became very large. Mr. Hilton married in 1865 Anna L. Turner, of Wisconsin, and has the following children: William T., Bertha, Robert and Ralph.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HILTON—333 Grand Street.

**EDSON H. CLARK**, born at East Hampton, Mass., January 2, 1813; died at his residence in Liberty Street, Newburgh, April 9, 1885. Mr. Clark came of an old New England family. His father was a master millwright. A portion of Edson's boyhood was spent



EDSON H. CLARK.

in the village of Bloomingburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., from which place he came to Newburgh to learn the stone-cutting trade with Thornton M. Niven. He continued at that trade until he was twenty-two years old, when he became connected with the firm of Oakley & Davis, of Newburgh, and represented the firm at New Milford, N. J.

In 1843 he associated himself with Isaac Stanton, Nicholas Wilson and James Robinson, forming the firm of Stanton, Clark & Co., who erected a foundry and machine shop at the foot of South Street, on Front, to which the title of "Highland Furnace" was given. Samuel G. Kimball bought an interest in the business in 1846. This firm was dissolved in 1851, when the lease of the plant expired. Mr. Clark then formed a copartnership with Mr. Kimball and built the ironworks in Washington Street for many years known as Clark & Kimball's. They did general foundry and machine work, and were very successful.

Mr. Clark was elected a member of the Board of Village Trustees in 1854, and again in 1865. The following year he represented the Third Ward as a member of the first Common Council under the city government. He had the welfare of the city at heart, and being a man of varied experience and knowledge his opinions and advice always had weight. His was a modest and unassuming nature. He never sought public honor and applause, but like his life-long friend, Charles Downing, carefully shunned all ostentation.

Mr. Clark retired from business in 1875, and the remainder of his life was spent in the quietude of his home and the society of a few chosen friends. He was, like Mr. Downing, greatly interested in pomology. He was of high authority in the science of raising fruit and in the nomenclature of fruits. He was a life member of the United States Pomological Society, and a leading member of the Newburgh Bay Horticultural Society. When the latter was merged into the Orange County Agricultural Society he made the fruit department of the

county fairs a notable one. For many years he and Charles Downing were co-workers in this field, and during their closing years they spent much of their time together in the study of their favorite science. In Mr. Clark's garden was a tree which bore at one time two hundred distinct varieties of apples.

Mr. Clark was not only deeply learned in fruit-life, but was well read in general literature, and he possessed a great store of practical knowledge. He was eminently a man who did his own thinking and formed his own opinions after careful and intelligent investigation. Personally he was a most estimable gentleman, kind and considerate, and attracted many friends. His wife was Ruth Ann Clark (not a relative), of Newburgh, and his surviving children are Leander Clark, jr., Ruth Ann, Mrs. Elizabeth Upright, and Mrs. Albert Contant, of Chicago.

**LEANDER CLARK, JR.**, was born in Beattiesburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., but his home since he was six months old has been in Newburgh. He was educated in the private and public schools, and is a graduate of the class of 1853 of the Newburgh Academy. He learned the trade of an iron-founder at his father's foundry, and when he finished his trade he became the corresponding secretary and book-keeper for Dr. C. W. Grant, an eminent horticulturist at Iona Island.

He remained at the island till the breaking out of the Rebellion. In 1861 he received an appointment as paymaster's steward on board the United States gunboat *Somerset*, which left the Brooklyn navy-yard



LEANDER CLARK, JR.

in March of the same year and served in the East Gulf Squadron under Rear Admiral Bailey. In 1862 he was promoted to paymaster's clerk, and in August, 1864, was honorably discharged from the service. During the years 1867-68 and till the Spring of 1869, he was Superintendent of the Newburgh water works, resigning at that time to engage in the manufacture of brick and in fruit-growing in the Town of Newburgh, until 1888.

Mr. Clark, since 1858, has taken great interest in horticulture and agriculture. He was a member of the Newburgh Bay Horticultural

Society until it became a part of the Orange County Agricultural Society, at which time he became associated with the latter, and no one has been a more earnest worker for the good of the association. For a number of years he has been a Director and its efficient General



RESIDENCE OF LEANDER CLARK JR. 287 Liberty Street

Superintendent, and in all matters appertaining to horticulture and agriculture he is familiar, having for his instructor for many years the late Charles Downing. In 1888 Mr. Clark became a resident of this city again, having retired from active business. He occupies his time looking after his real estate, of which he is a large owner. He is also a Director of the Quassaick National Bank.

**EZRA I. HUNTER** has been a pilot of steamboats forty-seven years, and more trusty hands than his never turned a steering-wheel. His birthplace was Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., and the time June 24, 1826. When a very small lad the ambition to steer a steamboat possessed him, and when only twelve years old he left home and shipped as a cabin-boy on a North River sloop. In this good school of navigation he learned the intricacies of the river, how to reef and steer, and all the technicalities of boating. In winter when the sloop was laid up he worked in shops. In 1843 he was hired as mate on the steamer Croton, running between Croton and New York, and the following year he was in the pilot-house, duly commissioned to steer a steamboat. For a number of years he was pilot on vessels around New York harbor; in 1848-49 he was captain of the steamer Stranger, in the employ of the Commissioners of Immigration and Alms House, running between the city and Staten, Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, transporting paupers, criminals and immigrants, and seeing a great deal of the miseries of New York life. In 1850 he came up the river and piloted the steamer Mazeppa, then running between Rondout and Albany. In 1851 the route was extended to Poughkeepsie. In 1855 the Mazeppa was replaced by the Eagle. In

1859 the route was extended to Newburgh, and has been continued between Albany and Newburgh ever since. Mr. Hunter steered the Eagle for thirteen years, then he was transferred to the steamer M. Martin. He steered the Martin seventeen years till the Eagle was burned. Then the Jacob H. Tremper was built, in 1884, and Mr. Hunter was entrusted with the navigation of the new boat. For thirty years he and Captain Henry Fairbanks and Engineer William H. Berry sailed together in the Eagle and Martin, and on thirty successive Thanksgiving Days they ate dinner together on the boats. In all the years that he has stood at the wheel, Captain Hunter

has never had a mishap to his boats. His home has been in Newburgh since 1859. Since 1869 he has been a Steward of Trinity M. E. Church. On August 16, 1848, he was married to Miss Amanda Theall, of New York.



EZRA I. HUNTER.

**NATHAN H. RICHARDSON** was born in Litchfield, N. H., November 2, 1816, and since his thirtieth year has spent most of his business life in rail-

roading. He lived on the homestead farm until about the time the Concord Railroad was opened from Manchester to Concord, N. H., when he went to Manchester, in the employ of the Concord Railroad Company. He remained in Manchester about three years, leaving there to go to Boston in the service of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, in whose employ he continued about twenty years. Mr. Richardson came to Newburgh in 1867, and was engaged by the Erie Railroad Company

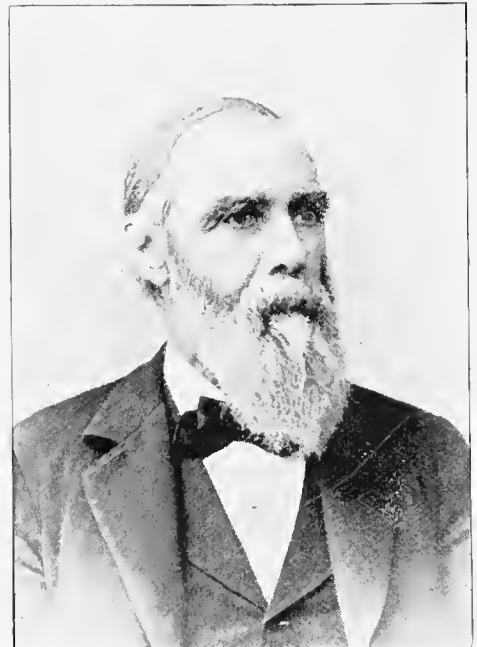


PHOTO. BY WHIDDIT.

NATHAN H. RICHARDSON.

as their agent in this city, which position he held continuously for about fifteen years, except an interval of nearly two years, when he

was Master of Transportation on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. He left the employ of the Erie Railroad Company to take the local agency of the United States Express Company, where he remained about five years—until the company discontinued its Newburgh office. Since that time he has not been actively engaged in business, although he has an interest in the Weston Transfer Company, and fills therein the duties of Treasurer. Mr. Richardson has been twice married. His first wife was Ann Maria Parker, of Bedford, N. H., by whom he had three daughters, all of whom are deceased. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Ann Ayer, of Woburn, Mass., who is living. He has never held public office, although he takes an interest in all that pertains to the welfare and advancement of Newburgh.

**CHARLES H. DOUGHTY** was born in the Town of Fishkill, of Quaker descent, in 1819. He is a descendant of one of the nine partners who owned a large tract of land on which the village of Poughkeepsie was built. At the age of fifteen he came to Newburgh and was apprenticed to the firm of Phillips, Lomas & Randall to learn the tinmith trade. In 1840, having served his time, he returned to Fishkill-on-Hudson, and started a tinware and stove business, which he continued three years.

In 1844 Mr. Doughty came to Newburgh and formed a partnership with John Gordon (John Gordon & Co.) at No. 112 Water Street. The manufacturing of tinware was then a very important industry in Newburgh. Nearly all the work was done by hand. The firm soon after engaged in the California business. Mr. Gordon went there and opened a branch house, and stoves, tinware, etc., were shipped to him from Newburgh in large quantities, sometimes twenty thousand dollars' worth in a single shipment. Many bushels of min-



CHARLES H. DOUGHTY

PHOTO. BY WHIDDIT.

ers' washing-pans were made in a single day, and great numbers of condensed-milk cans for a local condensery. The partnership continued twelve years, and was dissolved, Mr. Doughty taking the Newburgh end and Mr. Gordon the California end of the business. Mr. Doughty has continued at the old stand ever since, and car-

ries on a large business. In 1855 he was a member of the Board of Village Trustees, and he is now a member of the Board of Health. He was for sixteen years secretary of the Board of Trustees of Trinity M. E. Church. He was one of fifteen who were first initiated into Odd Fellowship in Newburgh; that was on the opening night of Highland Lodge. He was one of the charter members of Evergreen Lodge, of Fishkill. He quickly went through the chairs, and was appointed Deputy Degree Master for the district. He was made a Mason twenty-five years ago in Newburgh Lodge.

**JOHN GALT** was born at New Haven, Ct., October 28, 1839. He lived in Poughkeepsie from 1846 to 1857, when he came to Newburgh and was apprenticed to John R. Wiltsie to learn the trade of harness-



PHOTO. BY WHIDDIT.

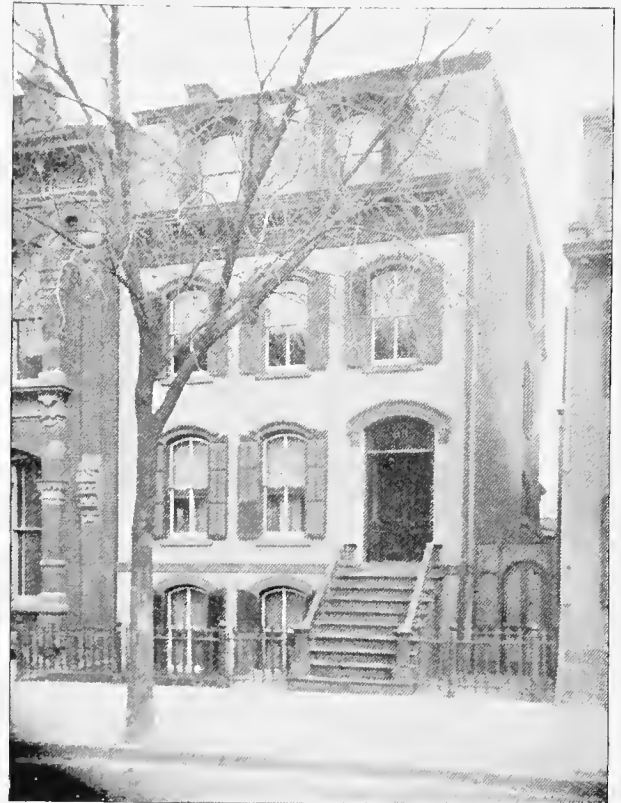
JOHN GALT.

making. He served with Mr. Wiltsie till he was 21, and then, giving up harness-making, went to learn the slating trade. In 1861 he bought out W. J. Roberts and went into business for himself in Newburgh. Early in his business career Mr. Galt exhibited that rare business sagacity which has ever since characterized him; his trade increased rapidly and extended through a large section of the country. In 1864 he was the first to begin naming the price of slate at any railroad station in the country, and contracted for two-thirds of all the slate produced in the United States. Having previously opened a branch in Poughkeepsie, in 1864 he established a branch in New York City and another in Buffalo at the same time. Since 1866 New York has been his principal headquarters; the Buffalo branch was continued till 1875. In 1867 Mr. Galt was also President of the New York and Pennsylvania Bluestone Company. In 1890 a branch house was opened at Seattle, Washington, under the management of his sons, Clarence H. and J. Randolph Galt. Mr. Galt handles about one-third of all the slate used in the United States, and exports to Australia, the West Indies and South Africa. From 1876 to 1880 he made large exports to England, notwithstanding that it seemed like "sending coal to Newcastle." Mr. Galt has always continued his

residence in Newburgh, occupying a handsome dwelling in Liberty Street which he built in 1865. He has long been an efficient member of the Newburgh Yacht Club. She was one of the fastest sloops on the North and East Rivers. On July 28, 1852, he started for Port Richmond, Staten



RESIDENCE OF JOHN GALT—279 Liberty Street.



RESIDENCE OF CAPTAIN AMBROSE S. BRADLEY—98 Grand Street.

of Union Church, and since 1871 a Trustee. He married Eveline Roberts at Bethel, Pa., and has four sons and three daughters.

**CAPTAIN AMBROSE S. BRADLEY** was born in New York City, November 19, 1831, the family removing to Middlehope, Orange County, when he was three years of age, and in 1838 they moved to Newburgh. His opportunities for receiving an education were very limited; therefore when he left school, as a pupil, a common-school education was all he had acquired. Thrown upon his own resources at the early age of eleven years, he engaged on the sloop *Arsenal*. In 1842 and 1843 he was with Captain Bullis on the sloop *Orbit*, then running from Newburgh to Albany. A year later he went with Captain Charles June on the sloop *Pilot*. In the Spring of 1847 he was engaged as mate on the sloop *Benjamin Franklin*, owned by Armstrong Brothers, of New Haven, Conn., and running from that place to Albany. In 1849 was captain on the sloop *Anna Maria*, owned by Silas D. Gardner, of Mid-



CAPTAIN AMBROSE S. BRADLEY.

PHOTO. BY MAPES.

Island, to purchase the schooner *Nathan Barrett*, and was one of the many passengers aboard the ill-fated steamer *Henry Clay* when she burned at Riverdale. The same year he leased the Charlton Street pier at New York, and began selling brick, furnishing the brick for the wings of the Capitol at Washington, D. C. In 1855, having an opportunity to sell his lease, he did so and came to Newburgh and established a freighting business between Newburgh, Albany and Troy. In 1871 he took as partner Joseph C. Irvin, and the firm was known as *Bradley & Irvin* until 1874, when *Jeremiah Horton* was made a member, but after one year the firm dissolved. *Walter Brett*, of Fishkill Landing, joined with Captain Bradley and they continued the business for three years, at the same place, Front Street near Fifth. Since then Captain Bradley has been in the towing business, about New York Harbor. He was married September 16, 1858, to *Emma Turner*, daughter of *Diah Turner*, of Saugerties, Ulster County, and has four children, two sons and two daughters.



**MAJOR JAMES CLARENCE POST, U. S. A.**, son of Alfred Post, was born in Newburgh. In 1861 he was appointed a cadet at West Point by the Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, afterwards United States Senator from Nebraska, who at this time represented in Congress the district which included Orange County. After graduation in 1865, Major Post was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and has since remained connected with that branch of the service, passing through all the grades to his present rank.

He has from time to time occupied numerous positions of trust and responsibility in various portions of the country, some of which included the reconstruction of the fortifications and the improvement of harbors and rivers on the South Atlantic coast, notably at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. Also the improvement of rivers and the consideration of canal projects in the West.

About two years ago he was sent abroad by the Government as a member of a special commission to make a study of and report upon certain engineering works in England and France which contain certain principles it was thought might be advantageously applied to some of our own public works. When this duty was completed he



MAJOR JAMES CLARENCE POST.

was retained as military attaché to the United States Legation in London, where he is at present engaged in studying the military system of England and the manufacture of military stores.

**DR. L. S. STRAW** is a native of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. He commenced his professional life with his father at Bangor, Maine, in 1841. In 1849 he went to California, remaining five years, and then returning to Bangor. In 1857 he came to Newburgh, joining in a limited partnership with Dr. William A. Royce for five years, since which time he has been attending to his friends professionally on the corner of Water and Second Streets. He has always taken a great interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his profession, and was three times elected President of the New York State Dental Society.

The Straw family was an old one in New Hampshire. Dr Straw's paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. His father was

a practicing physician, who, during the Rebellion, raised two companies of Union soldiers and went to the war as captain of one of



DR. L. S. STRAW.

them. He subsequently resigned the captaincy to discharge the duties of army surgeon. The closing years of his life were passed in Newburgh.

Dr. L. S. Straw fills a prominent place in the social life of the city, and is a gentleman of varied accomplishments. He has passed through all the Masonic orders in Newburgh, was Master of Newburgh Lodge for three years, and District Deputy Grand Master two years. He is a Director of the Newburgh City Club. He married in 1864 with Mary Phalen, neice of Dr. A. B. Harvey, of Poughkeepsie, and has one daughter.

**LEANDER CLARK** is a brother of the late Edson H. Clark, and was born at Bloomingburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., May 13, 1828. His parents were Lucas and Phila Clark, of East Hampton, Mass. On his paternal side he traces his ancestry back to the Pilgrims; Abram Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was his great-uncle. When Leander was two months old his father died, and at the age of seven he was committed to the care of relatives at East Hampton to work on a farm. After two years he returned to Sullivan County and was a tow-boy on the Delaware & Hudson Canal for one season. In 1839 he came to Newburgh and worked for William Scott, a cabinet maker in Colden Street, remaining with him two years. In 1841 he went to Buffalo and learned the trade of cabinet and piano forte making. In 1847 he went to Warren, Pa., and worked at his trade, and also rafting and running lumber to Pittsburgh and down the Ohio River. The following year, when he was twenty years old, he married Mary J. Olney, a daughter of Stephen and Nancy Olney, of Warren, Pa., whose progenitors came to America in 1633. Captain Clark returned to Newburgh in 1850, and worked in Peter Stanbrough's piano factory at the junction of Colden and Water Streets. In 1853 he was appointed Newburgh's first police officer, and the only one in the village. He contin-

ued in that office till August, 1862, when, with the assistance of John Stanbrough and Isaac Martin, he raised Company 1 of the 124th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and went to the front as its captain. In October of the same year he was appointed Provost Marshal of Whipple's division of the Third Army Corps, and served in that capacity until a few days before the battle of Fredericksburgh. He was with the regiment in that battle and at Chancellorsville, and was discharged from the service on the surgeon's certificate of disability May 13, 1863. On his return to Newburgh he bought the livery business of James Roe in the rear of the Orange Hotel. In February, 1865, he engaged with Edwin Thorne, who had recently retired from business in New York with a large fortune, and desired to establish a stud farm. Acting as his agent Captain Clark purchased the fine farm of 168 acres in the western part of the city, lying between the South Plank Road and the Turnpike, paying \$16,000 therefor. They erected extensive buildings and went into the business of raising trotting horses on a large scale. Many famous horses were raised there, and the farm acquired a national reputation. Captain Clark was the superintendent, and handled the reins over such horses as Hamlet, Thorn-dale, Marksman, Edwin Thorne, Wild Oats, Daisy Dale and Enigma. When the farm was sold and the stock removed to Dutchess County, Captain Clark went there with Mr. Thorne and remained for six months till the establishment was in good running order. He then resigned the position. Returning to Newburgh he built the large livery stable on the corner of Chambers and Campbell Streets, and has continued in the business ever since, except for a few years when he lived on his fruit farm at Middlehope. In 1883 he built his present establishment at Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Chambers Street. Captain Clark is considered one of the foremost horsemen of

publican party. Before its organization he was an old line Whig, and afterwards voted the Native American ticket during the short existence of that party. For four years he represented the Second Ward in the Common Council, and was President of the Council during his last year in the Board. He is a member of Ellis Post, G. A. R., and a Past Commander. He was one of the organizers of the Veterans' Rights Union in 1882. He also holds a membership in the Third Corps Union. He is one of the oldest Free Masons in the city, having been initiated in Newburgh Lodge in 1857, with which, and with Highland Chapter, he still holds connection.



RESIDENCE OF DR. L. S. STRAW—197 Grand Street.

**WILLIAM L. THEALL** was born in 1843 in Newburgh, in the old Powelton-farm house. His parents came here in 1835 from Westchester County, where their ancestors had long resided. His mother was a Dean, and a relative of the celebrated Judge Dean. His father, Thomas C., who was a carman, was accidentally killed when William was only two years old. He was driving through Water Street, when a wheel of his vehicle struck an obstruction in the roadway, and Mr. Theall was thrown out headlong upon the pavement and his neck

broken. The widow was left with the care of six children, one of whom was younger than William L. The older children went to work in the cotton factory and contributed to the support of the family, and when William was only seven or eight years old his mother was likewise obliged to send him to work in the factory. The little fellow worked there manfully for several years, each day commencing his labor at five o'clock in the morning. His mother married John Sneed in 1855, and the boy was then given an opportunity of acquiring an education. He attended the Glebe school for a short time and afterwards the Academy, of which William N. Reid was then Principal. After working in Robert Lawson's grocery store (at No. 42 Water Street) for a year, he entered the employ of John W. Boyd to learn the trade of a carpenter. For one year he



LEANDER CLARK.



WILLIAM L. THEALL.

Orange County, and an important part of his business is breaking and training young trotters. He was once the owner of Mountain Boy. Captain Clark's political relations are with the Re-

publican party. After working in Robert Lawson's grocery store (at No. 42 Water Street) for a year, he entered the employ of John W. Boyd to learn the trade of a carpenter. For one year he

worked for forty-nine cents a day, and then asked his employer for seventy-five cents a day for the second year. The request being refused, he took the few tools he owned, went to Fish-kill Landing and engaged with a carpenter named Wilcox. His new employer was pleased with his workmanship, and after Mr. Theall had worked for him only two weeks gave him the full wages of a journeyman, then fourteen shillings per day. He worked there till 1861, when he enlisted in Company B of the Third New York Volunteers, which had left Newburgh the previous year, and served till discharged at the close of the war, July, 1865. He was one of five brothers who fought in the war, one being on the Confederate side. This brother was living in Savannah, Ga., when the war broke out, and it is an interesting fact that when, in 1862, Norfolk, Va., was taken by the Union forces, this brother retreated from the fortifications with the rebel column, and two of his brothers, William L. and Joseph D., entered with the victorious Union soldiers. For ten years following the war Mr. Theall worked at his trade for William Hilton, and in 1876, commenced business for himself as a builder. He has erected altogether thirty-seven dwellings, most of them for himself as speculations. He has been prominent in the real estate operations on Washington Heights, where he has thus far erected eleven substantial dwellings, all on his own account. In 1869 he married Miss Loretta Purdy, daughter of John S. Purdy, of Balnaville, and has had eleven children, seven of whom are now living.

**BEVERLY K. JOHNSTON** was born in Shawangunk, Ulster County, June 21, 1818. The family was identified with the early settlement and pioneer life of that section, both his father and grand-



BEVERLY K. JOHNSTON

father being residents of the locality. His early life was passed in his native town. He engaged in various kinds of business during his minority, and on March 15, 1840, he came to the Town of Newburgh and entered the employ of John E. Goetchius in the hotel business at East Coldenham. He remained there four years, then accompanied Mr. Goetchius to Montgomery for one year; but, returning, leased the

property at East Coldenham and commenced keeping hotel on his own account. In 1847 he became the owner of the place, and to the time of his death, August 18, 1891, remained at the head of the establishment. For nearly fifty years "Bev. Johnston's" has been known far and wide as a well-appointed, well-regulated and well-kept hostelry, and is a popular place of resort Summer and Winter. While Mr. Johnston confined himself closely to his business, his affable manners, strict integrity, and generous hospitality made him one of the most popular men in his section, and recommended him for appointment to several positions of honor and trust. He was formerly



JOSEPH VAN CLEFT.

an old line Whig, but afterwards became a Democrat, and was post-master at East Coldenham under all administrations and with brief exceptions from 1845 till his death. He was one of the commissioners for appraising the land damages caused by building the Short Cut Railway, and for laying out the Boulevard in the Town of Cornwall. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for Sheriff in 1870, but was defeated by a small majority. For the past thirty years he was one of the Directors of the Newburgh and Cohecton Turnpike Company, and for many years President of the Newburgh and New Windsor Horse Thief Detecting Society. He married, in 1846, Elvira S., daughter of Alexander W. and Elizabeth (Moore) Beatty, of New Windsor, an old family in Orange County, and had two sons and two daughters: William J., Mrs. William Patton and Mrs. James S. Burnett, and John A. Johnston, who died a few weeks before his father.

**JOSEPH VAN CLEFT** was born in the Town of New Windsor, near Bethlehem Church, in 1836. The Van Cleft family were early settlers in the Minisink Valley. His mother was a member of the Cooper family of Blooming Grove. He remained on his father's farm until 1852, when he entered the employ of a hardware merchant at Middletown. From 1855 to 1860 he was employed in the hardware trade in New York City, and for the two years following he pursued the same business in Kansas City, Mo.

In 1863 Mr. Van Cleft formed a partnership with J. C. S. Hardenburgh in the hardware and agricultural implement business at No.

99 Water Street, Newburgh, and three years later purchased Mr. Hardenburgh's interest. A few years later he purchased and removed to the large building No. 102 Water Street, and subsequently purchased the two large buildings in the rear, Nos. 73, 75, 77 and 79 Front Street. The Water Street building is connected with the Front Street building by a covered passage under the West Shore Railroad. Mr. Van Cleft occupied these extensive premises until 1888, when he leased them to the New York Furniture Company, who at once erected a large and handsome brick store on the Water Street side, in place of the old frame building. Mr. Van Cleft then moved to his present large warehouse at No. 79 Broadway, since which time his brother, Lewis A., has become a partner in the business.

Mr. Van Cleft has a wide acquaintance throughout Orange and adjoining counties, through which his trade extends. He has long been one of the most valuable members of the Orange County Agricultural Society. He is a member of the board of directors, and for a number of years has been superintendent of the mechanical department at the annual fairs. For a short time he filled by appointment a vacancy in the Common Council, the only public, political or municipal office he has ever held. He was one of the original members of the Board of Trade, and for a number of years he was a member of the consistory of the American Reformed Church.

Mr. Van Cleft married, in 1869, Edwina Storey Smith, youngest daughter of O. M. Smith, of Newburgh, and granddaughter of Judge Storey. She died in April, 1891, leaving the following children: Josephine Storey, Edwin L., Augusta M., Alberta and Barclay.

**JEREMIAH D. MABIE** was born at Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., in 1840, and moved to Ithaca, N. Y., in 1854. He came to Newburgh in 1859, and was an apprentice to John Corwin, in the tinsmith trade. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was a member of the Parmenter Rifles, a local military organization. It is said of Mr. Mabie that on the morning when President Lincoln's first call for volunteers was published he was at work at his bench, with his hammer raised to strike a rivet, when the President's proclamation was placed before him. He laid down his hammer without striking the rivet, put on his coat and started out, endeavoring to get his militia company to volunteer. Failing in this, he aided Stephen W. Fullerton to form Company B of the Third New York



JEREMIAH D. MABIE.

PHOTO. BY WHIDDIT

Volunteers, the first company raised in Newburgh for the war. He was the first sergeant of the company, and afterward was promoted to second lieutenant, and then to first lieutenant of the company; and for meritorious service he was promoted to the captaincy of Company F in the same regiment. Captain Mabie participated in the siege of Charleston, and the attack on Drury's Bluff. He was on board the flagship Minnesota during the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac. He was wounded under

Grant at Cold Harbor in June, 1864, and resigned in October of that year. Returning to Newburgh, he commenced business in the stove and tinware trade. Several years ago he succeeded John Lomas, at No. 46 Water Street, who was in the same line for fifty years. Mr. Mabie is one of the charter members of Ellis Post, G. A. R., and was at one time its commander. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, but invariably declined political office.

**GEORGE MOSHIER** has been a life-long resident of Newburgh. His ancestors lived in, or near, Newburgh many years before the Revolution. Two were soldiers in the Continental army, one being at the New Windsor cantonment at the disbandment. Mr. Moshier was born in "Tantown" (North Water Street), April 19, 1838. He was very young when his father, whose name was Elijah, died. He was put at work when a small lad, and had only one year's schooling. The first money he earned purchased a membership in the Mechanics' Library, and all his otherwise leisure hours were spent in acquiring that which most boys of the present day have so freely given to them—an education.

He commenced learning the trade of a carpenter in 1855, with Little & Kelly, and served three and a half years. He worked on all their large jobs, notably on Trinity Church from start to finish. He studied mechanical drawing and architecture when opportunity afforded. He went into the building business in 1866, and since that time has erected about one hundred and twenty-five buildings, and is one of the most prominent men in that trade. As an architect he has made drawings for nearly a thousand buildings.

Mr. Moshier is a Republican, and has rendered good service in behalf of the party. He represented the Fourth Ward for four years in the Board of Supervisors, and was Water Commissioner for the five years preceding 1889, serving as president of the Board in 1888. While always adhering to the principles of his party, he believes it should take a more advanced position on the temperance question. A member of Trinity Church, he is also an earnest worker of the Christian Mission in Water Street, and Assistant Superintendent of the Sabbath school. Soon after Ringgold Hose Company was organized he became an active member and served till 1875, and for a period was Assistant Foreman of the Company. He was married in 1862 with Miss Caroline Tilton, of Atlantic Highlands, Monmouth County, N. J., and their children are: Anna, who married William C. Jones, a merchant, of Lynn, Mass.; George, jr., and Mabel.



GEORGE MOSHIER.

PHOTO. BY MAPES.

**ABRAHAM B. E. REMILLARD** is the senior member of the firm of Remillard & Co., which was established in May, 1891. His partners are Samuel V. Schoonmaker and Frank S. Weller. They have a large dry goods house at No. 80 Water Street, corner of Third.

For many years previously Mr. Remillard conducted a photograph gallery at No. 82 Water Street, and was very successful, being rated



A. B. E. REMILLARD

high in financial circles. He owns the valuable business buildings Nos. 80 and 82 Water Street, and his residence, No. 281 Grand Street. Mr. Remillard was born at Quebec, May 10, 1836. He received an academic education, and his first employment was with a dry goods firm in his native place. He has resided in Newburgh since he was nineteen years of age, with the exception of two years when he had a branch business in Quebec. Mr. Remillard married, first, Lenora Weygant, of Newburgh, who died in 1873, by which

union there were five children, viz., Frank P., Minnie M., Thomas B., Lillian E. and Grace E. The two sons are now dead. His second wife is Malvina Lamontagne, formerly of Quebec.

**J DEWITT WALSH** is a grandson of Hugh Walsh, who emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1764, and settled at Philadelphia. He subsequently removed to New York, where he married, in 1775,



J DE WITT WALSH

Catherine Armstrong. During the closing years of the Revolution it is presumed that he was engaged in furnishing supplies to the American army in this vicinity. On one of his visits here (February 22, 1782) he purchased from Benjamin Smith one-half of the block bounded by the river, north by Fourth Street and west by Smith Street, for which he paid \$130. He did not take up his residence here till 1790, when he purchased from Governor George Clinton a large tract of land on the south side of Quassaick Creek, including the water front on the Hudson. In 1791 he purchased the northeast corner of Water and Third Streets, with lands under water, on which he built a dock and storehouse

for a general merchandise and forwarding business. He ran sloops between Newburgh, New York and Albany. In 1792 he and James Craig built on the Quassaick Creek the paper mill which remained in the family till recently. Mr. Walsh was engaged in several other

business enterprises also. He retired from active business about 1804, and the closing years of his life were passed at his residence, No. 90 Western Avenue. He died in 1817, aged 71. His son, John H., inherited the mill property, married Elizabeth, daughter of John DeWitt, formerly of Dutchess County, and died in 1853, leaving seven children.

J. DeWitt Walsh is the son of John H., and was born in the dwelling in which he has always lived in New Windsor. After working as a clerk in Newburgh for some two years, he entered the paper mill of his father in October, 1833, and continued in the business till 1880. Mr. Walsh never married, but he has a happy home-life with his bachelor-brother, the Rev. William, and an unmarried sister.

In 1835 the mill-owners on the Quassaick purchased the farm at the outlet of Orange Lake, and thereby gained the undisputed right to deepen the outlet for the benefit of the owners of the mills on the stream. About 1848 Mr. Walsh was appointed by the mill-owners a committee to take charge of the farm and of the works at the pond, which he continued to do until 1858, when he resigned on account of ill-health.

During the Rebellion Mr. Walsh was treasurer of the committee of the Town of New Windsor for raising money to pay bounties to volunteers. All the bounties were paid by him at his office. Bonds to the amount of \$20,000 were issued for that purpose, all of which were negotiated and countersigned by him. Mr. Walsh was elected a trustee of the Newburgh Savings Bank June 1, 1863, was president one year, and resigned in August, 1888. He was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Newburgh in July, 1864, and one of its directors until January, 1890, when he resigned. He was elected a trustee of School District No. 1 in the Town of New Windsor in October, 1866, and continued to act as such with great satisfaction to the people of the district until his resignation in August, 1891.

**GEORGE WELLER**, although not a resident of this city, is identified with one of its most substantial institutions, being a direc-



GEORGE WELLER

PHOTO. BY MAPES

tor of the National Bank of Newburgh, where he attends the weekly meetings of the board with unusual regularity. Mr. Weller resides



at Walden. He is a native of the Town of Montgomery, and was born June 11, 1802. He is a son of George and Mary (Dickerson) Weller. His early education was limited to that afforded by the ordinary common-school. His business career began as a clerk in the general store of his uncle, William Hunter, Jr., in the Town of Montgomery, which position he relinquished to teach school for about one year. In 1824, with Erwin Galatian, he opened a general store in the Village of Walden on his own account, which business he continued about twenty-five years, when he sold out and engaged in farming for five or six years. Mr. Weller was elected a director of the National Bank of Newburgh in 1879. In January, 1879, he was elected president of the Walden Savings Bank, which position he now fills. Mr. Weller is a remarkably well-preserved man, and bears the respect and high esteem of a wide acquaintance. He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Galatian, by which union there were three children, all of whom died in infancy; she died in October, 1840. His second wife was Adeline Crist, who died January 31, 1891, leaving two sons, George, Jr. and William C.

**HON. AUGUSTUS DENNISTON** is a son of Hon. Robert Denniston, who was born in the Town of Blooming Grove and was for many years in public life. He was Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of the town, Member of Assembly and of the State Senate for several terms, and Comptroller of the State in 1860-61.

Augustus Denniston was born in the Town of Blooming Grove, May 23, 1842, educated at home, and was a clerk in the Comptroller's office at Albany during his father's administration. In June, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Morgan, on the recommendation of

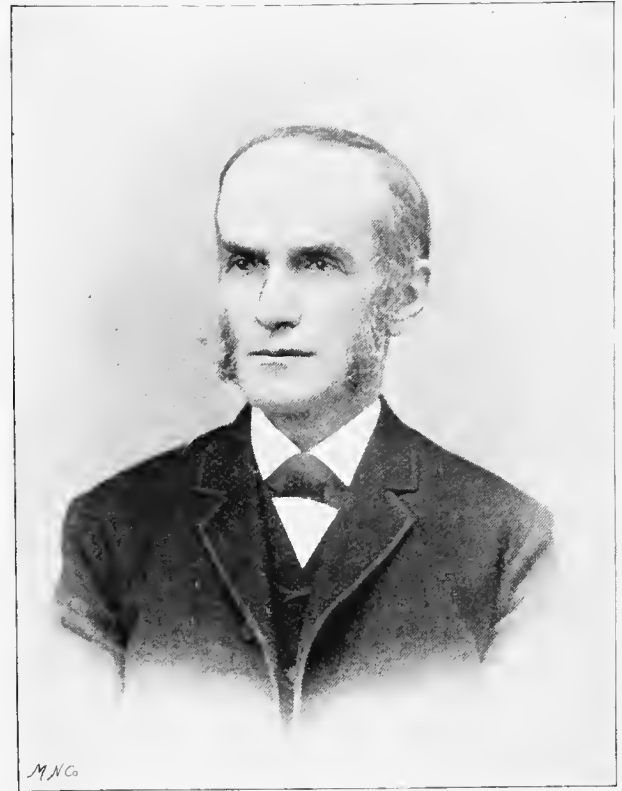


HON. AUGUSTUS DENNISTON.

Colonel Ellis, to be Quartermaster of the 124th Regiment, N. Y. V. In September he went with the regiment to the front. After a few months' service he was taken ill and spent several weeks in hospital life. His health was so greatly impaired that he resigned.

Mr. Denniston was a member of the Assembly from this district in 1873-74. He was brought up on a farm and has always taken a

deep interest in agriculture. In 1870 he was elected First Vice-President of the Orange County Agricultural Society, and in 1879, upon the death of the President, the Rev. L. L. Comfort, he was elected President, which position he has ever since held, and has seen this society, year after year, prosper and grow in public favor. Mr. Denniston is also Vice-President of the Highland National Bank of New-



DAVID A. MORRISON

burgh, a director of the Newburgh District Telegraph Company, an officer of Isaac Nicoll Post, G. A. R., of Washingtonville, and president of the Washingtonville Farmers' Creamery Association. He lives on a large farm near Washingtonville, and is a most useful man in that town. He is a bachelor.

**DAVID A. MORRISON** is of Scotch, Irish and Dutch ancestry. His paternal great-great-grandfather, John Morrison, was born in 1700, emigrated from the north of Ireland prior to the Revolution, and settled on what is now known as the Morrison homestead farm in the Town of Montgomery, Orange County; he died in 1783. Hamilton, the father of David A., inherited the homestead, and married Maria Mould, daughter of Jonathan Mould, of Montgomery, who was a lineal descendant of Christoffel Mould, one of the earliest Dutch settlers of the Walkill Valley. He was one of the twelve who organized the Orange County Agricultural Society in 1841, was its President twice, Vice-President many years, and Corresponding Secretary several times.

David A., one of a family of seven children, was born September 20, 1830, at the homestead. He attended the district schools and the Montgomery Academy, and at the age of seventeen became a teacher. He continued for a number of years to work on his father's farm in Summer and teach school in Winter. He taught in the villages of Walden and Montgomery, and in district schools in the Towns of Montgomery and Blooming Grove. In politics, originally a Whig, he joined the Republican party at its organization in 1856, and was an active supporter of the Union cause. During Grant's second term he became identified with the Democratic party.

In 1867 he was elected School Commissioner for the First District of Orange County; was again elected in 1881, and now is serving his fifth term, an event without a parallel in the State. He has been the Secretary of the Orange County Agricultural Society for thirty-three years, and has attended every fair held by the society since its organization. He is one of the main-stays of the society, a painstaking and tireless worker, gentle yet firm, and a man of education and ability. His long continuance in the office of commissioner and secretary is sufficient evidence of his qualification therefor. He still resides on the homestead farm. He married Mary R. Lipsett, daughter of Robert Lipsett, of Montgomery.

**JAMES HAMILTON** has the distinction of being the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in Newburgh, and, in a certain sense, he is also the oldest fireman. He became a member of old Hiram Lodge in 1843. Peter F. Hunt was then the Master, and the lodge room was in the Orange Hotel. In 1853 he wrote the petition to the Grand Lodge for the formation of Newburgh Lodge, and he is the oldest charter member now living. He prepared an interesting sketch of his recollections concerning the formation of Newburgh Lodge which was read at the thirty-seventh anniversary celebration in June, 1890.



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

JAMES HAMILTON

Mr. Hamilton became a member of Niagara Engine Company, No. 5, at its organization in 1837, and continued a member till its disbandment. He was born October 15, 1810, and came to Newburgh in 1830. As clerk and proprietor he conducted the grocery business at No. 68 Water Street for twenty-six years. In 1850 he was appointed Under-Sheriff by Sheriff John Cowdrey. His wife (now deceased) was Harriet Bontecou, a Huguenot descendant, of La Rochelle, France. Out of a

family of eight children three are now living—a son and two daughters, viz., Mrs. Charles F. Chapman and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, of Newburgh, and Robert J. Hamilton, of Long Island City, N. Y.

The ancestry of Harriet Bontecou has been traced back for forty successive generations, extending through thirteen centuries; and these data have been compiled and published by John E. Morris, of Hartford, Conn.

**EPHRAIM BULLIS** was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., October 13, 1820. His parents moved to near Mechanicville, and while living there he taught school several Winters, and subsequently attended the Stillwater Academy for four years, and was graduated therefrom in 1844. While living at Mechanicville he was a member of Mott's Guards, of the 41st Regiment of the State militia, and was both second lieutenant and captain of the company at different periods. In 1845 he came to Newburgh and filled a clerkship under the employ of his uncle, Captain W. A. Bullis, who then ran a line of sloops between Newburgh and Albany and had a dock and storehouse at the foot of Fourth Street. Mr. Bullis remained there two years, when his uncle disposed of the business, and shortly afterward the storehouse was destroyed by fire. He then (in 1848) embarked in the lumber business on the same dock,

and became prominent in that line of trade, continuing therein until about 1862. During the two succeeding years he resided on a farm in the Town of Montgomery, and in 1865 moved to Cornwall and entered the coal and lumber business. While a resident of Cornwall he filled the office of justice of the peace for seven or eight years, and for two terms was justice of the Court of Sessions, Thomas George then being County Judge. He returned to Newburgh in 1876, and has since been engaged in the wholesale lumber trade. In 1847 he married Miss Effie Decker, daughter of Jacob P. Decker, of the Town of Montgomery, and has two sons and two daughters. For a number of years he was a trustee of the First Baptist Church of this city.



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

EPHRAIM BULLIS.

**JOHN CORWIN.** The Corwin family is one of the oldest in this country, Matthias Corwin, its founder, having settled in Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1634. John Corwin was born in the Town of Wallkill, August 4, 1826.

He removed in 1833 to Newburgh, and his father (John H.) formed a partnership in the iron and brass foundry at the corner of Grand Street and Broadway with John W. Wells. John learned the machinist trade in his father's machine shop. In the year 1860 he changed his occupation to that of the stove and tin business, purchasing the stock of Francis W. Hunt, at No. 139 Water Street. In 1867 he joined the firm of Root & Shaver (Charles Root and John W. Shaver) in the same business, also sending peddlers with tinware, etc., all through this and the surrounding counties in this State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. During the years succeed-



PHOTO. BY MAPES.

JOHN CORWIN

ing the War of the Rebellion they paid the largest internal revenue tax as peddlers and dealers of any firm in this section, amounting to several thousand dollars annually. After the retirement of John W. Shaver from the firm Mr. Corwin continued with Mr. Root until the year 1878, when, having been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, he withdrew from the firm. His official career has been a long one. Commencing as Inspector of Elections several years before Newburgh became a city, he continued in that office eighteen years. From 1864 to 1872 inclusive, and again from 1877 to 1881 he was a member of the Board of Education. He was a member of the first Board of Aldermen in 1866, and again in 1885-86. He was elected Supervisor from the Second Ward in 1867, but served only a few months on account of his removal into the Third Ward, where he has since resided. In 1870 he was appointed U. S. Gauger for this district, and served till 1881. He was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in 1877, and resigned in 1884. He immediately purchased the furniture and auction business of R. Millspaugh & Co., and has continued it up to the present time. Mr. Corwin has the distinction of having conducted the largest auction sale on record, having in November, 1885, sold the West Shore Railroad for twenty-two million dollars. He is one of the coroners of Orange County, having been elected in November, 1885, and re-elected in 1888.

**CHARLES E. MOSCOW**, one of our best known and popular citizens, has devoted his life to the study and cultivation of music, and has acquired wide reputation in his chosen profession. He is a musician, not an instrumentalist, and as a composer he has exerted a great influence in the profession. For eleven years he was a bands-

man at the United States Military Post at West Point, where the music is of the highest order, established and conducted on sound principles and fixed laws. This was a discipline and an education that has colored and given direction to his subsequent life, which we will briefly outline.

Mr. Moscow was born on the 18th of August, 1835, in Muehlberg, near Gotha, Saxony. He came to America in 1846, and to Newburgh in the Spring of 1867, since which time he has been constantly identified with the musical



CHARLES E. MOSCOW.

circles of this city and vicinity. For six years he was a member of the firm of Fielding & Moscow, wholesale and retail dealers in music and musical instruments; but it is as the recognized leader of the profession that he is best known and will be remembered. He had charge of the Nineteenth Regiment and Seventeenth Battalion Bands respectively until those military organizations were disbanded. He was the leader of the Newburgh City Band for many years, for the success and perfection of which he was an indefatigable worker. In such work his whole being is interested, and his zeal and energy know no bounds. He organized the Academy of Music Orchestra, of which he is director, and has furnished the theatre

and opera music in this city for many years. In this capacity he has had to serve a very fastidious and critical taste, and an intelligent public whose conception of the art and science of music is unquestionably technical and exacting. But he has always given entire satisfaction in this trying position. His selections, whether bright, fantastic, emotive, ideal or diatonic, have invariably proved his wonderful capacity as a performer and won unstinted praise. Professor Moscow is a teacher of the violin, guitar, flute and cornet.

**TILDEN H. WILSON** was born in Delaware County, O., in 1846. The family moved to Newburgh in 1857, and Tilden attended Mr. Cavan's private school and the public schools. In 1862 he went into the army, and when he returned engaged with Frank Gerard to learn



TILDEN H. WILSON.

the mason trade. He served four years, and for two years following worked at his trade in New York City. Returning to Newburgh he formed a partnership with his brother, as masons and builders, that has continued ever since. Their operations in real estate on their own account have been large, notably in South Miller Street, where most of the houses, thirty or thirty-five in number, were erected for themselves. Tilden H. Wilson is also a man of influence in the councils of the Democratic party, and has rendered efficient service in its behalf. He was a member of the Board of Alms House Commissioners in 1883-86, the first Inspector of Buildings, and has been one of the Board of Water Commissioners since 1889. He is a stockholder and trustee of the Academy of Music, a member of Chapman Hose Company, of the Board of Trade, of Acme Lodge of Odd Fellows, and has been through all the chairs in Newburgh Lodge of Free Masons.

**JONATHAN D. WILSON** is a member of one of our leading firms of masons and builders, which has in its career of twenty-one years built a considerable number of the houses that constitute the City of Newburgh. Mr. Wilson was born in Ohio in 1850, and came to Newburgh with the other members of his family in 1857. He

learned his trade with Franklin Gerard, and was a journeyman at the age of nineteen. He worked one year in New York, and then in 1870 formed a partnership with his brother, Tilden H., in this city. They have erected some of our most prominent buildings, notably the Academy of Music, School No. 6, the Jewish Synagogue, Trinity parsonage, and the Schaefer, Turner, Dales and Carson business buildings, and many handsome private residences, in all about three hundred buildings. Many of these they erected on their own account; South Miller Street was almost entirely built up by them. Mr. Wilson is an important factor in the local Democratic party, has represented his district in numerous conventions, and was a member of the Board



JONATHAN D. WILSON

of Assessors for six years. He is an Odd Fellow and a Free Mason, and was Master of Newburgh Lodge, F. & A. M., during the years 1884 and 1885. He married Kate A. Todd, of this city, in 1874, and has one son.

**WILBUR H. WESTON** was born February 11, 1851, at Manchester, N. H. His paternal ancestors were of English extraction, and the early record shows that John Weston emigrated from England to America in 1644 and settled in New England. In his youth Mr. Weston availed himself of such educational advantages as were afforded in the common school of his native town, and after passing through a course of study at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, N. H., came to this State, March 11, 1871, and found employment in a minor position with the Erie Railroad Company in this city, where he remained until July, 1873. He then was appointed agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, as well as the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company (now the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad). In 1882 he was appointed the agent of the New York and New England Railroad also.

Upon the opening of the West Shore Railroad in 1883, there were several points on that road that came in competition with the business of the New York Central, and Mr. Weston was selected by the Central management to establish offices at those points and to have a general

supervision of their business on the west side of the river, which duties he performed in such a satisfactory manner as to secure the approbation of his superior officers.

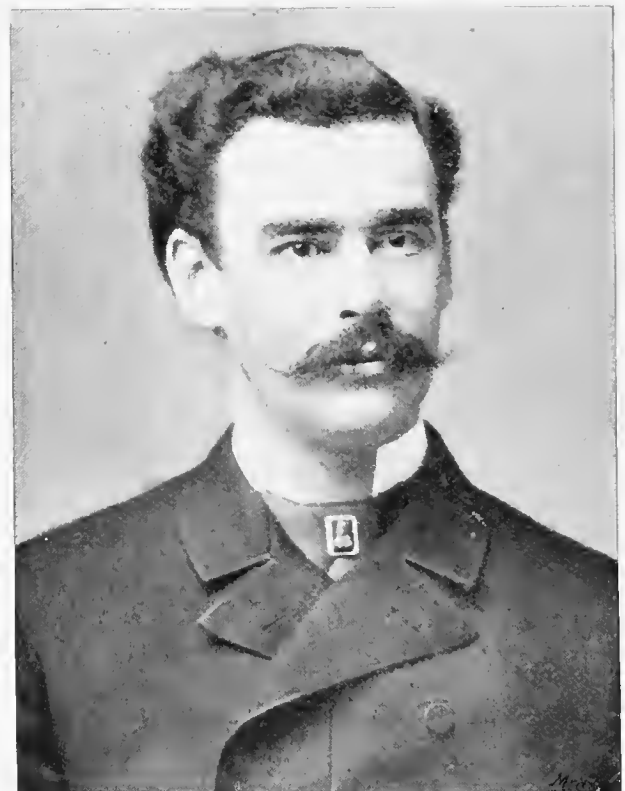
About this time he organized the system of running excursions at low rates over the New York Central to Saratoga Springs, Lake George, Montreal and other places, which became one of the features of that road, and caused Mr. Weston to be well known throughout this portion of the State.

In 1883 he took the contract for carrying the U. S. mails between this city and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad station at Fishkill-on-Hudson, and added a

small express route to that service, which he extended shortly after to Matteawan, absorbing two other express concerns. In



WILBUR H. WESTON



J. BLACKBURN MILLER.

1886 he purchased the stage line running between Fishkill Landing and Matteawan, and took measures at once to develop the

business, which has now grown to be one of the institutions on the other side of the river. Mr. Weston saw that there was a demand for cheaper transportation than that afforded by liverymen, and, believing that by charging a fair price for carrying a passenger to any point in the city he would meet with encouragement, he, in 1887, started a cab line which carries passengers to any point in the city for twenty-five cents. In 1888 he took out a patent on an improved cab which he uses in his business. The same year he established a cab service in Poughkeepsie, which has received very liberal patronage from the citizens of that place.

In military matters Mr. Weston in former years took an active interest. At the formation of the Seventeenth Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., he was appointed quartermaster, then promoted to captain of Company A, and afterwards was made major, which office he held until the battalion was disbanded by act of the Legislature. It is from this connection that he acquired the title of "Major," by which he is

or immediately after. According to the family tradition, he was a native of Bordeaux. It is almost certain that he went first to England, and thence sailed to America. He settled in New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., where he married Elizabeth Deyo Lefevre, daughter of Christian Deyo, one of the original patentees of that French settlement, and widow of Simon Lefevre. One child was the fruit of this union—a son, born in 1693, who was named Peter. This Peter Cantine married Elizabeth Blansjan, the daughter of Mattys Blansjan of Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y., and grand-daughter of Mattys Blansjan, a Huguenot refugee. They had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, one of the latter dying in infancy. From these six sons, unquestionably, are descended all the families in this country which bear the name of Cantine. The family have never been a large one in point of numbers, the most prolific branch being that descended from Peter's son John, who was conspicuous as a general and as a legislator during the Revolutionary period. By marriage the Can-



WOODBURN HALL THE CHRISTOPHER B. MILLER HOMESTEAD—New Windsor

familiarly addressed. Major Weston takes much interest in Masonic matters and is a Past Master of Hudson River Lodge, Past Commander of Hudson River Commandery, trustee of Highland Chapter and also of the Masonic Hall Association, of this city, and a Noble of Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of New York City. Mr. Weston has excellent judgment in business enterprises and is quick to perceive the wants of the public, and, in supplying these wants, he has met with the encouragement that has resulted in a remunerative and increasing business. He was united in marriage on the 19th of April, 1881, to Mary C., youngest daughter of Henry D. Hornbeck, and the result of this union is two children, Ralph and Justine.

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**GEORGE A. CANTINE.** The Cantine family in America is descended from Moses Cantine, a Huguenot who fled from France at the time of the infamous Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, A. D. 1685,

and is connected with many of the older Dutch and Huguenot families of New York State.

One of the sons of General John Cantine was Moses I., who was part owner and the editor of the *Albany Argus*, and who held many important public offices at the beginning of this century. He married Christina Hoes, a near relative of the Rev. Dr. Hoes, formerly the pastor of the old Dutch Church of Kingston. President Martin Van Buren was the brother-in-law of Moses I. Cantine, his wife Hannah Hoes being a sister of Mrs. Cantine. Mrs. Van Buren having died, her niece Miss Christina, a daughter of Moses I. Cantine was "the lady of the White House" during the administration of Martin Van Buren. The larger number of the present living members of the family are to be found within the State of New York, though many individuals are residing in the West, and some in foreign lands.

George A. Cantine is probably descended from Abraham Cantine, the fourth son of Peter, and a grandson of the Huguenot refugee.



He was born in New York, reared in New England, received a classical education, served in the Union Army, and when quite young married Marian J. Cook, daughter of General Solon H. Cook, of an old New England family and a lady of literary ability. She died in 1887.



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON

COLONEL GEORGE A. CANTINE.

leaving two sons, Edward B. and Francis M. Up to 1875 he was engaged in teaching, on the rostrum, and in special literary work. Since then he has been extensively engaged in underwriting, holding important positions as adjuster, special agent, manager and general agent. He came to Newburgh in 1886, in the capacity of general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company. He has charge of the Hudson River District, seventeen counties in all, with seventy-four sub-agencies, with his main offices in this city, Albany and New York City.

Colonel Cantine is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is Past Department Inspector of the State of New York, and a member of several other military societies. He is an Odd Fellow of twenty-five years standing, and in Free Masonry has taken thirty-two degrees. He is Senior Warden of Newburgh Lodge and Generalissimo of Hudson River Commandery, K. T. He is a Republican in politics, and has delivered speeches in most of the campaigns since the war, but has never accepted office. Colonel Cantine has acquired considerable reputation as a polished and eloquent speaker and lecturer. Since taking up his residence here he has addressed several important public assemblages, notably at the Memorial Day exercises of 1896. He has also gained public favor for his lectures on "German Civilization in Europe," "Madame Roland," "Soldier and Citizen," "National Civilization of America," "Money," "Art in History," and "Battle Fields." He has traveled through many States on lecture tours. He is a member of the Newburgh City Club, the Aurora Grotto Masonic Club, of Brooklyn, and other social organizations.

**CHARLES T. GOODRICH** was born in Colden Street, this city, December 5, 1846. His father, Alfred Goodrich, now deceased, came to Newburgh when a boy, from Connecticut, where his ancestors long

resided; he was at one time Chief of Police and afterwards Superintendent of Washington's Headquarters for a number of years. The subject of this sketch has had an eventful life for one of his years. In his youth he contended against grave adversity, and wrought in various fields; but now in his prime he is well on the way to that business and social oasis we call success. His education was received in the public schools of our city, but before completing the full course he left the Academy and began life in earnest as a newsboy. He was ambitious, and after carrying papers for a time, for the modest salary of a dollar a week, he became the sole proprietor of a wayside newsstand in Water Street.

When fifteen years old he found a place in the printing office of E. W. Gray, publisher of the *Daily News*, where he mastered the intricacies of the type case and performed with more or less fidelity the humble but necessary duties that fall to the lot of the "printing office devil." From the newspaper office he went to the Washington Iron Works to learn the trade of a machinist. His first work there was on the United States gunboat *Lenape*, then building. He remained there two years, and having made rapid progress, then went on the Erie Railroad and filled various positions till he became fireman of a locomotive with the aspiration and promise of soon becoming an engineer. But his career was not to be in that direction. May 4, 1865, his engine jumped the track in Bethlehem cut, on the Newburgh Branch, and wrecked the train. Mr. Goodrich was caught beneath the engine and held fast for three and a half hours, and his injuries were so serious in their nature that his life was despaired of. Having an iron constitution, however, he survived, but not without being left physically disabled for life.

Forced to make a new start in the world, he turned his attention to telegraphy, learned the system after three months' tuition in the



CHARLES T. GOODRICH.

office at Vail's Gate, and was appointed station-agent there. He was afterward employed as a telegrapher at various stations on the Erie, at length taking a position in the main office of the Western Union Company in New York City, and finally in its office in Newburgh. While in the Metropolis and before he went there his leisure hours

were occupied in writing interesting letters to the home papers, and encouraged by their success his mind once again inclined toward newspaper work.

Finally he renewed former associations by accepting a position on the local press. He was local editor for A. A. Bensel when that gentleman published the *Daily Press* over N. B. Beede's spice mill in Front Street, and for a number of years he filled a responsible position on the *Telegraph* under James J. McNally. When that paper passed from Mr. McNally to Dr. T. H. Cooper, Mr. Goodrich was retained, and during the proprietor's long illness he was the chief editor and manager. He had also become the local correspondent

representative to the Grand Lodge, in which from the first year he took a prominent part, having been a member of its most important committees each year. The Charles T. Goodrich Division No. 25, Uniform Rank, K. of P., instituted January 5, 1891, is named in his honor.

Mr. Goodrich is a member of the Building and Loan Association, the Board of Trade, a Trustee of the First Baptist Church and is interested in several business institutions in his native city. In 1881 he married Hattie E., daughter of Captain Isaac Jenkinson, and has one son.

#### JAMES HARVEY GOODALE.

Son of Silas Kung Goodale, was born at Coldenham, N. Y., eight miles west of the City of Newburgh. His parents removed there from Long Island in 1814. Records in the Town of Southampton, L. I., exhibit the name of the family back to the year 1698. James Harvey's early education was gained at the academy at Montgomery. From the age of 21 he has held local, town and county offices. In 1869 he was elected Superintendent of the Poor of the county, which office he held four consecutive terms, or twelve years. During his term he built the Orange County Insane Asylum at Orange Farm, and established the Children's Home at Middletown. In 1889 Mr. Goodale was appointed Under-Sheriff, and at present resides in the court house in this city. He married Mary E. Gale, of Goshen, and his family consists of three children, Cynthia Augusta, Minnie Phillips, wife of Benjamin Williams, of Middletown, and William Harvey, of this city.



JAMES H. GOODALE



GILBERT E. JACOBS.

GILBERT E. JACOBS, second son of William H. and Lucy A. Jacobs, was born May 6, 1850, at Williamsburgh, now a part of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1855 he removed to Hazelton, Iowa, with his parents, where he remained until 1859, when his family moved to Greenwich, Conn., where he obtained such instruction as could be had in the public schools.

In 1868 he removed to Newark, N. J., and there engaged with his father in the grocery business until 1872, when he moved to Rahway, N. J., and engaged in the same business with his brother. In 1875 he removed to this city and engaged again with his father in the grocery business on Colden Street, continuing until February 1, 1886, when with his brother George H. he established the business of the



JOHN H. MARTIN

Superintendent at Washington's Headquarters

of New York newspapers, and was thus enabled to vary his serious commentations on and truthful relation of the real facts of every-day life by chronicling the fancies of a fertile imagination. Mr. Goodrich's bear and snake stories of that day were models of the art. His connection with the New York dailies he has retained up to the present time. He was also at one time connected with the *Newburgh Journal*.

Having added to his newspaper work in 1870 the agency of an insurance company, he has gradually increased the list of his companies and the volume of his business, until his agency and real estate business have swelled to large proportions. The growth has been due to honest dealings and prompt settlement of losses. He represents about a score of leading fire, plate-glass, boiler and marine insurance companies.

Mr. Goodrich joined Brewster Hook and Ladder Company in October, 1863, and continued therein till 1883, and for fourteen years was its representative in the Fire Department Fund. For a number of years he was Secretary of the Fund, and his knowledge of the insurance business was of great value to the Board, it being in no small part through his efforts that so large a fund was accumulated.

Mr. Goodrich has shown considerable activity in politics in years gone by. In 1868 he was elected City Collector by the Democratic party and is now Assessor in the Second Ward. He has served as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and as Official Reporter. He has also been nominated by his party for Recorder and School Trustee. Another relation in which he has been prominent is with the Knights of Pythias. He has been through all the chairs of Olive Branch Lodge, and for seven consecutive years he has been a

Jacobs Baking Powder Company, and still continues it. Mr. Jacobs is also Treasurer of the Newburgh Reed Company, manufacturing reed chairs. On December 4, 1873, he was married to Mary Ward Munn, of Newark, N. J., and has three children: Eugene Ward, Ada Louise and Bessie May. Mr. Jacobs takes no part in politics, but is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the several Masonic bodies, and was Master of Hudson River Lodge for five years.

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CHARLES HENRY HALSTEAD, only son of the late Charles B. Halstead, was born August 12, 1846, in the town of Minisink, Orange County, N. Y. His early life was passed in Port Jervis until 1859, when he removed with his parents to Newburgh and entered the old High School, of which his father was the Principal. He subsequently attended the Newburgh Academy, but did not complete the course on account of ill-health, which prevented the accomplishment of a long-cherished desire of obtaining a collegiate education. After being employed four years in a grocery-store, he engaged as clerk on the propeller Thomas McManus, owned by Alsdorf & Skidmore, who did a freighting and commission business at the foot of Fifth Street, and ran this boat between Newburgh and New York. From February, 1872, to March 20, 1882, he was ticket clerk at the Newburgh station of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and then he was appointed station agent, in which

position he remained until June 30, 1886. In February, 1887, he engaged with the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company as book-keeper, where he is still employed.

Mr. Halstead was initiated into Masonry as soon as he became of age, and has ever since taken a great interest in local Masonic matters, having prepared several interesting papers on the early history of Masonry in this city, which showed much research and literary skill. He is safe authority on all Masonic matters with which he is identified, and



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON

CHARLES H. HALSTEAD.

there is no one connected with the fraternity here who has done so much to advance the cause of Masonry, and who, by uniting zeal and persistent effort, combined with rare tact and judgment, has contributed so largely to place this institution on a substantial and permanent basis. His name is familiar to nearly every Free and Accepted Mason dwelling in the valley of the Hudson River. In the community where almost his entire life has been spent Mr. Halstead has merited the respect and esteem of every one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his unswerving integrity and high character have made for him a reputation not easily attained. He is a Past Master of Hudson River Lodge, Past High Priest of Highland Chapter, Past Commander of Hudson River Commandery, and has for a number of years been Secretary of his Lodge and Chapter and of the Masonic Hall Association. He is also a Noble of Mecca Temple of New York. Mr. Halstead is a bachelor, and says he is perfectly willing to remain so for the balance of his life.

JOHN L. SCHULTZ is the senior member of the firm of Schultz & Crum and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Born in Poughkeepsie November 28, 1854, he attended the Episcopal parish school in that city. At the age of twenty-six he became a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Health, and in 1882 was elected by the Republican party to the Board of Aldermen. While a member of that board he was Chairman of the Police Committee. For four years he was Superintendent of the Hedding M. E. Sabbath School. From 1873 to 1883 he was a postman.

In the latter year he came to Newburgh and purchased a half interest in the drygoods firm which was thereafter styled Gillies and Schultz, and subsequently Gillies, Schultz & Crum, and Schultz & Crum. In 1886, when Mr. Crum became a partner, their accommo-



JOHN SCHULTZ

dations were greatly enlarged by the addition of the second floor of their building, No. 19 Water Street, as a department for carpets, and the extension of the building sixty feet in the rear. In September, 1890, the first floor of the adjoining building, No. 21, was added, so that now they possess what Newburgh people consider a very large and well appointed establishment. Drygoods and carpets are the two principal branches of their business.

In 1889 Mr. Schultz received the nomination of the Republican party for Alderman-at-Large, of Newburgh, but declined to accept it. Having accepted the appointment of Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue, he entered upon the duties of that office January 1, 1890. He married Jennie, daughter of Colonel S. B. Wheeler, of Poughkeepsie, and has two sons.

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**COL. EDWARD D. HAYT** is the oldest son of the late Stephen Hayt, and was born in Newburgh, May 30, 1845. His education was obtained in the old academy and Wm. N. Reid's private school. His father was a well known dry goods dealer, and occupied the store at No. 66 Water Street. Edward did not take kindly to the professions, but entered the store as a clerk February 1, 1862. In July, 1866, his father admitted him into partnership, and the firm was Stephen Hayt

& Son. On February 1, 1876, his father sold his interest in the business to N. B. Hayt, and the firm was changed to N. B. & E. D. Hayt, which continued until 1880, when N. B. Hayt retired, and the firm

was thereafter known as Hayt, Jansen & Wells, who continued the business until September, 1888, when it was sold to Stuart & Embler. Mr. Hayt then purchased an interest in the extensive business of Burden & Co., at Greenpoint, N. Y., where he has since been engaged.

Early in life Mr. Hayt became imbued with military enthusiasm, and in 1868 enlisted in the old Powell Corps, known as Company E, and attached to the 19th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He was promoted to second lieutenant, which office he held until the corps was disbanded. He was also on the staff of General J. W. Husted, commanding the 5th Division, N. G., S. N. Y., as Ordnance officer with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1875 was promoted to Chief of Artillery and Division Inspector with rank of colonel. In 1876 he organized the 17th Battalion in this city and was the lieutenant-colonel commanding. It was largely through the efforts of Colonel Hayt that an appropriation was secured for the erection of the State armory in this city.

Mr. Hayt is also identified with all the Masonic bodies of this city, and is a Past Master of Hudson River Lodge, and Past Commander of Hudson River Commandery of Knights Templar. He has attained to the thirty-second



COLONEL EDWARD D. HAYT



DANIEL G. CAMERON

degree of Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a Noble of Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of New York City. Mr. Hayt is a social gentleman, but has never as yet been induced to take a life-partner with him.

**DANIEL G. CAMERON**, lumber merchant, was born in Newburgh in 1856. His father, the late William F. Cameron, was a highly esteemed and substantial citizen, and served in the Common Council, the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Health. For nearly a quarter of a century he was engaged in the lumber trade in this city, being one of the firm of Cameron & Sloat, established in 1866. After leaving school Daniel G. entered the employ of his father's firm. For a period he was in the Fishkill office of the firm. After the retirement of Mr. Sloat he continued with his father at the Newburgh yard, and was entrusted with its management. He became the proprietor at his father's death in 1889. He married Ada, third daughter of the late Thomas Bingham. Mr. Cameron's yard is conveniently situated at No. 60 Front Street, with a frontage on the river.



WILLIAM D. TRAPHAGEN.

**WILLIAM McMEEKIN** is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1842. His father owned a farm near the village of Kells. He came to America with his parents when five years old, and has lived in Newburgh since 1846. When nine years old he went to work in the cotton factory, when the hours of labor were from 5 a. m. till 7 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and half an hour for dinner. Having a desire to learn a trade, and wishing to secure an education before commencing, he entered the

Academy in October, 1857, and studied under William N. Reid, till the following Spring. The only other schooling he received was at the Glebe school in Liberty Street, between the ages of six and nine. He learned the trade of a mason, bricklayer and plasterer with



WILLIAM McMEEKIN.

William Dickey. In 1866 he formed a partnership with William C. Brown, which continued to the Fall of 1874, during which time they continuously engaged a large number of men in the erection of buildings. They built Haines's woolen mills, Haigh's woolen mill, the Adams



PHOTO. BY MAPES.

W. S. GLEASON, M. D.

paper mill and many dwellings. Since then Mr. McMeekin has had no partner. He is a very busy man, and the list of buildings that are the work of his hands is a very long one. He is a skillful architect, and executed the plans for most of the houses he has built. In the past year he erected a large storhouse for the Quartermaster at West Point, and the large iron works for Mr. Wright, besides erecting five brick dwellings and finishing several frame houses. Mr. McMeekin was also at one period largely engaged in railroad contracting. In 1864 he married Elizabeth Greer, and has six children living.

**WILLIAM D. TRAPHAGEN**, the youngest son of the late Benjamin Traphagen, was born October 21, 1852, at New Hurley, Ulster County, in this State. When fourteen years old he removed with his parents to Newburgh, and found employment as a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained three years. Being seized with a desire for a seafaring life, he shipped before the mast on a New Bedford whaler and made two voyages, returning to Newburgh in 1875. He then entered the store of T. Bartlett & Son, and learned the boot and shoe business. In 1880 he purchased the business of John W. Magee, which he conducted alone for four years, and then entered into a partnership with S. J. Leslie, which was continued until July, 1890, when he retired from the firm and opened his present store at No. 2 Colden Street on the 30th August of the same year. Mr. Traphagen has long been a member of Lawson Hose Company, No. 5, and is at present its representative. He is also a member of several Masonic organizations, and has been Master of Hudson River Lodge. In March, 1882, he married Hannah B., youngest daughter of Captain James R. Jenkins, of this city.

**W. S. GLEASON, M. D.**, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, July 24, 1860. He received his academic education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and at Amherst College. In September, 1883, he began his medical education at the University Medical College, New York, under the preceptorship of Prof. William M. Thomson. He pursued a thorough course of studies at this institution, and graduated with honors at the commencement in 1886. After a term of practical hospital work, Dr. Gleason assumed the active duties of his profession by locating in Newburgh, where he has acquired a lucrative practice. The Doctor is identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, Highland Chapter, No. 52, and Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, K. T. He is a son of the Rev. W. H. Gleason, D. D., for several years pastor of the American Reformed Church in this city. In 1888 Dr. Gleason was married to Grace, daughter of Senator J. W. Hoysradt, of Hudson, N. Y.

**REV. WILLIAM H. TOLE**, whose portrait appears herewith, has been honored to an unusual degree for one of his years by receiving appointments to parishes of no little prominence. He was born in Newburgh, June 15, 1855, and received his early education in the schools of this city. In September, 1872, he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., from which institution he was graduated with honors a little less than six years later—June 29, 1878. A lapse of about two months only was enjoyed in rest and recreation, when he again resumed his studies, entering Mount St. Mary's Seminary on August 27, 1878. On July 16, 1882, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, the ceremony being performed by the Mt. Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, New York. His first appointment was as assistant rector of the Church of St.



REV. WILLIAM H. TOLE.

Leo, East Twenty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, New York. Here he remained for nine years, when he was appointed rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at White Plains, N. Y., April 4, 1891, where he is at this writing very acceptably performing the duties of his position, surrounded by many friends.



# TRANSPORTATION.

## The Commercial Arteries of the City—Railroad and Navigation Facilities.



THE contiguity of the river was an important factor in the early growth of Newburgh, but it is mainly in the last decade that the Queen City of the Hudson has attained the most important elements in its progress. It is to the railroads, more than to any other one cause, that is due the steady expansion of the city in every material direction. The leading lines are mentioned in the following paragraphs, but there are others which by connection with them at various points make Newburgh a railroad center of importance, easily reached from all parts of the Union.

river front, with facilities for transporting cars across the river. Twenty passenger trains arrive at and depart from Newburgh daily by this road.

**THE NEWBURGH BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILWAY** extends from Newburgh to a junction with the main line at Greycourt, eighteen miles distant. It is a direct route to the Pennsylvania coal fields, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Springfield, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The Branch passes through a rich dairy section of Orange



NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD DEPOT

**THE WEST SHORE RAILROAD** extends from Weehawken, opposite New York City, along the west shore of the Hudson, through the business section of Newburgh, to Albany, and west across the State to Buffalo. At Weehawken it connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad system, at Newburgh with the Erie and the New York and New England systems, and at Buffalo with the Grand Trunk and the Lake Shore for the West. At Newburgh the West Shore has, besides its passenger station, a large freight yard at the south end, on the

County, and through several villages contributory to Newburgh. It is also the connecting link to a number of other roads in the immediate vicinity of Newburgh, namely: the Lehigh and Hudson, the Central New England and Western, the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston, the Montgomery and Erie and the Wallkill Valley. Orange County is literally covered with a network of rails, so that every one of the large number of villages in the county has railroad connection with Newburgh. An immense freight traffic passes over

the Newburgh Branch. It carries most of the western freight that reaches New England over the New York and New England system, and brings to the Hudson coal from all the coal fields of Pennsylvania. The Erie Railroad Company's facilities in Newburgh are very extensive. On the river-front they have their freight and passenger depots, a large switch-yard and the New England transfer; at the west end they have another switch-yard, a round-house, etc., and at the south end another yard for handling coal trains in connection with the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Eight passenger trains arrive and depart daily over the Branch.

**THE NEWBURGH AND NEW YORK RAILROAD** extends from Newburgh to a junction with the main line of the New York, Lake Erie and Western at Newburgh Junction, distance fifteen miles. This road passes through a number of Orange County villages contributory to Newburgh. Through trains run between Newburgh, Tuxedo, Paterson, Passaic and Jersey City. Twelve passenger trains arrive at and depart from Newburgh daily.

**THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.** This is one of the great Vanderbilt system of roads, and extends from New York City, along the east shore of the Hudson, to Albany, and thence across the State to Buffalo. A ferry from the foot of Second Street, Newburgh, runs directly to the station on the opposite side of the river, so that passengers are under cover from the moment they enter the station till they reach Front Street in this city. The ferry makes close connections with all trains. The railroad has an agent and offices in Newburgh, and a freight house for receiving and delivering freight. There are twenty-one passenger trains daily.

**THE NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD** extends from Newburgh (railroad ferry across the river) to Danbury, Waterbury, Hartford, Willimantic, Springfield, Worcester, New London, Providence and Boston. This road connects with the New York Central, the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut, the Harlem, the New York and Northern, the Housatonic, and for all points in the New England States. The company has large terminal facilities on the opposite side of the river. Six passenger trains arrive and depart daily, except Sundays.

**THE NEWBURGH, DUTCHESS AND CONNECTICUT RAILROAD** extends from Newburgh (railroad ferry across the river) to Millerton, and connects with the New York Central, the New York and New England, the Clove Branch, the New York and Massachusetts, and the Central New England and Western. It has terminal facilities, repair shops, etc., at Dutchess Junction, opposite Newburgh. Eleven trains arrive and depart daily.

**THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY** (via Cornwall-on-Hudson), for Campbell Hall, Middletown, the coal fields, Summer resorts in Sullivan and Delaware Counties, Norwich,

Oneida, Oswego, and the North and West. This line extends from a junction with the West Shore Railroad, four miles south of Newburgh station, to Oswego on Lake Ontario, with branches to Ellenville, Carbondale and Scranton, Delhi, Edmeston, Utica and Rome. Between Weehawken and Cornwall it uses the same tracks as the West Shore. Ten passenger trains arrive at and depart from Cornwall daily.

**THE LEHIGH AND HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY** (via Newburgh Branch). This road, extending from a junction with the Newburgh Branch and the Erie main line at Greycourt to Belvidere, N. J., is operated as a part of the system controlled by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Control of the Lehigh & Hudson was obtained for the purpose of furnishing the New Jersey Central Road and its allied lines, the Philadelphia and Reading Road and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with a short and direct route to New England by the railroad ferry at Newburgh, or by the bridge at Poughkeepsie. As a part of the programme for opening up a new short-cut line for railroad traffic between Philadelphia and Harrisburgh and the adjacent regions and New England, the parties interested in the New Jersey Central combination have built the Orange County Railroad, the seven-mile link which connects the Lehigh and Hudson Road at Greycourt with the Central New England Road near Campbell Hall, and the Poughkeepsie bridge.

There are several other railroads that, while not strictly Newburgh roads, are within the immediate vicinity, centering at Campbell Hall, and passing through a district contributory to Newburgh in a commercial way. These are the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston, the Central New England and Western, the Montgomery and Erie and the Wallkill Valley railways.

With so many railroads Newburgh has every desirable convenience for freighting and traveling. The railroad traffic across the Hudson is heavy. The mammoth iron steamer William T.

Hart is constantly engaged in transferring trains from shore to shore. Besides this boat there is the regular line of ferries, carrying both passengers and freight. The New York Central brings thousands of tons of merchandise yearly by this route. A large traffic is carried on with the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut, partly by the transfer steamer and partly in barges. Important items in this traffic are iron ore from the mines in Dutchess County, and coal and pig iron from Pennsylvania. Going East between the Erie and the New York and New England the bulk of the traffic is grain and dressed meat from the West, coal from Pennsylvania and fruit and canned goods from the Pacific coast. Westward between the two roads goes a great deal of sugar, as well as general merchandise and manufactures from eastern factories. In Summer and Fall fruit is shipped from the Hudson Valley to Boston and other cities. A great amount of freight is changed from cars to boats, and *vice versa*, coal, lumber and ores being the principal commodities.



WEST SHORE RAILROAD DEPOT

## NAVIGATION.

The Hudson River, notwithstanding the advent of the railroads, is still an important auxiliary to the commerce of the city. One of the most useful purposes served by the river, in addition to the share it bears in the actual business of transportation, is the effect which it has in maintaining freight rates on the railroads at a reasonable figure.

The Hudson is one of the most—if not the most—important rivers in the United States. It is a broad, deep, sluggish stream. Its banks are elevated and picturesque throughout nearly its whole course. It is one of the principal channels of communication between the East and the West. Upon its broad bosom float the products of the great grain fields of the West, of the deep mines of the Alleghanies, and of the dark forests of Canada. It is connected with the Great Lakes by the Erie Canal, with Lake Champlain by the Champlain Canal, with the Delaware and the coal regions by the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It is an everlasting competitor for almost every important rail route east of the Mississippi.

The river holds on its banks many towns, some great, some small, between which there is a large interchange of merchandise. Within

made with all trains. This ferry was established in 1743. Sail and row-boats were used till 1816, when a horse-boat was built. Since 1828 steamboats have been used. The Union, the last wooden boat, was burned at the foot of Washington Street, October 1, 1878. The City of Newburgh was then built at Ward, Stanton & Co.'s, in this city, and a few years later the Fishkill-on-Hudson, at the same yard. Mrs. Frances E. L. Ramsdell has owned the ferry since 1850, when her father, Thomas Powell, made a deed of gift to her. The ferry has always been maintained in an excellent manner.

**THE HOMER RAMSDELL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.** Nightly line of steamers to New York, carrying passengers and freight. The iron propellers Newburgh and Homer Ramsdell are used on this line, with the side-wheel steamer James T. Brett as a spare boat. A boat leaves Newburgh every evening at 7, and another leaves New York at 5. Up to 1886 the barges Susquehanna and Charles Spear were used on this line. In 1881 Mr. Ramsdell purchased the propeller Andrew Harder, which had been running as a freight boat between Newburgh and New York; rebuilt it, changed the name to the Philip D. Lefever, and ran it for several years as a Saturday night boat to New York. In 1886 the Lefever replaced



THE "ERIE RAILROAD YARD"

a few miles north and south of Newburgh are twelve or fifteen villages, for which our city is the natural mart. The local traffic of the Hudson is represented mainly by the lines of steamboats. Some of the steamboats carry both freight and passengers, others only passengers. The through freight traffic is carried mostly in canal boats which are towed in long "strings" by powerful steamers. Boats are dropped off or taken on, usually without stopping, by the aid of independent tug-boats. In addition to these tows, two are made up each evening at Newburgh, one going north and the other south. Extra large coasting vessels are towed separately.

Not many years ago a large proportion of the freight on the river was carried by white-winged sloops and schooners. While a considerable number are still in the service, they are but a remnant compared with the great number that once sailed the river.

The following regular lines of steamboats are engaged in the Newburgh trade:

**THE NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL FERRY.** The iron steamers City of Newburgh and Fishkill-on-Hudson are engaged on this route. They are not run at the same time, except when there is a rush of travel. There is a large ferry-house on either side of the river. Both freight (in trucks) and passengers are carried. Close connections are

made with all trains. This ferry was established in 1743. Sail and row-boats were used till 1816, when a horse-boat was built. Since 1828 steamboats have been used. The Union, the last wooden boat, was burned at the foot of Washington Street, October 1, 1878. The City of Newburgh was then built at Ward, Stanton & Co.'s, in this city, and a few years later the Fishkill-on-Hudson, at the same yard. Mrs. Frances E. L. Ramsdell has owned the ferry since 1850, when her father, Thomas Powell, made a deed of gift to her. The ferry has always been maintained in an excellent manner.

**THE NEWBURGH AND ALBANY LINE.** The steamers M. Martin and Jacob H. Tremper leave Newburgh alternately every morning, except Sunday, at 7.30, carrying freight and passengers. This line of steamboats was established in 1835. The Martin has been on this line since 1866. In 1885 the new steamer Jacob H. Tremper took the place of the steamer Eagle, which was burned at Milton, August 2, 1884. Captain Henry Fairbanks, for twenty-eight years connected with the line, died July 3, 1884. Captain Rogers, also for many years on the line, died a few months afterward.

**THE NEWBURGH AND HAVERSTRAW LINE,** steamer Elnelne, Captain D. C. Woolsey, leaves Newburgh every afternoon at 3 o'clock (except Sunday) for Haverstraw and intermediate points, carrying freight and passengers. This line dates from 1844, when Cap-

tain Samuel Beard, of Caldwells, put the little steamer *Isabella* on the route. Captain Woolsey's connection with the line began in 1874, when he purchased the steamer *L. Boardman*, then in the service, from Captain Stark Lewis, of Sing Sing. In 1881 the *Boardman* was rebuilt and rechristened the *River Belle*, and the following year the *Emeline* was purchased. The *River Belle* was kept as a substitute till 1887, when it was sold.

**THE TRANS-HUDSON RAILROAD FERRY**, steamer *William T. Hart*, Captain Oliver H. Clark. Railroad cars only.

**THE NEW YORK AND ALBANY DAY LINE**, steamers *New York* and *Albany*. Leave Newburgh for Albany at 12.25 p. m., and for New York at 2.15 p. m., carrying passengers only.

**THE MARY POWELL STEAMBOAT COMPANY**, steamer *Mary Powell*, for New York, every morning (except Sunday) at 7.30, returning in the evening. Passengers only.

**THE NEW YORK AND RONDOUT NIGHT LINE**, steamers *James W. Baldwin* and *William F. Romer*, carrying freight and passengers.

**THE NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE LINE**, steamer *Hudson Taylor*, landing at all intermediate points.

Besides the above named there are various craft engaged in freighting or towing exclusively—sail vessels, barges and tugboats. The

our wholesalers and manufacturers cargoes from any part of the country without breaking bulk.

It would seem that Newburgh has every desirable facility as a receiving and distributing point. It has great advantages both for commerce and manufacturing. Our wholesalers can receive their supplies as cheaply as those in New York—in fact cheaper, because most of them can unload from the cars or boats directly into their storehouses, thus saving cartage and lighterage. Our manufacturers have also the benefit of cheap coal, and both have low rents and low taxation.

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#### CHEAP FREIGHT RATES.

Shippers will understand what is meant when we say that Newburgh is a New York-rate point. That is, it is given the same rates on through freights by the railroads that New York City obtains. Freight can be shipped from Newburgh to any competing point as cheaply as from New York City. Generally large shippers obtain special rates from the railroads. Between local points, the water craft compete with the railroads and make the rates very reasonable to all points along the river.

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#### NEWBURGH'S COAL TRAFFIC.

Newburgh has become the principal gateway for the great traffic between the Pennsylvania coal fields and the New England States,



NEWBURGH FROM THE RIVER OPPOSITE THE LONG DOCK

Pennsylvania Coal Company have a great number of boats in their service. In the Summer season many excursion boats come here, usually two steamers from New York every Sunday, and many others from other points during the season.

“Thus favored,” says a Board of Trade publication, “through natural lines of water communication with Albany, New York and the Atlantic coast by the Hudson River, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago via the Erie Canal and the lakes, with Lake Champlain, Montreal and St. Lawrence by the Champlain Canal, and with the iron mines and coal fields of Pennsylvania by the Delaware and Hudson Canal, we can summon by an electric impulse on a short notification a cargo of lumber from Canada, of flour and grain of any description from the West, of coal, slate, and iron from Pennsylvania, of brick, cement and flagstones from nearer points, to be delivered without breaking bulk at one of the wharves on the eastern front of our city at almost nominal rates for transportation.” Likewise, the railroads can bring

which consumes over six million tons annually. Previous to the extension of the New York and New England Railroad to Newburgh there had long been an effort by certain interests to get coal into New England cities and towns by rail, without having to tranship it from cars into boats, and then again into cars at certain of the ports along the Sound, or on the Atlantic coast. Coal was sent all the way around via Troy and Albany into Springfield and many of the towns of Massachusetts. It was like going around three sides of a barn to get there in that fashion; still there was quite a trade, at high cost, developed. Then coal was handled at Dutchess Junction, opposite Newburgh, from boats into cars in a small way. Not till the establishment of the railroad ferry at Newburgh was a direct all-rail route secured.

This direct line is a connecting link between the producer and the consumer. Every coal field in the State of Pennsylvania has railway outlets, more or less direct, to Newburgh. From the *Wyoming* field there are the Pennsylvania Coal Company's road (the Erie and



THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY'S DEPOT.

Wyoming) and the New York, Lake Erie and Western, which is also a producer on its own account. Both of these roads ship direct to Newburgh.

The *Lehigh* coal field is served by the Pennsylvania Railroad, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and by the New Jersey Central Railroad. The coal destined for New England comes over the roads of these several companies to Phillipsburgh, N. J., and thence over the Lehigh and Hudson to the Newburgh Branch.

The *Schuylkill* coal field is served by the Philadelphia and Reading, by the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania Railroad companies. These lines all have connections leading to Phillipsburgh, as stated above.

On arriving at the river-front the cars are at once run upon the transfer-boat and quickly ferried across. The river is only about a mile wide, and the boat runs day and night, so that trains are changed from side to side of the river without any appreciable delay. Then the roads coming in to Fishkill distribute it throughout the Eastern States. The Newburgh ferry now transfers the cars as fast as the railroads can handle them. There is of course no limit to the number of steamers that could be put on here, if the railroads should be increased.

It is beyond all question the most economical all-rail route between the coal fields and the East. Coal pays toll wherever handled, and therefore the fewer handlings the less expense. Freights are the main item in the cost of coal. Coal sent east via Newburgh passes over but two roads from the time it is received from the producer till it is laid down in Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Providence, Waterbury, Norwich or Boston.

But that which we have outlined above is only one part of the traffic. Newburgh is one of the largest depots for coal in the country. It is the nearest tide-water point to the coal mines. It has been the principal distributing point for the Pennsylvania Coal Company since 1863. They have a very large plant, including great piers, basins, switch-yard, storage-pockets, stationary engines and locomotives for hauling cars, boat yard, offices, etc. About three hundred men are employed. The mines are at Dunmore, whence the coal is hauled over the coal company's road (the Erie and Wyoming) to the Erie tracks at Hawley, whence it is brought straight to Newburgh.

On arriving here the cars are run out on the high piers, and the coal is dumped directly into boats lying alongside of the piers. The company owns a great number of canal boats, as well as railroad cars. Coal is shipped from here to various parts of the northern country. "Whalebacks" and other great barges and vessels carry coal to all ports on the Long Island Sound and the New England coast. Long strings of canal boats leave daily, going north and south. Some of the boats are dropped off at towns along the river. At Hudson, Troy and Albany considerable is put into cars for eastern towns. Other boats go west on the Erie canal to Buffalo, and from there coal is re-shipped to Lake points. Boats from the West with grain and lumber carry coal on their return trip through the canal. All coal shipped from Newburgh is screened as it is delivered on the vessels, and from the screenings several thousand tons of coal dust is sold annually to brickmakers in the vicinity.

#### AN ELEVATOR PROJECT.

In February, 1887, a company was organized in this city, with a capital of \$100,000, for the erection of a grain elevator. Nearly three-fourths of the capital was subscribed and ten per cent. paid in. The difficulty of obtaining a site was the great obstacle opposing the fulfilment of the company, and the cause of its temporary disbandment.

From data collected and presented it was esteemed an enterprise important to the business attainments of the city, and



it received encouraging support from the leading business men of the place. The design was to erect an elevator of the capacity of two hundred thousand bushels, with facilities for loading five thousand bushels an hour, to supply grain and mill-feed along the lines of railroads centering or connecting at this point. The desirability and almost certain success of a business of that nature were instantly perceived by business minds. Here is a location that combines water and rail routes more fully than any other outside of the City of New York, with an assured, unrivaled market. Here is water communication through the Eric Canal and the Great Lakes to the granaries of the West, whence would come the supply. A ready market could be found along the various railroads, and especially throughout southern New England via the New York and New England Railroad. Any one can perceive at a glance the ramifications of the great railroad system about Newburgh. There is a clear field with no competition between New York and Schenectady. All these existing favorable conditions were and are well understood. The stumbling block was the inability at that time to procure a suitable site for the elevator.

Homer Ramsdell has explained to the writer a plan he has devised to develop the water front north of Washington Street. Part of the work he has already undertaken, but the rest he leaves to those who shall come after him. He owns, north and south of Washington Street, a river frontage of about one thousand feet, which he intends to fill in to a distance six hundred feet east of the east line of Front Street. Within the past few years he has filled in a large portion of it. Mr. Ramsdell suggests this place as probably the best site that can be obtained for an elevator. He has even assumed the expense and trouble to have plans prepared, so that the merits of the project may be well understood. The accompanying illustrations show the exact location suggested by Mr. Ramsdell, and the manner in which it may be developed for the business, together with all necessary dimensions, and the nature of the immediate rail and water facilities.

With an ample depth of water and ample switching arrangements, there will be every known convenience for loading and unloading both boats and cars. Canal boats from the West, after discharging their grain into the elevator, may load again very readily, and with little or no expense, from the cars on the elevated track. Coal, for example, may be discharged from the cars, through chutes, directly into the boats. The probability of getting return freights from the city is another element of advantage to be considered.

In connection with this site for the elevator, and to give access thereto from other parts of the city, is the necessity for an under-ground crossing at Washington Street, the only practicable point. The present railroad grade-crossing is unsafe and tedious. Numerous tracks cover the street, and trains are constantly passing. The steep grade of Washington Street is not only an inconvenience, but, for heavily loaded trucks, a great hindrance—all of which is well understood.

The substitute proposed is represented in the drawings. It will be seen very perfect in its provisions and operations, yet inexpensive as to cost, and affording an easy grade for ascending from the water level to the high grounds to the west. Mr. Ramsdell suggests an

open cut diagonally under Washington and South Water Streets and the railroad tracks; thence through his property lying between Little Ann and Washington Streets, and then winding around east of the short cut till it reaches the surface at the corner of South Water and Washington Streets. This under-ground road will afford grades acceptable to every one, and not interfere with any existing privilege. The extreme rise is only about one foot in a rod, or six feet in one hundred. Teamsters with heavy loads, after coming out of the cut, have the choice of several routes to various parts of the city, either through Front Street, South Water Street, or up the hill, via the short cut, to Lafayette Street.

**HOMER RAMSDELL** has been the foremost citizen of Newburgh of his time. For nearly fifty years he has been identified

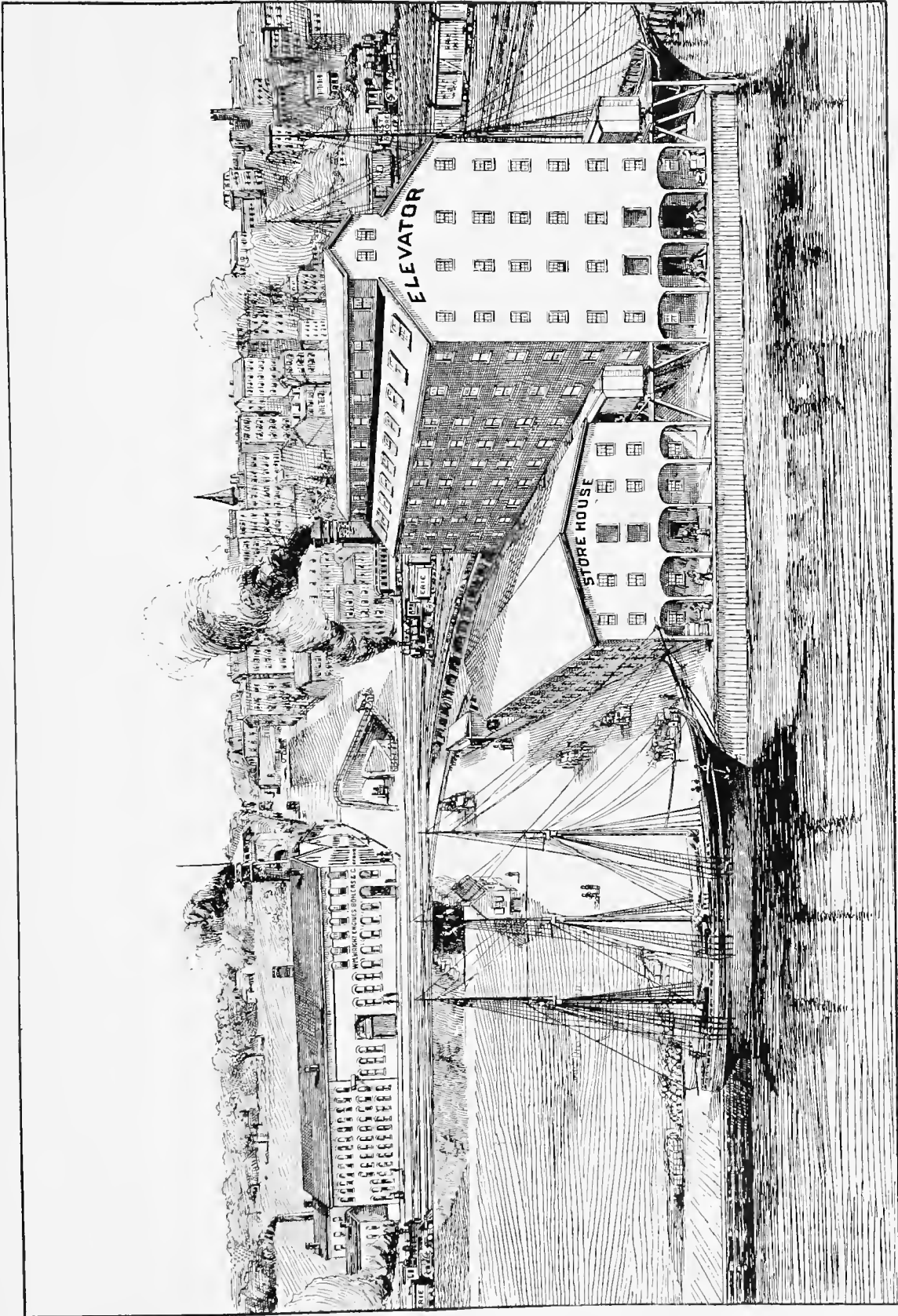


HOMER RAMSDELL.

with the history of the place, and no one has wielded a greater influence in its social and business life than he. His labors in connection with the Eric Railroad as a long-time Director and as President, and with other forms of transportation in eastern New York, and the impress which he has made upon the business and other interests of Newburgh, mark him as one of the most successful men of the age, and grant him, in the evening of life, the pleasant thought that he has been one of the world's useful men and that his labors have been of a character that will live after him. Mr. Ramsdell was born at Warren, Worcester County, Mass., August 12, 1810. His father was Joseph Ramsdell, the fourth of that name, who was descended from Joseph and Martha (Bowker) Ramsdell, who emigrated from England to Plymouth, Mass., in 1643. His mother was Ruth Stockbridge, of Hanover, Mass., a descendent of John Stockbridge, who emigrated from England in 1638. After their marriage at Hanover, February 3, 1800, they moved to Warren, and had (1) Joseph (who died in 1891.) (2) Mary, (3) Homer.

Homer attended the common schools, and finished his education at the academy at Monson, Hampden County, Mass. In April, 1827, he went to New York City to enter upon an engagement as clerk in the dry goods store of Hedge & Lee, in William Street. In 1829 he secured a better position with C. & U. J. Smith, who were large wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods in Maiden Lane. In February, 1832, he commenced business in the firm of Ramsdell & Brown, at the corner of Maiden Lane and William Street, dealing in silks, laces, fancy goods and white goods. Thus when only twenty-one years old Mr. Ramsdell was well on the way to success. Doubtless had he continued in his mercantile career in New York, his rare business ability and energy would have earned him the same measure of fortune and renown as that which he has achieved in other walks of life.

Mr. Ramsdell married on June 16, 1835, Francis E. L., daughter of Thomas Powell, of Newburgh. He continued in business in New York till 1840, when he dissolved his connections there and took up his permanent residence in Newburgh, in order to assist in the superintendence of Mr. Powell's large interests. The latter had been engaged in mercantile, forwarding and banking business here for many years. He was interested in almost every considerable under-

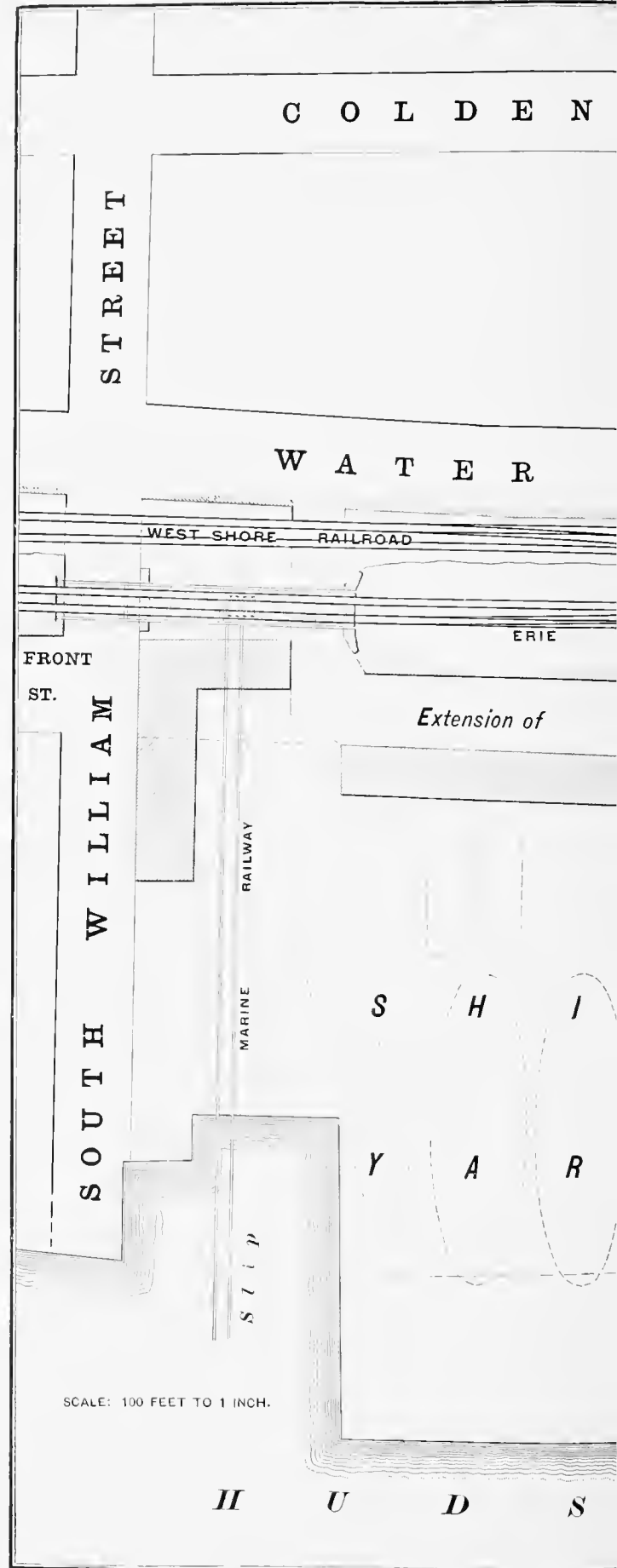


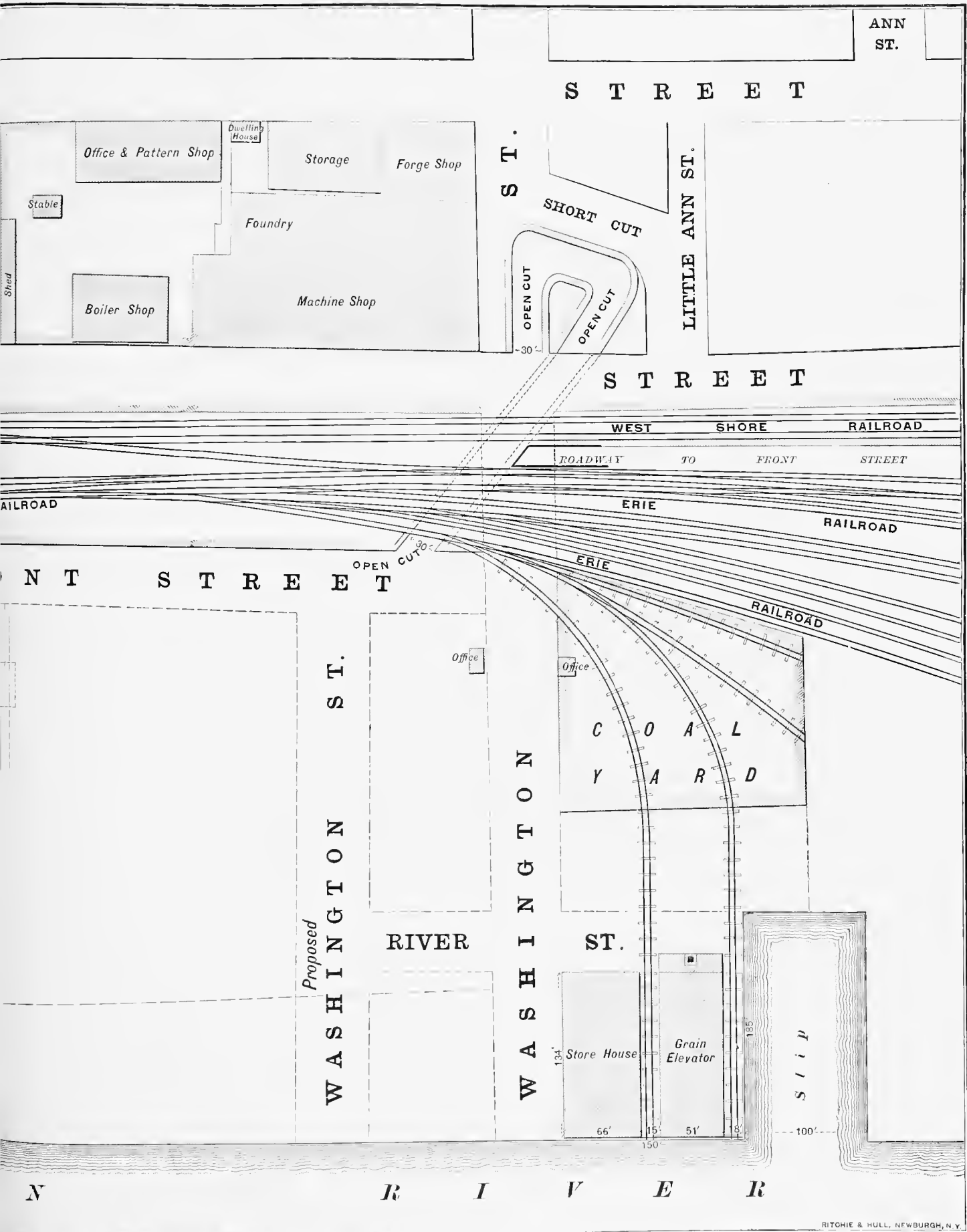
AN ELEVATOR PROJECT, NEAR THE FOOT OF WASHINGTON STREET. (See Page 225.)

taking of his time, and was the originator of many projects that have proved of great benefit to the city. He was a large stockholder in factories, railroads, banks, steamboats, docks and storehouses. In 1844 Mr. Ramsdell became a member of the firm of Thomas Powell & Co., and thenceforth and until Mr. Powell's death, in 1856, he was very largely the administrator of Mr. Powell's affairs, and to him perhaps the community owed most of the undertakings in which the firm engaged. When Mr. Ramsdell came to Newburgh the storehouse and dock of the firm were south of First Street, whence the steamer Highlander made regular trips to New York. In 1846 the firm of Thomas Powell & Co. built the steamer Thomas Powell and placed it on the line. Subsequently the Powell was sold to the Erie Railroad Company, to run between New York City and the terminus of the road at Piermont, and the Highlander to Anderson, Romer & Co., of Rondout, and their places taken by barges. Upon the death of Mr. Powell, Mr. Ramsdell continued the enterprises in which they were both interested, and extended them or widened their scope as opportunity offered, or as his financial and executive genius could open a way to new results. On February 1, 1865, Mr. Ramsdell bought the dock property and barge of B. Carpenter & Co., and consolidated the business of that firm with that of Homer Ramsdell & Co. During the season the Carpenter storehouse was moved to a new foundation, and the storehouse of Ramsdell & Co. was joined to it, forming the present building, which is 250 feet in length. In 1875 Mr. Ramsdell, associated with his sons, formed the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company.

In 1845 Newburgh, from a condition already prosperous, and promising even greater advances in the future, was threatened with immediate and perhaps permanent disaster by the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad to Goshen, two years before. At this time the company had defaulted in the payment of interest to the State upon a three-million dollar loan, and a sale under foreclosure seemed inevitable. The company appealed to the Legislature, asking that it forgive the debt. A bill for that purpose was prepared, but Newburgh brought all her influence to bear against it, and those in opposition to the measure outnumbered its friends. For a time the Erie Railroad project and all the ambitions clustered about it seemed destined to defeat. At this point the people of Newburgh, who through their representatives held the balance of power on the question, offered to consent to having the debt forgiven if the company would agree to build a branch road to Newburgh. The company acquiesced, on the condition that Newburgh should subscribe \$100,000 (or one-third of the estimated cost of the Branch) to the capital stock of the Erie Company, and the bill was passed. The stock subscription required from Newburgh was raised (Mr. Ramsdell's firm being the largest subscriber) and \$15,000 in addition—in all \$115,000. On the fulfilment of this stock subscription by the citizens of Newburgh, it was their prerogative to be represented in the board of the Erie Company by a local director, and Mr. Ramsdell, who had been most prominent in the movement, was nominated by the subscribers and elected as such director in the Summer of 1845. The first contracts made by the Erie Company upon its re-organization under the amended act of 1845, were those for constructing the Newburgh Branch and that part of the main line between Middletown and Otisville. The work was carried forward under the agreement until 1847, when by reason of enormous expenditures upon the main line between Otisville and Binghamton, and when only about \$115,000 (the amount subscribed by Newburgh) had been expended upon the Branch, the Erie Company was so pressed for money that a suspension of the work upon the Branch was deemed imperative. To prevent this and to bridge over the necessities of the hour, Mr. Ramsdell agreed to negotiate the acceptances of the company for each successive monthly estimate until January, 1849, at which time all were to mature. During this time the further sum of \$130,000 was expended on the Branch.

The opening of the main line of the Erie to Binghamton on the 27th of December, 1848, was attended by a cost far exceeding the estimates, and the finances of the company were correspondingly embarrassed; added to this were heavy drains for work then being vigorously pushed on the Susquehanna division, so that the directory





AN ELEVATOR PROJECT, NEAR THE FOOT OF WASHINGTON STREET. (See Page 225.)

RITCHE & HULL, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

in January, 1849, deemed themselves forced to discontinue the expenditures on the Branch. At this juncture Mr. Ramsdell proposed to raise the further sum of \$145,000 upon the acceptances of the company, to mature in May, 1851, provided responsible parties in Newburgh would endorse the acceptances, and also provided the company would execute a mortgage upon the Branch as security for the amount.\* The company agreed to the proposal, and Mr. Ramsdell secured the endorsement of the acceptances by a number of Newburgh business men. These acceptances were also all endorsed by T. Powell & Co. Mr. Ramsdell's firm also purchased \$55,000 worth of railroad iron for the company, and in addition to the iron he purchased the depot grounds, erected depot buildings and leased the whole property to the company with the option to purchase. In short, all the money spent on the Newburgh Branch was advanced through Mr. Ramsdell's instrumentality as the work progressed, and on January 9, 1850, the Branch was opened with appropriate festivities.

The building of the Branch ensured the continued prosperity of the city. Large industries were thereby induced to locate here, and

only between Piermont and Otisville, a distance of sixty-one miles, and had a limited equipment of rolling stock, while the construction of the most difficult and expensive part of the road—that between Otisville and Binghamton—was then in progress. The change could then have been made in that portion already built for about seventy-five thousand dollars, and a saving of five hundred thousand dollars made on the construction of the unfinished portion; and when ultimately made, thirty years later, the change cost about seven million dollars.

The company succeeded in opening the road to Dunkirk on May 14, 1851, but this work was only accomplished by herculean efforts and resort to all sorts of expedients, the enumeration of which would be tedious. The directors found it necessary to aid the company with both individual capital and credit in times of extreme necessity. They passed frequently over the line, encouraged the contractors, and bolstered the market value of the securities by purchasing largely of them at public sales.‡ Mr. Ramsdell was regarded as especially interested in the Newburgh branch, and thus had a double duty imposed upon him during the whole period.



"THE HOMESTEAD"—RESIDENCE OF HOMER RAMSDELL.

it eventually brought about the extension of the New York and New England to Newburgh. Mr. Ramsdell continued a member of the board of directors of the company, with the exception of a brief interval, till 1884, and is now (1891) the only survivor of those with whom he first served in the early history of the road. His practical judgment and foresight were freely given to the use of the great line through his connection therewith, and many specific points might be named where mistakes could have been avoided and better means employed had his advice been followed.† For instance, when, in 1847, the question of the change of the gauge of the Erie from six feet to four feet eight and one-half inches was discussed, Mr. Ramsdell advocated the narrow gauge. The road was then in operation

In the Summer of 1853 Mr. Ramsdell was elected President of the company, and he immediately devoted himself to the discharge of the great responsibilities thus laid upon him. A difficulty in the location and management of the road had been caused by undue State pride, which had led the Legislature of New York, in granting the charter of the road, to limit its termini to points within the State—Piermont in the east and Dunkirk in the west. It thus encountered at its origin every Winter an embargo which threatened to defeat the object of its construction. For the purpose of obtaining a direct connection with Jersey City, a road was laid from Suffern and thence through New

‡ Illustrative of this fact, it may be stated that after the exhaustion of the second mortgage bonds the only resource for the further prosecution of the work was in the issuing of income bonds to the extent of \$8,500,000, which were mainly disposed of at auction in Wall Street, their market value being largely sustained by individual directors as purchasers. "Syndicates" were unknown in those days.

\* Rittenber's History.

† See "Railroad Men of America," in *Magazine of Western History*, March, 1889.



Jersey. When Mr. Ramsdell assumed the administration of the corporation this connection, then just made, was imperfect in many respects and without terminal facilities. With rare sagacity he sought relief for his company by the purchase of the Long Dock property, which is substantially the property now owned by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company at Jersey City, namely, the lands pierced by the Bergen tunnel, the river front at Pavonia ferry, and the intermediate lands connecting them, a distance of more than two miles through Jersey City. Mr. Ramsdell purchased this property for about one million dollars, solely on his own account and responsibility, taking the title in his own name, and keeping the negotiations unknown from all save three personal friends in the Board of Directors, in order to enable him to make the purchase at a reasonable price. At the sitting of the Legislature of New Jersey in 1856, Mr. Ramsdell secured the passage of an act incorporating the Long Dock Company, to which he conveyed the property, and also obtained another act authorizing the Erie Railroad Company to purchase and hold lands in New Jersey, and to finish and complete the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad. In this way a legislative mistake was overcome, and the great thoroughfare was extended into the business center of the great metropolis, and the foundation was laid for terminal facilities equal to its then extended and rapidly increasing necessities.

The presidency of the road was resigned by Mr. Ramsdell in July, 1857, which occasion was seized upon by the board of directors to formally express their opinion of the value of the above described operations. In a letter to him, expressive of their personal esteem and regret at his departure, they said:

"We desire particularly to tender the thanks of the board for that crowning service of your administration, your original conception and judicious purchase of the Long Dock property, which property, when fully completed and annexed to the Erie Railroad, will constitute an unbroken channel of communication between the immense granaries of the productive West and the markets of the great metropolis and Europe, so that, while one end of our road terminates at the lakes and rivers of the West, the other end shall discharge and receive its freight and passengers at the wharf or shipping at the port of New York, an advantage of location, productiveness and economy which is without precedent in the history of railroads, and as long as New York continues the great commercial center and distributing point for the commerce of the country, the Erie Railroad must be the great channel of its western transportation."

It is worthy of mention in this connection that the original estimate of the cost of constructing the Erie Railroad was but \$6,000,000. In 1885 the aggregate cost of the Erie and its branches exceeded \$200,000,000. At that time the company saw the need of a further loan to pay for needed improvements and to discharge the floating debt. The whole property, personal, real and mixed, was already entirely hypothecated, save only the Bergen tunnel, and that for \$3,000,000. But \$7,000,000 additional was needed, and the security which this Bergen tunnel afforded, was availed of in this hour of need.

Another idea originated by Mr. Ramsdell was the construction, some twenty-eight or thirty years ago, of the Hawley branch of the Erie, the connecting link between the roads of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Erie, by which means the product of the coal beds of Pennsylvania found their way to market and gave a new portion of business to the great line. He procured the passage of the charter by the Legislature and the signature of the Governor solely by his own personal influence. Mr. Ramsdell was also influential in promoting the construction of the Newburgh & New York Railroad (Short Cut), between Vail's Gate on the Newburgh branch and Arden on the main line of the Erie—a valuable contributor to the business and convenience of Newburgh. In 1876, during Mr. Jewett's absence in Europe, Mr. Ramsdell acted as receiver of the Erie Road. During his whole intercourse with the company he never accepted or received any fee, commission or reward for the large sums of money which he advanced, or for his endorsements and other financial assistance which he gave, except simply the legal interest.

In 1868-69 the company found itself in urgent need of more cars, to supply which a company was formed, accompanied by a liberal mileage contract guaranteeing a fixed and generous dividend, to the stock of which Mr. Ramsdell was invited to subscribe. This raised the question of a director dealing with himself, and upon reflection he proposed to furnish his quota of the number of cars required "in trust," their cost to be reimbursed in forty equal quarterly payments, with interest, the cars to be used and maintained by the company, but to be owned by him till paid for, when they would belong to the company. Accordingly he placed on the road fifty merchandise cars at a cost of \$40,000, war prices then prevailing. Ten years later an equally urgent need was felt for an increased supply of rolling stock, when the basis thus established was found convenient for the creation of a number of "Car Trusts," covering



RESIDENCE OF H. STOCKBRIDGE RAMSDELL—160 Montgomery Street.

a period of five years, under which the want was supplied at an aggregate cost of \$10,485,100. Mr. Ramsdell was chosen chairman of the trusts, the plan of which he had originated.\*

When the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad surveyed its route along the west shore of the Hudson in 1881, it obtained from the City of Newburgh the privilege of building and operating its road "in, upon, through and across Front Street and the other streets of the city." The people were protected from what would have been a grievous imposition, only by Mr. Ramsdell's ready recognition of a menace to the interests of the town and his prompt action in thwarting it. It was naturally proposed to locate the track along Front Street, which was in itself not radically objected to; but when it was

\* The total number of cars thus furnished may be given in detail as follows: 1,000 box freight cars, 2,550 gondola coal cars, 4,050 twenty-ton coal cars, 500 grain cars, 450 butter and cheese cars, 500 flat cars, 500 stock cars, 1,000 drop gondola cars, 200 refrigerator cars, 20 passenger coaches, 30 passenger locomotives and 40 consolidation locomotives.

realized that the company intended not simply to make an economical use of the street, but to monopolize it, a very reasonable antagonism to the plan was aroused. Extensive structures line this thoroughfare, and large business interests are located there, which the building and operating of this railroad as originally intended would have irreparably injured, and even the heaviest land damages that could have been hoped for could not make good the damage to the city's business and general inconvenience that would in the nature of things have ensued. About three-fourths of the property on the east or river side of this street was either owned or represented by Mr. Ramsdell, and here were concentrated his large business interests, and in addition to his own he represented, by appointment, the interests of the Erie Company. In opposition to the proposed location remonstrances were of no avail, and the only alternative was litigation. Consequently proceedings such as are provided for by the general railroad act of the State were resorted to, and a suit was commenced. Engineers were

Mr. Ramsdell's undertakings have ever been characterized by a spirit of enterprise and accommodation to the public, of which his maintenance and management of the excellent ferry and his spacious covered wharves and commodious storehouses are an example. In many public movements in his life-time his financial ability and talents have been leading factors, while even his works of a more private character have been such as necessitating the employment of labor on a large scale and the consequent distribution of capital, have tended to promote business interests generally. Beginning in 1860 he was for a number of years president of the Washington Iron Works company, which in 1865 covered an area of twenty acres, with nearly twelve hundred feet of water-front, and manufactured boilers, engines, car-wheels and general machinery. An approximate idea of the extent of this business may be obtained from the fact that its payroll amounted to \$60,000 a month, or about \$700,000 a year. Fire destroyed a considerable portion of the works, and part was removed



STOREHOUSE OF THE HOMER RAMSDELL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, AND STEAMER "HOMER RAMSDELL."

employed to establish another line, and notwithstanding what were considered almost insurmountable obstacles, made greater by the limit of fifteen days allowed for the work, it was performed, and substantially the present location was made, which the West Shore Company adopted without any further litigation. Thus the city was saved from a serious marring feature, and some of its most important interests were spared.

To keep pace with the increased progress in transportation, in 1886 Mr. Ramsdell found it necessary to return to the use of steam in the forwarding business in which he has been engaged for half a century, and placed on the route between Newburgh and New York two fast steamers, constituting a morning and evening express line and affording the public express freight accommodations unsurpassed by any other water or freight line in the country. Two of these boats were built expressly for the line, and modeled for speed and carrying capacity. One of them, the steel propeller Homer Ramsdell, was built entirely in Newburgh, and affords a fine illustration of the capabilities of the builders and artisans of the place.

by the West Shore Railroad. Since 1870 it has been leased by Mr. Ramsdell to William Wright. Mr. Ramsdell was vice president and director of the company, formed in 1844 with a capital of \$100,000, which erected the Newburgh Steam Mills, giving employment to hundreds of hands. He was one of the first board of directors of the Newburgh Gas-Light Company, organized in 1851 with a capital of \$85,000. He was president of the company, formed in 1850, which built and operated the Newburgh and Ellenville Plank Road. In these and many other ways by the employment of his capital has he been useful to his community. He has been intimately identified with the various local institutions of Newburgh, and a prompt contributor to the elevating movements of the day. He sees from afar the results to be obtained only by a long train of operations, and combines in a marked degree the faculty of perceiving the practical relation of things with a skillful use of the means at his command. As an evidence of his interest in his home town, it may be mentioned that he was a member of the Board of Village Trustees from 1844 to 1851 inclusive, and from 1861 to 1863 inclusive. In 1861 he was president of



STEAMER NEWBURGH.



FISHKILL LANDING AND FERRY APPOINTMENTS.

the village. In politics he was originally a Whig, but upon the dissolution of that party he became a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church. For many years he has been an officer of St. George's, and is now Senior Warden. He has had a creditable part in all the work of that church, and was a leading spirit in the building of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Homer Ramsdell is one of those men of whom it can be said, he has grown old gracefully and with dignity. While more than four score—"full of years, full of riches, and full of honors"—he is still in the possession of unusual mental faculties, and while not compelled to do so, he has in a measure retired from those intense activities which characterized his career, and entered upon that serene and satisfying rest which seems the appropriate reward of a well-spent life.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsdell have had the following sons and daughters: (1) Mary L. P., born March 23, 1836, died July 29, 1841; (2) Frances J., (married Major George W. Rains); (3) Thomas P.; (4) James A. P.; (5) Henry Powell; (6) Homer S. (married Maud, daughter of David M. Clarkson), and (7) Lela R.

**THOMAS POWELL FOWLER**, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company. Among the many Newburgh men who have come prominently before the public and who have attained high honor and distinction for sterling qualities and native talent, few are better known or more generally respected in railroad circles, or have been more successful in the legal profession, than the subject of this brief sketch. He was born in Newburgh, October 26, 1851. His father, Isaac Sebring Fowler, was a descendant of Isaac Fowler, who settled near this city in 1747. His mother, Mary Ludlow Powell, was the daughter of Robert Ludlow Powell, who was the son of Thomas Powell, long prominent in the affairs of the Empire State, and one of the most successful men of his time. His great-grandmother, Mary Powell, was in every way a remarkable woman; she was possessed of great talent and judgment, which were much appreciated in society. Her name is inseparably linked with the steam navigation of the Hudson River, and is familiar as a household word with the oldest as well as the youngest traveler on American steamboats.

Mr. Fowler's childhood was spent at Newburgh. He received his early education at Siglar's school, Newburgh, and College Hill, Poughkeepsie, after which he studied abroad for nearly two years, spending most of his time in Germany. Returning to New York, he entered the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., then Morton, Burns & Co., where he acquired a general knowledge of financial affairs. We next find him studying law under Prof. Theo. D. Dwight, at the Columbia College law school. He entered the junior class of that institution October 21, 1872. He pursued a full course of study, graduating in May, 1874, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Prof. Dwight speaks of him as follows:

"While in the law school, he was distinguished for the qualities fitting him to be a successful lawyer. He showed a very clear and discriminating mind, apt to learn, ability to grasp and solve knotty legal questions, thoroughness in preparation, and great self possession and self control. He was greatly esteemed by his instructors and class mates, and graduated with high distinction. I always looked for great success on his part in the profession, and have not the smallest doubt that had he remained in it he would have reached its highest positions. Having among his other qualities an eminently practical mind, he became at an early day versed in railroad questions, while his advice and counsel were eagerly sought for and highly valued. From Mr. Fowler's natural ability, legal acquirements and sound judgment, I do not believe that there is any man in the country better fitted to conduct one of our great railroad enterprises more honorably and successfully than he."

Since his admission to practice, few members of the New York bar have been so successful in the commercial branch of their profession. Mr. Fowler has been prominently identified with a large number of cases. He has personally conducted intricate legal matters and negotiations for the late William H. Vanderbilt and other distinguished Americans. He is known also to have rendered legal services for James McHenry, Henry Labouchere and Edmund Yates, of London, England, as well as for leading continental capitalists.

Mr. Fowler was employed by President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading, in many legal struggles with the New Jersey Central Company and other corporations. Also by the late President

Devereux, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad. In all of these important suits he has shown the possession of qualifications, which have won him an enviable reputation for professional efficiency.

In 1881 Mr. Fowler was elected director of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad. In 1884 we find him a director of the West Pennsylvania and Shenango Connecting Railroads. On March 15, of same year, he was appointed receiver of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad and the Mercer Coal and Iron Co. On March 31 following, Mr. Fowler was elected director of the New York, Ontario, and Western. In 1886 he was elected President. He has also served as director in the Boards of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad and other corporations.

No higher tribute could be paid to anyone than the following, which is taken from the report of R. B. Carnahan, Master of the



THOMAS POWELL FOWLER

United States Circuit Court, on the management of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad by Mr. Fowler as receiver:

"The duties of the Receiver are laborious, responsible and require the exercise not only of care and good judgment in the management of the railroad and property, but of unusual caution and tact in the circumstances in which the Receiver was placed, and by which the property was surrounded. All the evidence in the case has satisfied the Master that the operations of the railroad and the management of the property of the defendant company were conducted with skill, ability, energy and good judgment. The Special Master is satisfied and has found above that the Receiver has discharged the duties of his trust with ability, skill and fidelity, and no one is found or comes forward alleging the contrary."

The intelligence and fidelity which Mr. Fowler has shown in his various positions, reinforced by the experience gained therein, will doubtless carry him to a much higher one in the railroad world. Standing as he is on the very threshold of his career, he can but feel an honorable degree of pride in the importance and responsibility of the duties now devolving upon him as chief executive officer of the New York, Ontario and Western. Mr. Fowler occupies his country place in the Village of Warwick during the Summer months. In 1876 he married Isabelle, eldest daughter of Benjamin F. Dunning, an eminent New York lawyer and for many years a partner of Chas. O'Connor.

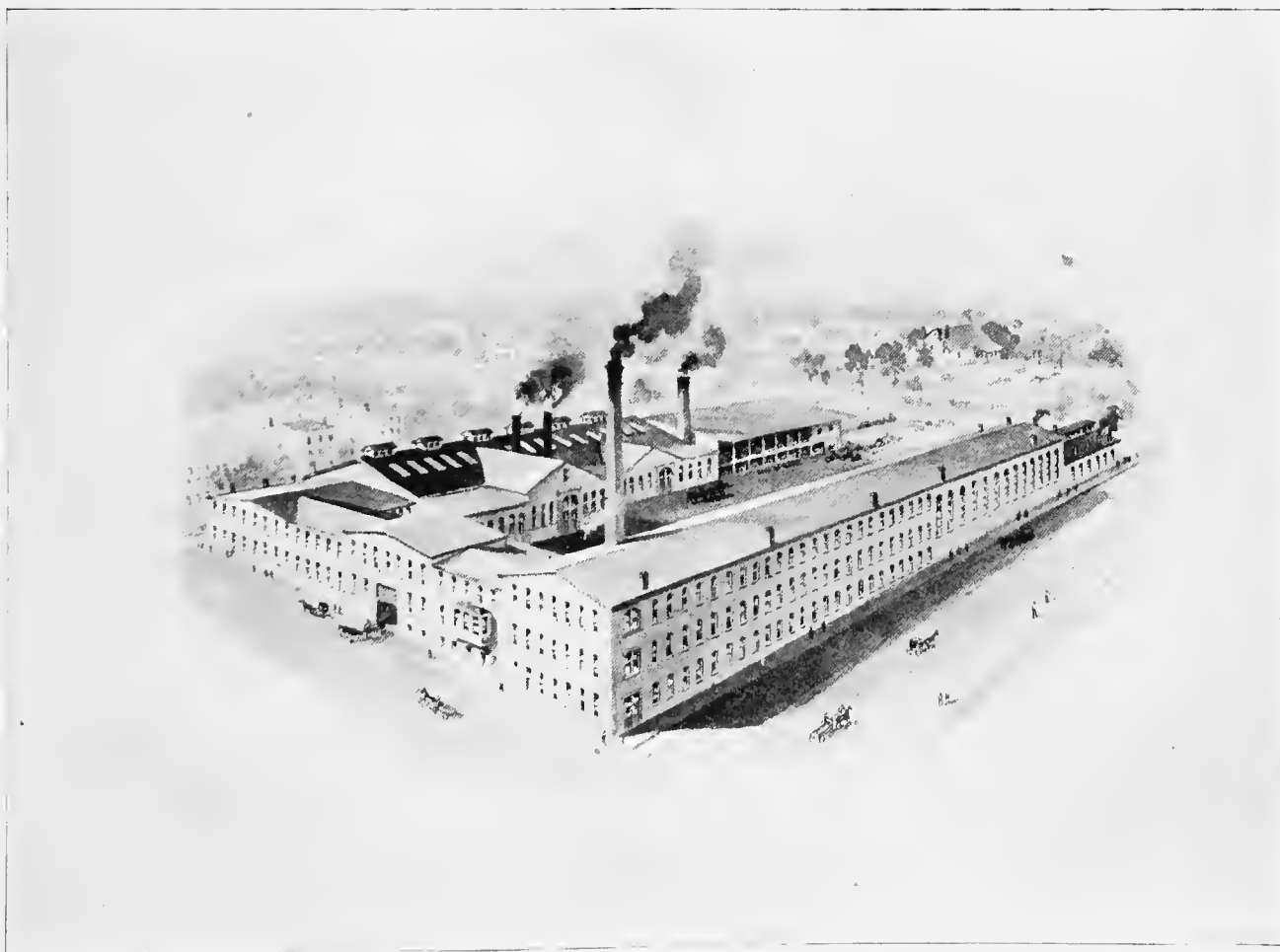
# MANUFACTURING.

The Leading Productive Industries of Newburgh Illustrated and Described,  
and the Men Who Manage Them.

**T**HE WHITEHILL ENGINE AND PICTET ICE MACHINE COMPANY, Robert Whitehill, President; William C. Dornin, Vice-President; Lewis M. Smith, Treasurer; Clarence Whitehill, Secretary. This large and representative establishment, formerly known as the Newburgh Steam Engine Works, was founded in 1824. For many years it occupied the premises

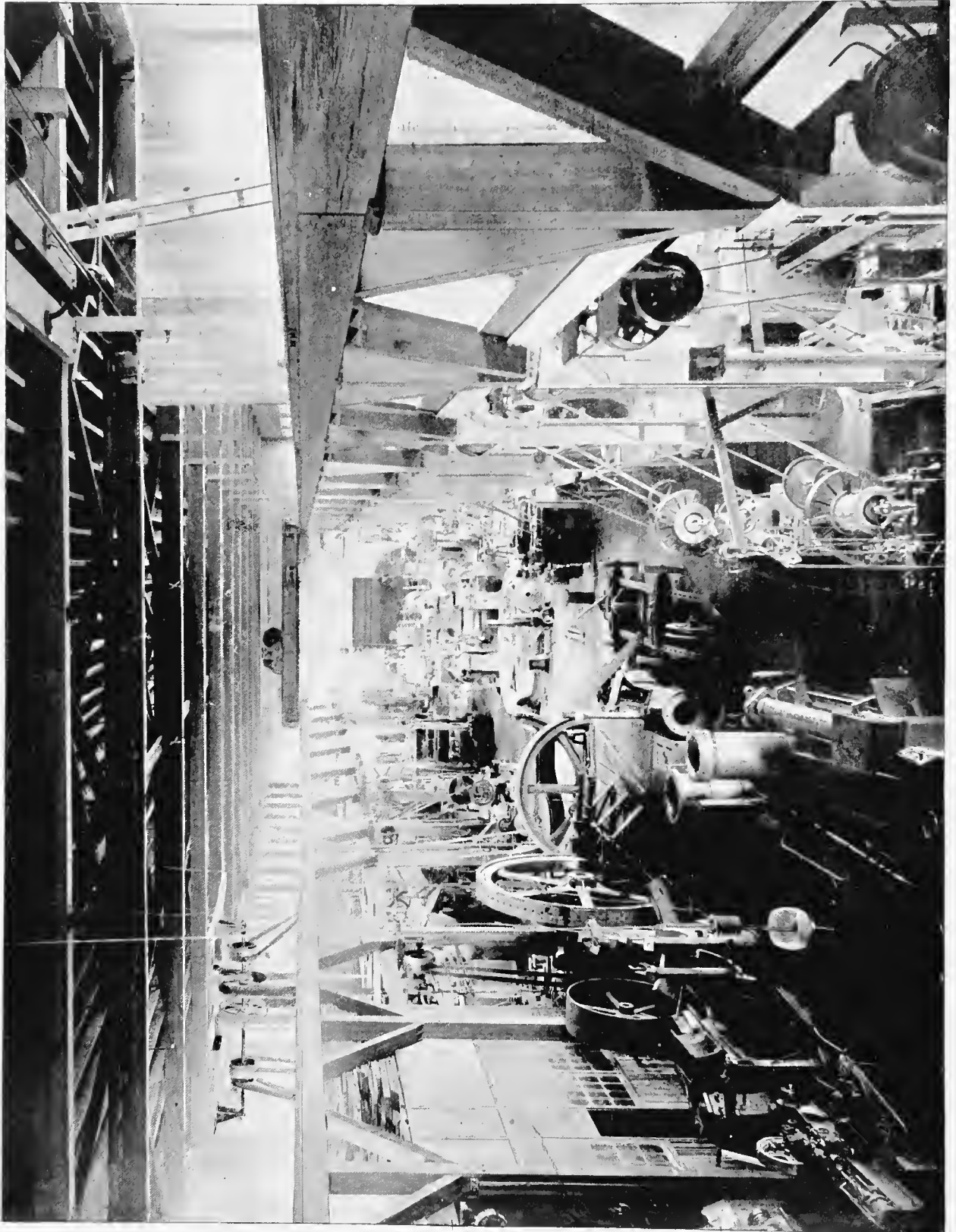
on the northeast and northwest corners of Grand Street and Broadway. The building of the present extensive works was begun in 1883, and the foundry portion was occupied the following year. The machine shops were completed in December, 1890, since which time the entire business has been conducted there. The premises oc-

cupy the entire block bounded by South William, Johnes, Edward and Lafayette Streets, and the brick buildings cover three sides of the block, and have a total frontage of 840 feet. The machine-shop on Edward Street is 330x60 feet, one-half of it being two stories and the other half three stories in height. The foundry including the chemical works has 310 feet on Johnes Street. On the South William Street side the building has a width of 200 feet, including the offices, chemical-works, pattern, storage and draughting-rooms. The chemical-works are in a portion of the building 65x50 feet in size. The series of buildings surround a court and constitute what is generally conceded to be one of the most complete engineering plants in the country. There is but one entrance leading to the various depart-



WHITEHILL ENGINE AND PICTET ICE MACHINE COMPANY'S WORKS.





WHITEHILL ENGINE AND PICTET ICE MACHINE COMPANY'S WORKS MAIN FLOOR

ments. This provides a simple and complete system of supervising the details of the whole work. Everything that goes into the place or comes out must pass the offices. The whole work is divided into departments so that there is a place for everything, and the management is such that everything is in its place. Near the machine-shop are the draughting-room, pattern-shop, storerooms, stock-room and blacksmith-shop. At one side, utilizing the southwest portion of the second floor, is the storeroom for patterns, where patterns which have been once put in place can be readily found. In the machine-shop is an electric elevated railway-crane capable of lifting from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds. It is arranged to travel upon steel rails a distance of 240 feet lengthwise of the shop. It is operated by three electric motors which are controlled by three levers in the "pilot-house" of the crane. In the foundry is a cupola of 35,000 pounds capacity.

The above named company was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$500,000. It manufactures steam engines, ice-making and refrigerating machines, iron and brass castings and general machinery, and gives employment to about 250 men. The ice machines are made on the Pictet process, in which the basis of action is anhydrous sulphurous oxide, which is generally acknowledged to be the most expedient, economical and satisfactory principle.\* It is a chemical noted for its low-working pressure, is of itself a lubricant, and does not injure any of the metals; its low pressure is a guarantee against explosion. It is a safe article for storage and shipment, its tendency being to extinguish rather than cause fire. The entire machine is set up in the works before shipment and tested at 150 pounds air pressure, though the maximum pressure ever required is only 65 pounds. Owing to the low pressure employed the machine is practically indestructible. Machines of six tons and upward have Whitehill Corliss engines, with automatic cut-off and regulator. With every machine is furnished a sufficient quantity of anhydrous sulphurous oxide and ice cans or moulds sufficient to make daily the guaranteed product of ice, and they also attach to machines of four tons capacity and upwards their improved exhaust steam condenser, making distilled water for producing transparent ice.

This modern industry supplies a thorough and economical process of refrigeration. It is adapted not only to making ice, but for pork-packing houses, cold-storage, breweries, chocolate-houses and for other purposes. In many cases the amount paid for ice during one, two or three years will cover the cost of refrigerating machinery.

The steam engines manufactured by the company are generally of the Corliss type, but with various improvements, notably the releasing mechanism designed by Charles A. Dixon, the superintendent of the works. They are made in all sizes from 40 to 2,000 horse

power, non-condensing, condensing, compound, horizontal or vertical, single or in pairs, and are fully guaranteed to equal any in economy, strength, finish and weight. All parts of the engine are made strictly to gauge and templates, so that any part can be quickly replaced to fit any engine of its style and size. The trade of the company extends through all sections of the United States and Canada, while ice-making and refrigerating machines and other specialties are shipped to Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America, India and Australia. The works are not only a credit to the city, but are of a high representative character.

**ROBERT WHITEHILL**, the President of the company, is virtually the founder of the works in their new development. His history bears with it, as another has said, "the lesson which many young men fail to appreciate—the lesson of the necessity of fitting themselves for any opportunity which may cross their career. This lesson may be read in books, but is best impressed by living examples

that may be known and seen by all men, and of which Mr. Whitehill is a type. That he is a man of energy and intelligence need not be said, nor that he is a substantial and useful citizen, for the evidences of these qualifications are in the results which he has accomplished, and these results are the jewels that so fittingly adorn his character and give him his rank as a business man." Mr. Whitehill was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 1, 1845, the son of Hugh and Jeannette Murray Whitehill, who were also natives of Scotland. He was brought to this country in 1847, at which time his parents settled at Wappingers Falls. Ten years later he removed with his parents to Newburgh, was graduated from the Academy, and entered active life as a book-keeper and cashier in New York City. The work that was born with him, however, asserted its mastery, and he soon entered the foundry of Stanton, Mallory & Co., to learn the trade of a machinist. He remained there until the suspension of the firm, and during that period with his father's assistance he invented a machine for sizing and dressing cotton-yarn, and put it in operation at the Newburgh Steam Mills, of which his father was superintendent. Sub-



ROBERT WHITEHILL.

sequently he engaged as a journeyman with the Novelty Iron Works of New York, where he acquired valuable experience in constructing and erecting the machinery of steamships. A year later he entered the United States Navy as third assistant engineer.

In 1865 he returned to Newburgh and rented a portion of the steam-engine works of Corwin, Stanton & Co., and for five years thereafter was engaged, with his father as a partner, in the manufacture of his patented machinery. The changes which then occurred in the Corwin foundry gave opportunity for an association with Lewis M. Smith and the laying of the foundations of the industry of which he is the head. He is also interested in the Chadborn & Coldwell manufactory of lawn mowers, and altogether he a very important factor in the development and prosperity of the city. For several years he was President of the Board of Trade, and in that relation as well as through his private business connections, he is ever striving for the up-building of Newburgh. In the years 1871 and 1872 he represented the Second Ward in the Common Council, and was President of the Board in the latter year.

\* Extract from 12th Volume, 9th Edition, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, pp. 613, 614. After mentioning the danger of explosion as one of the great disadvantages of the use of ammonia in ice machines, the article says: "Sulphurous oxide, first employed as a refrigerating agent by PICTET, of Geneva, \* \* \* is in many respects far superior to any other known refrigerant. Thus, it is more easily liquefied than ammonia and methyl ether; \* \* \* it has no chemical action upon metals or fats; it is incombustible; it is obtainable at small expense, and it has, besides, good lubricating properties, in short, it seems to possess all the essentials of an efficient and economical refrigerant. \* \* \*"



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT WHITEHILL—Grand Avenue.

**THE CHADBORN & COLDWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**, Robert Whitehill, President; Lewis M. Smith, Treasurer; Edwin T. Smith, Secretary. This is one of the oldest and largest concerns engaged in the manufacture of lawn-mowers in this country. Their machines are sold in every civilized country in the world. A branch house is located in London, England, and agencies are established in all the principal cities in Europe, America and Australia. Their machines have received the highest awards at many test trials, both in England and America, at the International Expositions at Philadelphia, Paris and Vienna, and also at nearly every State fair in the United States.

We understand that the first lawn-mower was brought from England about 1850 by Henry Winthrop Sargent, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. About two years later Horatio N. Swift, then of Newburgh, commenced manufacturing, and doubtless was the first manufacturer of lawn-mowers in the United States. Subsequently he established a machine-shop at Matteawan, N. Y., and manufactured a few mowers each year in connection with a general machine business. These machines were a close copy of the English machine owned by Mr. Sargent. The smallest mower Mr. Swift made was a fourteen-inch, which weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds, and sold for \$65; and the largest (a horse-mower) was a forty-two-inch machine, and sold for more than three hundred dollars. They were cumbersome and complicated, as well as costly, and only about two hundred were manufactured each year. During the year 1868-69 several patents were granted to citizens of this country for improvements in lawn-mowers, and the subject of their manufacture was brought to the attention of some parties in this city, who commenced their manufacture in a small way, producing the Excelsior Roller Mower, which was a great improvement over any lawn-mower previously introduced to the public in this country. The firm of Chadborn, Coldwell & Co. was formed, and operations commenced in a

room in the Washington Iron Works on South Water Street, in this city. The total amount of their business the first year was about \$2,500. This mower received favorable attention, and it became apparent that eventually there would be a large demand for such a machine throughout the country.

On January 1, 1870, the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company was organized with three stockholders, viz., George L. Chadborn, Thomas Coldwell and Lewis M. Smith. The capital stock was \$4,000, and the company was incorporated at that time. The stock was subsequently increased to \$80,000, and in July, 1891, was further increased to \$110,000. In 1870 the company rented the basement of the large building on the northeast corner of High Street and Broadway, and made use of a room in the building on the corner of Colden Street and Broadway for a paint shop. As their business increased their plant was enlarged, until we find them occupying the entire building at the corner of High Street, which they subsequently purchased for their own use. In 1872 they purchased the stock, patents and goodwill of Mr. Swift in his lawn-mower business. They continued to manufacture the Excelsior roller and horse mowers, each year increasing their business until 1878, when they began the manufacture of the Excelsior Side-wheel Mower, and from that time they have made a variety of patterns as new improvements have been evolved and the demand for special machines has arisen.

There are few industries that have increased so rapidly as that of the manufacture of lawn-mowers in this country. Twenty-two years ago two or three hundred manufactured in this country, and a few imported from England, supplied the demand. Now the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company alone manufacture upwards of twenty thousand annually, and soon with increased facilities, they expect to make in their new factory thirty thousand each year.

After occupying their present factory for twenty years, the company purchased, in 1891, a piece of ground, on the southwest corner

of Lafayette and Johnes Streets, for a larger factory. Here they erected a building having a frontage on Lafayette Street of 100 feet and on Johnes Street a depth of 150 feet. This structure is of brick, four stories high, heavily timbered and built in the most substantial manner, and no expense has been spared to make it complete in every particular. The principal exterior features are an ornamental tower on the northeast corner, and a chimney 85 feet high at the south end. The floor surface of each story contains about 12,000 square feet, and the ceiling in the machine-shop is sufficiently high to make it light and healthy for the operatives. The office is located on the north side in the L part of the structure and is finished in hard wood.

Patterns of lawn-mowers are manufactured by this company in large variety. Among those most favorably known to the trade are the "New Model," "New Model High Wheel," the "O. K.," the

improvements adapted to the high wheel from which it derives its name. The material and workmanship on this pattern of mower are the best that can be obtained, and the machine is most durable and efficient.

The "O. K." mower is of more recent origin than the "New Model," and was made to meet the demand from certain portions of the country where a less expensive machine is required. It has been thoroughly tested, and has proven to be a desirable machine for cutting grass. The revolving cutter has steel blades, steel shaft and malleable flanges; the journals have a new device for taking up the wear, which can be readily adjusted. The quality of the machine is unquestioned, and it has met with a large sale, although but lately put on the market.

The "Rival" is the latest mower this company has offered to the trade. It is made with three blades in the revolving cutter, built in



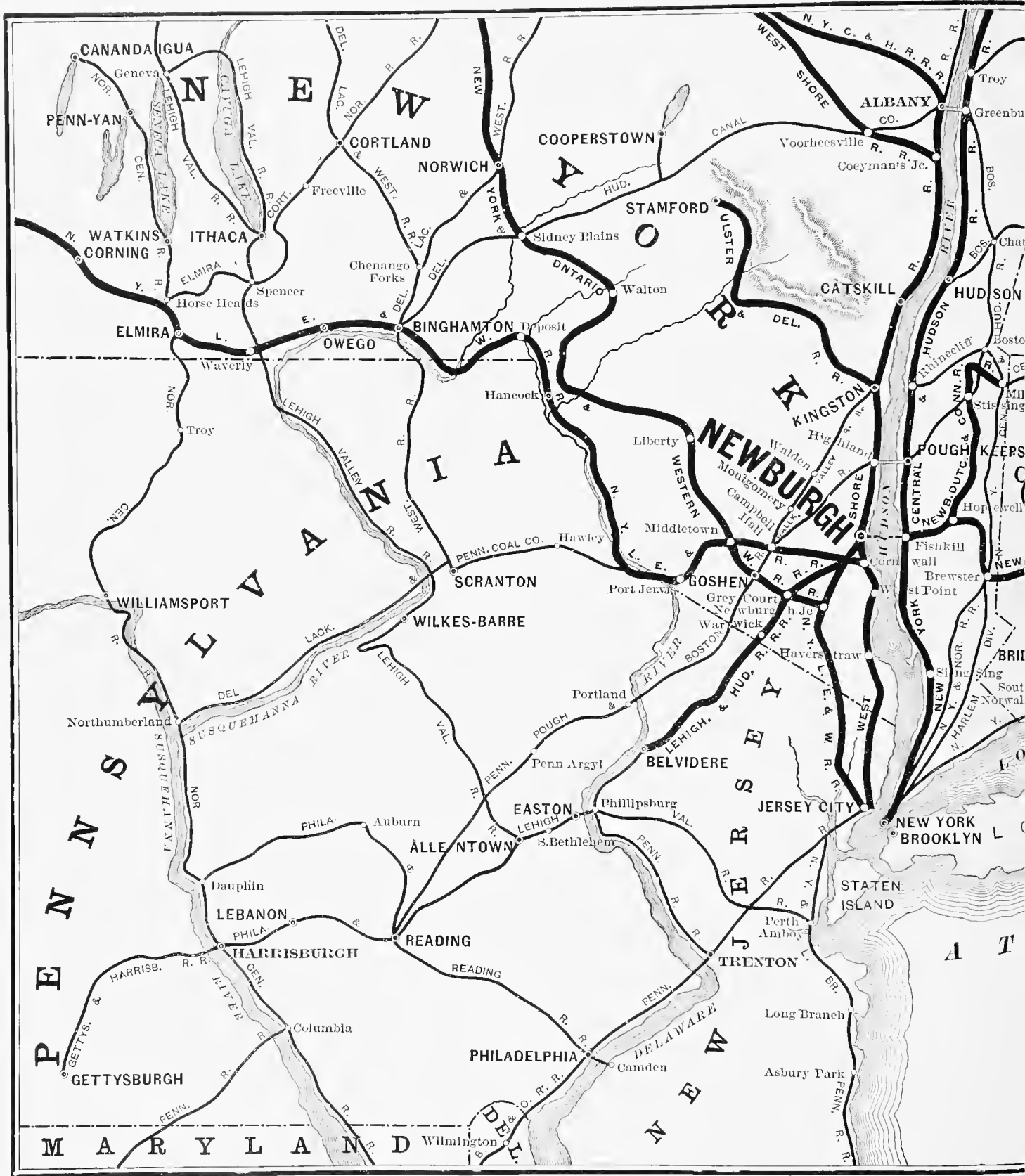
CHADBORN & COLDWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S FACTORY.

"Rival," "Excelsior Roller" and "Excelsior Horse" lawn-mowers. The "New Model" mower combines every improvement that more than a score of years' experience as lawn-mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work it is unequalled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other lawn-mower made. The company guarantee every claim they make, and warrant every machine they send out from their factory.

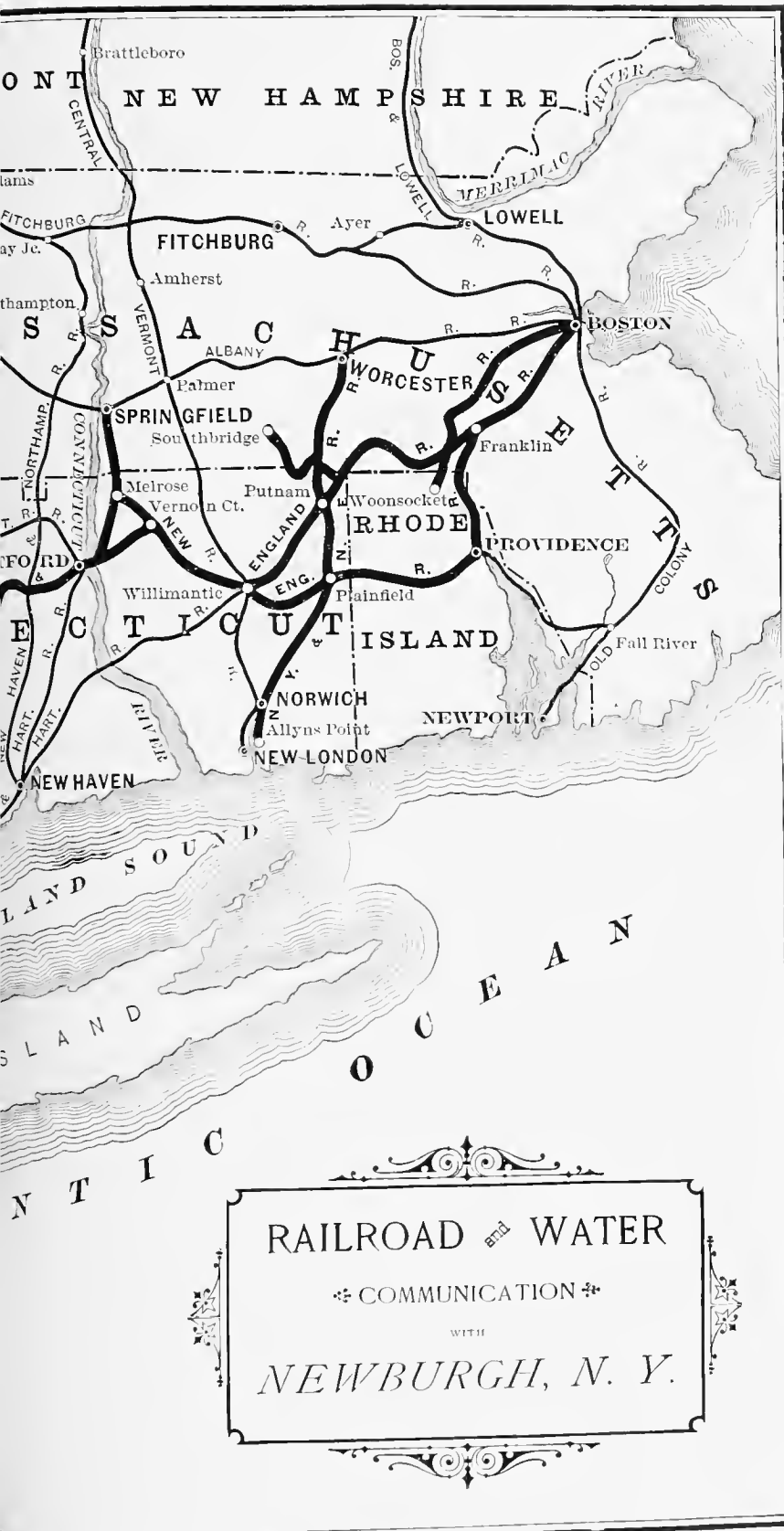
The "New Model High Wheel" was brought out in order to supply a demand for a first-class lawn-mower which would cut higher grass than the ordinary machine. Its driving-wheels are ten inches in diameter, and the revolving cutter is six inches in diameter. It has all the excellent qualities of the "New Model," together with the

a substantial manner, and is calculated to do equally as effective work as any mower manufactured, although sold at a low price. The especial features of the mower are the simple manner of adjustment and the concave stationary knife, which presents its cutting edge in such a manner as to practically sharpen itself by means of contact with the blades of the revolving cutter.

The "Excelsior Roller" mower has been on the market so many years that it has become a household word, so to speak, among gardeners, horticulturists and gentlemen who desire to keep their lawn looking like a picture. This mower is especially adapted to cutting borders, and the machine, by reason of the iron roller, has more weight than other lawn-mowers, and thus keeps close to the ground, avoiding the irregular appearance one often sees in a lawn after the







grass is cut by a light mower. A large number of these mowers are exported every year, as they meet with a ready sale in countries formerly supplied with English machines only, the American mower being preferred because of its light weight. The "Excelsior Horse" mower is in use in numerous public parks, on college lawns, government grounds and on private estates throughout this and other countries. The side-draft attachment which is furnished with this mower allows the horse to walk on the cut grass, thus avoiding tramping the grass down. The sectional castor-wheel is also an improvement over the old pattern wheel, as it permits the grass to pass between the wheels and does not roll it down.

The patterns of lawn-mowers are varied according to the country in which they are to be used. In England, where the grass is of a wirey character, and the atmosphere charged with moisture, the grass is cut much closer than in America, consequently the mowers for England are made with a greater number of blades in the revolving cutter, and cut close to the ground. Many make use of a box attached to the mower for collecting the cut grass, as it is not necessary to allow the grass to remain on the ground and protect the roots from the rays of the sun, as is done generally in this country. Although England has been making lawn-mowers for probably sixty years, she is now importing large numbers of various patterns from America, and the demand is continually increasing. We believe that the lawn-mower business of the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company at this time exceeds any other of the kind in the world, and their machines are acknowledged as the standard for lawn-mowers.

**LEWIS M. SMITH** was born January 8, 1833, at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y. When six years old he moved with his parents to Hudson, N. Y., where he attended the public school and Hudson Academy. His father died in 1846; then the family returned to Monticello. July 15, 1848, he came to Newburgh, and found employment as a clerk in the hardware store of the late James S. Brown (now known as No. 69 Water Street), where he remained until 1863. During this time, in 1855, he established a sash and blind factory and planing-mill on South Water Street, near Washington Street, where he conducted the business for five years; when he formed a co-partnership with William H. Wood under the firm name of L. M. Smith & Co. In 1863 the firm engaged in the manufacture of box and cattle cars for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, now known as the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and carried on this business for three years, when the plant was destroyed by fire. The firm then repurchased the business of James S. Brown, Mr. Wood retiring January 1, 1867. In 1870 Charles J. Lawson became a partner in the business, and on August 1, 1871, he bought out Mr. Smith's interest. In the meantime (1869) Mr. Smith became interested with the firm of Chadborn, Coldwell & Co. in the manufacture of lawn-mowers, then in its infancy. A stock company was organized for the manufacture of these machines January 1, 1870, and Mr. Smith was elected Treasurer, which position he still retains.

September 1, 1871, he purchased the interest of Amos R. Wood in the Newburgh Steam Engine Works, and the firm was known as Whitehill, Smith & Co. The business, after being carried on for

twenty years, was absorbed in 1891 by a corporation known as the Whitehill Engine and Pictet Ice Machine Company, of which Mr. Smith is Treasurer. These two interests have occupied a large portion of his time and attention. The lawn-mower business particularly has received his special attention, and from small beginnings he has been instrumental in making it one of the largest industries of its kind in this or any other country. In 1890 Mr. Smith, in connection with Robert Whitehill and Daniel S. Waring, purchased the Walsh paper-mill property on Quassaick Creek, where they established a factory for manufacturing artificial ice.

Although Mr. Smith is a very busy man, he still finds time to give attention to matters connected with the welfare of our city, and takes more than a passing interest in the duties devolving upon all good citizens. He was City Treasurer in 1869-70; a commissioner of the Water Board in 1875-76; a member of the Board of Education from 1881 to 1889, and was for five years its President. It was during Mr. Smith's incumbency that the new academy was erected, and President Smith presided both at the farewell to the old academy and at the dedication of the new academy. For twenty-seven years he has been a trustee of the First Baptist Church of this city, and also a member of the Standing Committee. For nineteen years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He was President of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1888-90, and for a number of years has been one of the directors. His connection with the fire department commenced with his joining Washington Engine Company, No. 4, in early life. He has been Treasurer of the Newburgh Fire Department Fund for nineteen years, and still holds that office. He is also Vice-President of the State Council of the Order of American Firemen. Mr. Smith was one of the incorporators and has ever since been a trustee of Woodlawn Cemetery, and was its first Treasurer.



LEWIS M. SMITH.

He is also a director of the Highland National Bank, and a trustee of Washington's Headquarters.

Mr. Smith was made a Master Mason in Newburgh Lodge, No. 399, F. and A. M., April 17, 1863. He is also a member of the Chapter and the Commandery, and has held various offices in all of those

bodies. At this time (1891) he is Master of Newburgh Lodge, and also President of the Masonic Hall Association.

In politics Mr. Smith has always been a Democrat and taken active part in the affairs of that party. He has been several times chairman of the County Committee, and has often been solicited to



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS M. SMITH-162 Grand Street

permit his name to be used for various local offices, but with few exceptions, he has declined.

Mr. Smith was married September 6, 1855, to Sarah E., daughter of Isaac Martin, and has six sons: Lewis M., Jr., is connected with the Whitehill Engine and Pictet Ice Machine Company; Edwin T., who is the secretary of the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company; Henry M., George K., William L. and Nathaniel D.

**WILLIAM WRIGHT**, inventor and constructing engineer. This gentleman ranks as one of the foremost men of his time in the field of steam-engineering. He invented early in his career improvements which revolutionized the construction of the steam engine, and though another secured for a time the public credit therefor, the genius of Mr. Wright is now recognized and honored. For many years he has been manufacturing in this city, principally, his patent automatic cut-off engine, which is known all the world over.

This engine is built upon a solid cast-iron bed plate. The cylinder is fitted with an automatic expansion valve-gear, and the point of cut-off is determined by the governor. The portion of the frame which in ordinary engines is devoted to the usual flat side, consists of a hollow cylinder arranged concentrically with the steam cylinder, and serves as a guide for the crosshead, the guiding cylinder being simply bored out to receive the crosshead. There are lateral openings in this cylindrical guiding portion of the frame, in order that access may be had to the crosshead and stuffing-box of the piston-rod. This combination conduces to simplicity, strength and economy in the construction of the frame. The steam cylinder itself rests on a separate bed plate, to which it is securely bolted, the bottom of which is at the same level with the pillow block and of the bed plate. The cylinder-foot carries all necessary rocker-shafts for the valve gear. There are four valves, known as the gridiron slide valves, which work vertically in chests cast with the cylinder, two upon one side being for induction or cut-off, and two upon the opposite side being for eduction or exhaust steam. The steam valves are V shaped, partly balanced valves, with correspondingly shaped valve seats, which are bolted separately to the cylinder by composition bolts. All valve motion is derived from a single eccentric, which operates levers so arranged as to give quick opening movement to valves when opening, and also

a very slow movement when the valves are lapped. The location of all these valve-faces close to the base of the cylinder, insures the least possible amount of clearance.

The steam valve-stems are fastened in yokes, which have, at their lower ends, plungers fitted in dash-pots, the same acting as guides. The yokes are operated by steel slides fitted through the ends of hollow rocker-arms, and which act upon the swinging toes held in the yokes, the said slide having a diagonal slot in which works a feather, this feather being made on a rod which has a longitudinal movement through the hollow rocker-arm and to which the governor is connected. By this longitudinal motion and through the diagonal feather and slot, the slide is automatically set, to engage more or less with the swinging toes, and which gives the valves the proper lift and liberates upon the chord of the arch.

The governor itself stands upon a bracket or shelf cast on the slide part of the bed plate, and the governor-rod is connected to a lever, which is fastened to the governor-shaft. This same shaft carries two forked arms, which take hold of the small rods running through the hollow rocker-shaft. The rods are enlarged at their other ends, where they carry the adjustable slides mentioned before. The advantage of this arrangement of valves and valve-gearing is easy accessibility to each valve. By the simple removal of a bonnet, the valves can easily be taken from the T headed valve stems and the valve seats inspected. The very important and desirable fact is that the whole of the valve-gear and governor connections are outside of the steam chests, where any derangement can at once be seen and rectified.

The steam piston is fitted with steam packing-rings, and a brass shoe reaching around the lower half of the piston, which is adjusted by set-screws to carry the weight of the piston, so that the packing-rings carry their own weight only and can act freely. The piston-rod, crank and cross-head pins, valve-stems and all smaller wrist-pins and all heads of connections are made of steel; all connections have adjustable brass boxes. The cross-head, which is made of cast iron, has a large shoe at top and bottom, lined with anti-friction metal, fitted to the bore of the slide, and is adjusted by set-screws to take up the wear. The connecting-rod is made of the best hammered wrought iron, with composition boxes. The crank shaft is made of the best hammered wrought iron. It has long bearings, one in the main bed plate, and one in an outside pillow-block, both lined with anti-friction metal, and the main bearing with adjustable side-boxes.

Mr. Wright has recently patented an improved rotative valve, which he is applying to his latest improved engine. The Wright engines have acquired their wide reputation because of their uniformly excellent performances. Many of them are used in foreign countries, and numerous testimonials from manufacturers and corporations in this country bear evidence to their efficiency, economy and reliability. The great engines used on the Brooklyn Bridge were built by Mr. Wright. He also manufactures machinery of various kinds, high and low pressure boilers, and marine as well as stationary engines. The engines of the fast propeller Homer Ramsdell were built by Mr. Wright. He has also a large assortment of patterns for hoisting engines, horizontal and vertical blast engines, and wrought-iron work of every description.

For more than twenty years past Mr. Wright has occupied an extensive series of buildings, formerly known as the Washington Iron Works, and employing about 200 men. In 1890 he began to build new works in the northern part of the city, which are now practically completed and ready for occupation. They are situated on the old Sherman dock property, and have a river frontage of five hundred feet. There is a substantial pier with a frontage of 205 feet and a depth of 350. The West Shore Railroad runs through the premises, and the shops stand on the west side of the tracks. They have thus both rail and water communication at their doors. It is an ideal situation for a manufactory. The buildings are all constructed of brick in a substantial and handsome manner. The largest is exactly 400 feet long and 100 wide. The walls are 28 inches thick. The main floor of the south-half of this building contains the principal machine-shop, which is 200 feet long and 100 wide. The roof being supported by trusses, it has a clear floor space, except through the middle where there is a long double line of lathes, with heavy posts to support the shafting and the railroads for the traveling-cranes. These cranes are one of the notable features of the shop. They can pick up and carry 25 tons' weight to any particular place in the room. They cost about \$10,000 to construct. There are two large pit lathes that cost a like sum. They will turn a wheel 32 feet in diameter and 6 feet face. Besides these there are many smaller lathes, and planers, shapers, drills and a large assortment of tools. A large part of the machinery was designed and built expressly for this shop by Mr. Wright. At the south end of this room, supported by iron rods from

the roof, is a large gallery on which is a tool room and various implements for doing small work.

Beneath the machine shop is a basement 150 feet in length by 50 in width, in which are emery wheels, grindstones, bolt-cutting machines, etc. There is also a fire pump connected with the river and with fire plugs in various parts of the premises.

In the north part of the main building is the foundry, with a clear floor space of 175x100 feet. The floor is filled with moulding-sand, obtained on the premises. The foundry contains a large, new furnace and cupola of the best pattern, besides every convenience for moulding and handling large masses of iron. A railway connects it with the machine-shop. In the middle of the main building are the engine and boiler rooms. The engine has 100 horse-power.

West of the main building is another which is 150 feet in length, 50 in width and two stories high. It contains the smith's shop, pattern-shop and storerooms. South of the main building is the office, 30x40 feet and three stories high. The basement will be used for



WILLIAM WRIGHT

PHOTO. BY WHIDDT.

storage, the main floor for offices, and the third story for drafting-rooms. A boiler-shop will soon be erected on the dock, east of the railroad tracks. There are several fine springs on the premises, which have all been piped into one cistern in the north end of the machine-shop. The establishment is extensive, complete and convenient, and represents an outlay of \$150,000.

William Wright is the son of Jacob Wright, who was born in the Town of Fishkill, and was the son of Joseph Wright, a soldier of the Revolution, who was the son of William Wright, a civil officer under commission from King George. Jacob Wright married Mary Drake, of the Town of Fishkill, and moved to Wayne County, N. Y. His son William, the second of a family of four children who reached mature years, was born near Newark, N. Y., May 17, 1818. Early in life William manifested a great interest in machinery and a liking for mechanical employments. The steam engine, then in the first stages of its development, especially attracted his attention. His hours out of school were mostly spent "in making something," and even in school the natural direction of his thoughts was indicated by the pic-

tures of steam engines which he drew on his slate. The first engine he ever saw was driving a little foundry at Marion, a village twelve or fifteen miles from his home. He walked all the way there to see it. That engine gave him an idea of the exterior parts, but not of the inside. The parts which puzzled him most were the valves. Subsequently a wood-turner of his town purchased a small engine for his shop, and one day at noon, while the engine was idle, young Wright asked the privilege of taking the cover off the steam-chest and looking inside. Permission was reluctantly given upon the condition that the cover should be in place again before the time to resume work. By the aid of a monkey-wrench he soon had the interior exposed, and after he had seen all he wished he replaced the cover in good season. From the knowledge thus obtained he built from crude materials a steam engine in the cellar of his father's house. Some of the ironwork he made in the blacksmith-shop of a carriage-factory, being assisted by the smith, whom he repaid by blowing his bellows and cutting his cordwood.

This unusual accomplishment by a boy of his age (he was then only sixteen) attracted the attention of many people, one of whom, John Daggett, a manufacturer of machinery for woolen mills, receive-

of the engine works of Corliss, Nightingale & Co., which had been established but a short time before. The Corliss engine had no special merit over the other machines of that period till Mr. Wright invented the rotative valve, which revolutionized the construction of the steam engine, and gave the Corliss engine the great prominence it obtained. A few engines had been built, in which the releasing gear invented by Mr. Corliss had been applied to different forms of slide valves with more or less satisfaction, mostly less, so far as the practical working of the valve was concerned. Meanwhile the efforts of the inventor were bent in the direction of a valve better adapted to the requirements of his cut-off which had demonstrated its superiority as a means of regulation. At this time an order had been taken for an engine for the Elm Street foundry in Providence, of which the father of William A. Harris, the present head of the engine company of that name, was superintendent. The frame and connections of the beam engine had been made, but the cylinder had been allowed to wait, pending the evolution of an improved valve. Mr. Harris became urgent in his demands for delivery, and on April 17, 1849, Mr. Wright approached Mr. Corliss with the question of the delayed cylinder. In the conversation which followed Mr. Wright took up a



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM WRIGHT Grand Avenue

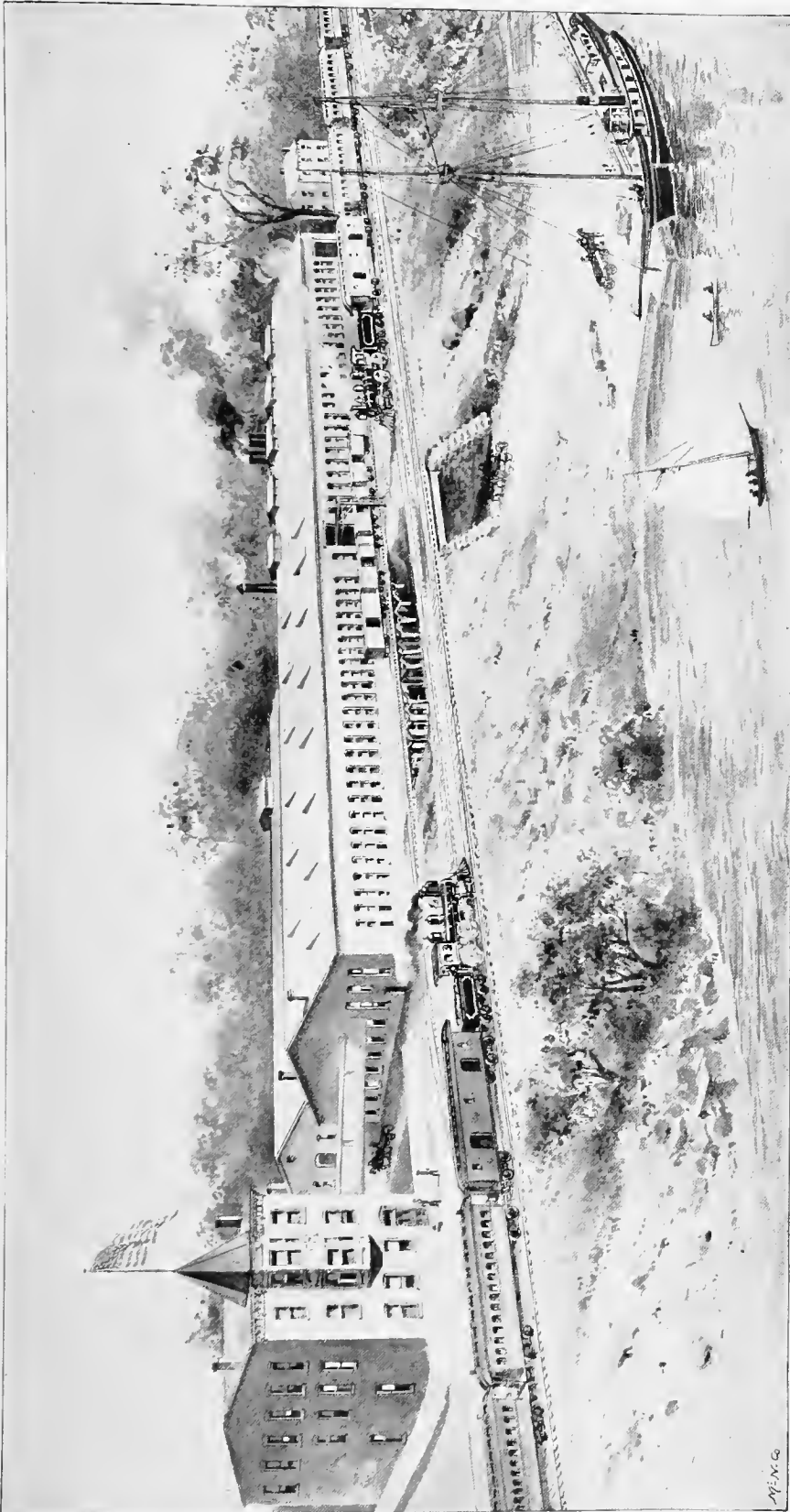
ed him as an apprentice to learn the machinist trade. He remained with Mr. Daggett two years and a half, then moved to Niagara Falls and worked in the repair shops of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad. In those days there were few books and no periodicals published on the subject of steam engines. Mr. Wright searched through the bookstores of Buffalo without finding any except a book by John Ericsson on hot-air engines. His next place of employment was at Palmyra, where he worked on a stationary engine till 1842. In the meantime by persistent study and experimenting he had become expert both in the theory and practice of engine-building, and after leaving Palmyra he began to build engines at Rochester in connection with John Bush.

In 1845 he invented a rotary engine and moved to Providence, R. I., where he formed a partnership with F. S. Church to build it. This business was discontinued at the end of a year. Then for a short period Mr. Wright was employed by a tool company of which William Fields was manager, and which was afterwards merged into the Providence Tool Company, and finally he was engaged as superintendent

piece of paper and made a sketch of the rotative valve. This suggestion was greeted by Mr. Corliss with the statement that if he couldn't have something better than that he wouldn't have anything. Nothing better seems to have offered, however, for thousands of engines have been built in this way, and the appliance became universally known as the Corliss valve.

The original sketch of this valve, drawn by Mr. Wright in 1849, verified by a fellow-workman, and adopted at that time by Corliss, is still in Mr. Wright's possession. He not only designed the valve, but superintended the construction of the first engine to which it was applied, which is still in operation. At a later period Mr. Corliss attempted to enjoin Mr. Wright in the United States Court from employing the principal of automatic cut-off, but failed to maintain a case.

Mr. Wright withdrew from the employ of Corliss, Nightingale & Co. in 1850, and after building a large condensing engine for a Waterbury firm he accepted the position of general superintendent of the large engine works of Woodruff & Beach, at Hartford, Ct. During



THE WRIGHT ENGINE WORKS.

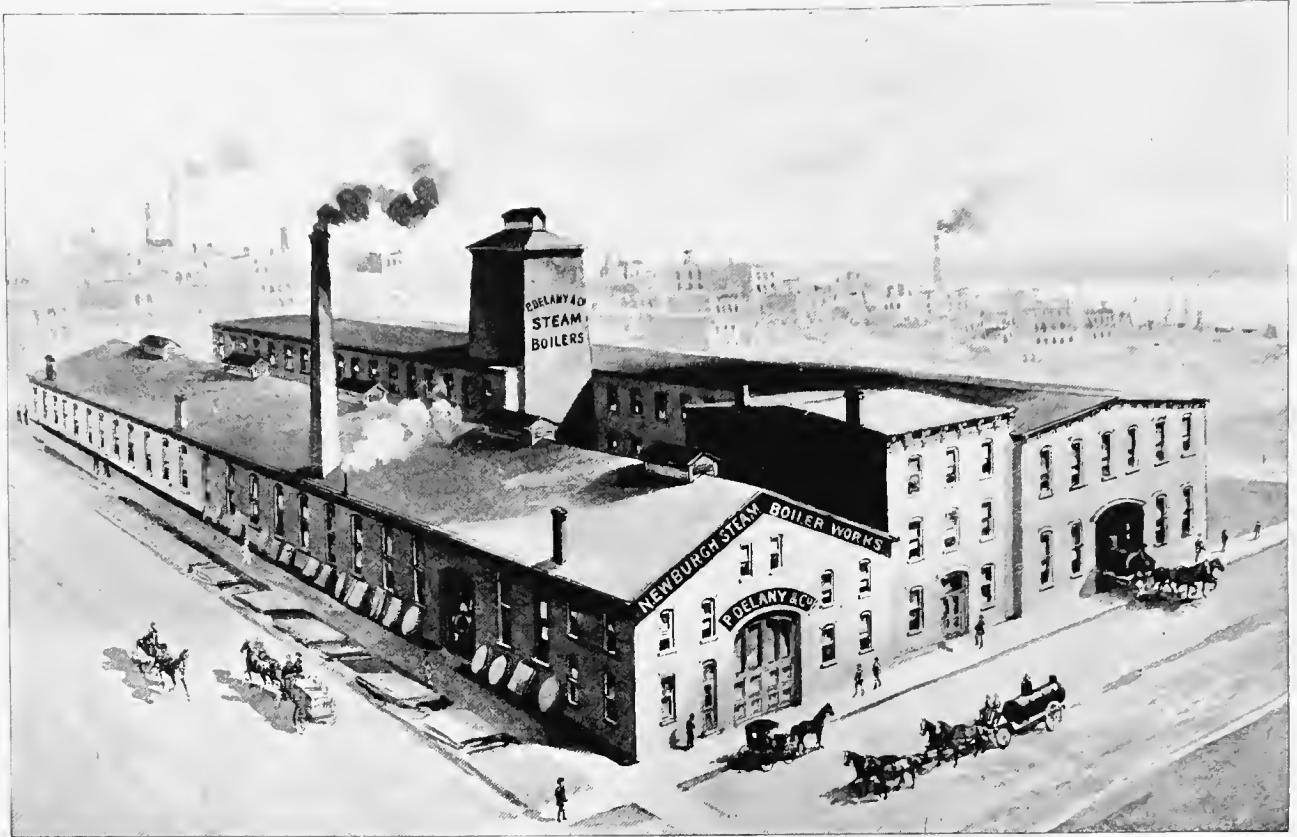
the thirteen years he was in that important position Mr. Wright devised a number of improvements, notably another automatic cut-off engine. He invented, patented and superintended the construction and erection of the massive pumping engines for the Brooklyn Water Works. He also superintended the construction and erection of the United States gunboat Kearsarge and other gunboats used in the Rebellion.

From 1863 to 1866 he was a member of the New York Steam Engine Company, and built the engines of a number of men-of-war. Thus in almost every branch of steam engineering he has made his mark. In 1866 Mr. Wright obtained further patents, and arranged with the Washington Iron Works, of Newburgh, to construct his engines; but he did not take up his residence in Newburgh till 1870, when he organized the firm of William Wright & Co., and purchased the business of the Washington Iron Works. Since 1876 he has conducted the business alone. From time to time his engines have been improved in minor particulars, for his active brain is always devising something new. Few moments has he allowed to escape unemployed. He seeks relaxation from business cares in his library, where the latest and best works in general literature and mechanics have a place. In his youth and early manhood he worked under great disadvantages and suffered many discouragements, but his "mechanical genius, his patient assiduity in his profession, and his industrious habits have advanced him to a prominent place among the inventors of the age." Mr. Wright married in, 1841, Elizabeth G. Taft, of Victor, N. Y., and has one daughter living.

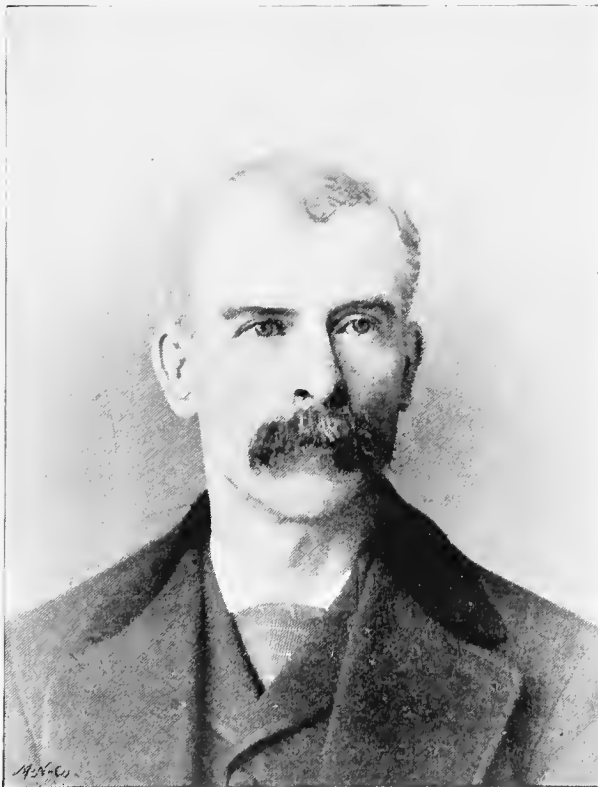
**THE NEWBURGH STEAM BOILER WORKS.** This is one of the largest and best equipped boiler works in the State. The business was established in 1870 by John Boland and Patrick Delany, both of whom had previously been employed at the boiler works of Alexander Caldwell. Their shop was first located in South Water Street, adjoining Shaw's planing-mill. In 1878 Mr. Delany succeeded the old firm, and carried on the business until the first of January, 1890, when he admitted into partnership Albert N. Chambers, who had been with him since 1878. The place is known as the Newburgh Steam Boiler Works, and the firm name is P. Delany & Co. They have been engaged all these years in the construction of all kinds of boilers, and the United States Government has been a most substantial patron in the purchase of the patent whistling buoy, of which they are the sole manufacturers in this country. The Lighthouse Department is also being constantly supplied by this firm with the different styles of buoys which it uses.

Their marine boiler work, always considerable, has recently become very extensive, and almost all of the Hudson River





NEWBURGH STEAM BOILER WORKS.



PATRICK DELANEY.



ALBERT N. CHAMBERS.

PHOTO. BY ATKINSON

towing lines, besides a great many of the New York harbor tugs, have boilers in use, and giving thorough satisfaction, which were made by the Newburgh Steam Boiler Works. They make the boilers for the steam vessels built by the Newburgh shipyard of T. S. Marvel & Co. They also manufacture boilers and tanks, and have done so ever since they first commenced operations in 1870, for the Whitehill Engine and Pictet Ice Machine Company, of Newburgh, formerly the business of Robert Whitehill.

Many of their boilers, about one hundred a year, are sent to New York and Brooklyn, being in use in nearly all the large buildings, mercantile houses, hotels, theatres, etc. One of the largest boiler plants erected by them is in the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, consisting of four boilers 8 feet in diameter and 26 feet long, and two boilers 6½ feet in diameter and 22 feet long. Besides this, large plants of their boilers can be seen at the West Point Military Academy, at the State Homœopathic Hospital at Middletown, and almost every factory in Newburgh has from one to five of Delany & Co.'s boilers.

The shops of this progressive and enterprising concern now cover 25,000 square feet of floor space, being 125 feet wide on Colden and Edward Streets, and 200 feet deep on Renwick Street, extending the depth of the block. The tools used in the manufacture of their specialties are large and expensive, the hydraulic riveting machine alone costing (including the riveting tower) \$6,000. When it is considered that they possess tools which are capable of punching a six-inch hole out of a steel plate an inch thick, it is easily seen that their equipment of modern tools includes the most elaborate and the best. Traveling-cranes, of fifteen tons capacity, run two hundred feet—the entire length of the shop. One of the newest special tools used by them is a patent drilling machine for drilling the rivet holes in boilers where absolutely perfect work is required and a high pressure is to be carried on the boilers. This work is also required by the United States Government, in order that boilers may be allowed the twenty per cent. extra pressure allowed for drilled holes. During the past year their employees averaged one hundred in number, and their yearly pay-roll amounts to about \$50,000. Large as the business is, it is constantly growing. A large addition was made to the works in 1891. At the present writing the firm is at work on a forty-thousand-dollars' contract for the Consumers' Gas Company of Newburgh. Their work bears a high reputation, and the partners are in excellent repute in every way.

**PATRICK DELANY** was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, May 25, 1842. His father died when Patrick was very young, and his mother brought her family to America in 1845. For a year they lived in New York, and then came to Newburgh. Mr. Delany received a practical education, and entered the employ of Alexander Cauldwell, who then had boiler works here. Mr. Delany learned the trade in every part, and continued in the same employ until 1870, when he began business on his own account. He is highly regarded in trade circles for his integrity and mechanical skill. He is the patentee of the improved ice buoy used by the United States Government. He is an expert designer and constructor of steam boilers, and has designed many for special kinds of work. Mr. Delany is liberal in his charities and helpful to the community. He was elected by the Democratic party an Alderman from the First Ward in 1874, and served two years. He is unmarried. He belongs to the Orange Lake Club. Mr. Delany's success in life has been the result of sterling qualities. His brother John is a member of the shipbuilding and engineering firm of T. S. Marvel & Co.

**ALBERT NELSON CHAMBERS** is the second son of William Chambers, and was born in Newburgh July 11, 1860. After attending public and private schools he was prepared for college by a four years' course at Mr. Siglar's school. He intended to take a law course at Columbia, but having a stronger inclination for a commercial life, he pursued those studies no further. In May, 1878, he became the bookkeeper at the steam boiler works of Boland & Delany, afterward known as the Newburgh Steam Boiler Works, of which Patrick Delany was the owner. Mr. Chambers has ever since been identified

with the concern. For a number of years he was Mr. Delany's confidential and financial manager, and on January 1, 1890, he became part owner and partner in the property and business. It is to his skill as a business manager that the success of the concern has been largely credited. Mr. Chambers married Ella, daughter of F. B. Smith, of Newburgh. He is a Republican in politics and a strong protectionist. He is a member of the Orange Lake Club, the Newburgh City Club, and the Dutchess Club, of Poughkeepsie, and also of the Masonic fraternity. For a number of years he was Secretary of Lawson Hose Company.

**THOMAS S. MARVEL & CO.**, iron ship-building and engineering works. Ship-building has been one of the industries of Newburgh from its earliest years. Situated on the great river of the North, accessible from the ocean, and convenient to the great commercial center of the country, it has every advantage for the business. Within a comparatively few years the large establishment of Thomas



THOMAS S. MARVEL

PHOTO. BY MAPES

S. Marvel & Co. has grown up here. Soon after the failure of Ward, Stanton & Co., Captain Thomas S. Marvel, who had been the superintendent of their shipyard, formed a partnership with John Delany, who had been a member of the old firm, and began business on his own account, securing for that purpose a site near by, and leasing from the company which then owned it a marine railway for hauling out vessels. The members of the new firm combined for this common end large experience and ability in their calling. Each is master of his respective branch, Captain Marvel as a marine architect and constructor of hulls, and Mr. Delany as a designer and constructor of marine engines. They naturally succeeded to a considerable portion of the patronage of Ward, Stanton & Co., and have been very prosperous. Their shipyard has been enlarged from time to time, and building after building has been reared for the purposes of their business. They now have a river frontage of five hundred feet, and a depth of three hundred and fifty, and every square foot is in use. Their buildings, which include a machine-shop, mould-loft, joiner-shop, blacksmith-shop, saw-mill, paint-shop, pattern-shop, storehouses, offices, and drafting-rooms, cover 17,500 square feet of ground. Includ-



T. S. MARVEL &amp; CO'S SHIPYARD

ed in the equipment is a substantial marine railway, constructed at a cost of \$10,000, and capable of hauling out boats of the largest size. About two hundred men are employed in the building and repairing of iron and wooden steamboats, yachts, ferryboats, barges and other water-craft. The firm contracts for the building of boats to even the smallest detail, and the products of their works can be seen everywhere in northern waters.

During their six years' existence they have built fifty-four boats, nearly all of them iron or steel. The most notable ones are the ferryboats Bergen, the steamer Homer Ramsdell, for the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co.; Orange, Montclair, Bremen, and Hamburg, for the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company; the Pierrepont, Whitehall and Montauk, for the Union Ferry Company; propeller R. H. Rathbun, for the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.; the propeller George W. Washburn, for the Cornell Steamboat Company; and the yacht Myra, for William E. Bartlett, of Newburgh.

The Bergen is a double-ender screw ferry-boat, the first of its type. She has a screw-propeller at each end. The shaft runs the entire length of the boat, and the screws always rotate together, being incapable of independent movement. Many advantages are claimed for this system. All the machinery is below decks, enlarging the deck-room about twenty per cent. The absence of side-wheels, of course, largely increases the cabin-room. The engines are of the triple-expansion type. The screw-propeller blades have faces alike, since they are required to work both ways.

**CAPT. THOMAS S. MARVEL** has been trained in ship-building since boyhood, and has had many years' experience in the direction of operations in connection therewith. His father, Thomas S. Marvel, was a native of Rhode Island, of English ancestry. Thomas S., Jr., was born in New York City, May 16, 1834. About two years later his father, who was a ship-builder, came to Newburgh, and established a business, having his shipyard first at the foot of Little Ann Street, and afterward on Norris's dock, at the foot of Renwick Street, where he had a marine railway and every facility for carrying on a large business. The boy early showed a preference for his father's calling, and at the proper age was regularly apprenticed to the trade of ship-carpentry, and learned drafting besides.

At the age of twenty-one, his father having retired, Mr. Marvel began business for himself, and subsequently took George Riley into partnership. When the war broke out, he quit his business and raised a company which was mustered in October 28, 1861, as Company A, 50th New York Volunteers, with Captain Marvel in command. He served in all fifteen months, then he resumed business in Newburgh, but a couple of years later moved to Port Richmond, Staten Island. In 1877 he engaged with Ward, Stanton & Co., of Newburgh, to superintend the construction of their vessels. While he was employed there some of the finest boats in American waters were built by the firm, and when it passed out of existence Captain Marvel formed the present partnership with John Delany. He married, in 1861, Hattie, daughter of John Burns, of Monroe, N. Y., and has two sons and two daughters.

**JOHN DELANY**, junior member of the firm of Thomas S. Marvel & Co., was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1840. In 1848, after his father's death, his mother brought the family to America, and resided a year in New York City before coming to Newburgh. John became a wage-earner as soon as his years permitted, and acquired a practical education by attending night school. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to George M. Clapp, superintendent of the Washington Iron Works, to learn the machinist trade, and during his employment at these large works he was thoroughly schooled in the mechanical and theoretical principles of engine-building. He worked on the gunboats building for the Government, and spent six years in Cuba setting up machinery for the company.

About 1863 Mr. Delany bought out the interest of the junior partner in the firm of Melrose & Moss, general machinists, in South Water Street, near South William, and subsequently became sole proprietor of the business. He made good progress, and enlarged his facilities by purchasing the machine-shop of George Hunt, which

adjoined his own. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Samuel Stanton, formerly superintendent of the Washington Iron Works, and Luther C. Ward, formerly business manager of the same concern, under the firm name of Ward, Stanton & Co. They took possession of a large brick building and the adjoining dock property on the east side of South Water Street, near the foot of South William Street, and designated them the Highland Iron Works. At first they manufactured engines and general machinery, but within a few years iron ship-building became their principal business, though wooden vessels were built as well. Within a few years the works were greatly enlarged, and three hundred men were employed. It was the largest concern then in Newburgh. They built a great number of boats, principally steam yachts, ferry-boats and towing-propellers. They not only designed and constructed hulls, engines and boilers, but furnished boats through-

feet, three stories; No. 2, 190x60, three stories with additions; No. 3, 150x60, three stories; No. 4, 200x60, one story; No. 5, 80x50, two stories; a total of 126,000 square feet of floor space. Besides water power, the location has the added advantage of railroad and water communication. A switch from the Erie enters their yard, and tide-water is not far away. Steam as well as water is used for motive-power—300 horse-power of steam-engines and 140 horse-power of water-wheels. A system of forty driven wells furnishes a supply of 1,250,000 gallons daily of the pure spring water used in bleaching. One hundred and twenty hands are employed in bleaching and finishing all kinds of cotton goods. A specialty is made of bleached Canton flannels, the output of the Newburgh Bleachery in this class of goods being more than one-third of the total production in the country. The present capacity of the works is 160,000 yards daily. The New York



NEWBURGH BLEACHERY.

out. The fine steam yachts *Namouna*, *Polynia*, *Rhada*, *Vidette*, and *Shaughraun* were built by this firm.

In 1882 the works were nearly destroyed by fire, and in 1884 the firm failed. Soon after Mr. Delany formed the partnership with Mr. Marvel, and a new establishment is growing up under their hands which is likely to surpass the old one. Mr. Delany married Sarah E., daughter of John Toohey, in 1867, and has four sons and three daughters.

**THE NEWBURGH BLEACHERY**, of which James Chadwick is President, and Joseph Chadwick, Treasurer, is one of the largest and best equipped establishments of the kind in the country. Attracted by the unrivaled advantages Newburgh presented as a site for a business such as theirs, the Messrs. Chadwick purchased in 1871 a tract (now fifteen acres in extent) on the Quassaick Creek. They then had a factory at Rutherford, N. J., but in the course of a few years the whole business was concentrated here. The principal buildings, five in number, have the following dimensions: No. 1, 200x60

office is No. 115 Worth Street. James and Joseph Chadwick are also partners with their brother Thomas M. Chadwick and their brother-in-law William Smith in the Boarshaw Bleachery, Dye and Print Works at Middleton, near Manchester, England.

**JAMES CHADWICK**, President of the Newburgh Bleachery, and his brother Joseph, have been material contributors to the enlargement of Newburgh. Long ago they perceived the singular adaptability of our city for a manufacturing center. Though they then had large interests in another place, with that forehandedness which has characterized them as business men, they set about at once to acquire the larger measure of success that awaited them here. They now, without having sought public notice, fill important places in the business and social life of the city, and are of that class of men who give tone and character to the community in which they reside. It is by instancing the abundant success of adopted citizens like the Messrs. Chadwick that we hope to secure other manufacturers like them.

James Chadwick was born January 22, 1830, in the City of Heywood, Lancashire, England. The Chadwicks of his lineage had resided in that vicinity for three centuries. James was graduated at

long the volume of business demonstrated the need of greater facilities than Rutherford afforded. In 1871 the site of the present establishment was purchased by the Messrs. Chadwick from Enoch



JAMES CHADWICK.



JOSEPH CHADWICK.

PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

the Townhead Academy, Rochdale, and choosing a manufacturing career, he was apprenticed in the factory of a relative to learn cotton-spinning. He served three and a half years at that trade, and then, to further prepare himself for his life-work, he entered a bleaching and dyeing establishment. Therefore when in 1859 he came to America, he was well equipped for the position he secured in the Boiling Spring Bleachery, in New Jersey. Subsequently he formed a partnership with George Wylie in the napping business, at Paterson, N. J., and his brother Joseph having come from England, succeeded him in the Boiling Spring Bleachery. In 1867 the two brothers and Mr. Wylie formed a partnership, and executed a contract to lease the Boiling Spring Works at the expiration of the existing lease. In the meantime Mr. Wylie died, but he left a trustee by will to fulfill his part of the requirements of the contract. That was the beginning of the present concern. Ere

Carter and William B. Sanxay, who had a small flour mill there, and within a few years the present buildings successively appeared. The

Boiling Spring Bleachery was relinquished in 1878.

James Chadwick has been a citizen of Newburgh since 1871. He has a handsome residence at 182 Grand Street. He is a Vestryman at St. George's Church, a Director of the Newburgh National Bank, and a member of the Newburgh City Club. He married Mary Ellen Hughes, of Philadelphia.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES CHADWICK—182 Grand Street.

**JOSEPH CHADWICK**, Treasurer of the Newburgh Bleachery, was born in Heywood, Lancashire, England, October 24, 1841, and educated at the Townhead Academy, Rochdale. Coming of a family of manufacturers, he naturally chose a similar calling for himself. The

practical knowledge of his business was acquired at a large bleachery, dye and print works in Manchester, and at his father's



cotton-spinning factory at Rochdale. The American war between the States caused a stagnation in cotton manufacturing in England, and in 1865 Mr. Chadwick came to America to see the country and observe what opportunities were offered in his line of business. He had a clearly defined ambition to succeed along the line for which he had been specially fitted. He hoped for nothing to come by chance, and even thus early in life his every step was well considered. He quickly estimated the probabilities of a great development of cotton manufacturing in this country, and when the position vacated by his brother at the Boiling Spring Bleachery, at Rutherford, N. J., was opened to him, he accepted it. Two years later he and his brother secured an agreement for a lease of the works. While in Rutherford he was elected a member of the Township Committee, and also of the Board of Education and clerk of the public school. He was also for several years a Vestryman and Warden of St. John's Church, Passaic, N. J.

He remained in charge of their Boiling Spring Bleachery till 1878, since which time he has been a resident of Newburgh. He has a fine country-seat on Powell Avenue. Mr. Chadwick fills an honorable position as a trustee of the Savings Bank. He is a member of the

esteemed as one of our substantial citizens, and stands high in the social scale. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and his career is an example of what thorough preparation and intelligent, persistent effort along one line will accomplish for an ambitious young man. Mr. Chadwick married Margaret, daughter of William Smith, of Manchester, England, a prominent dyer and finisher of cotton-goods, and has three sons and one daughter

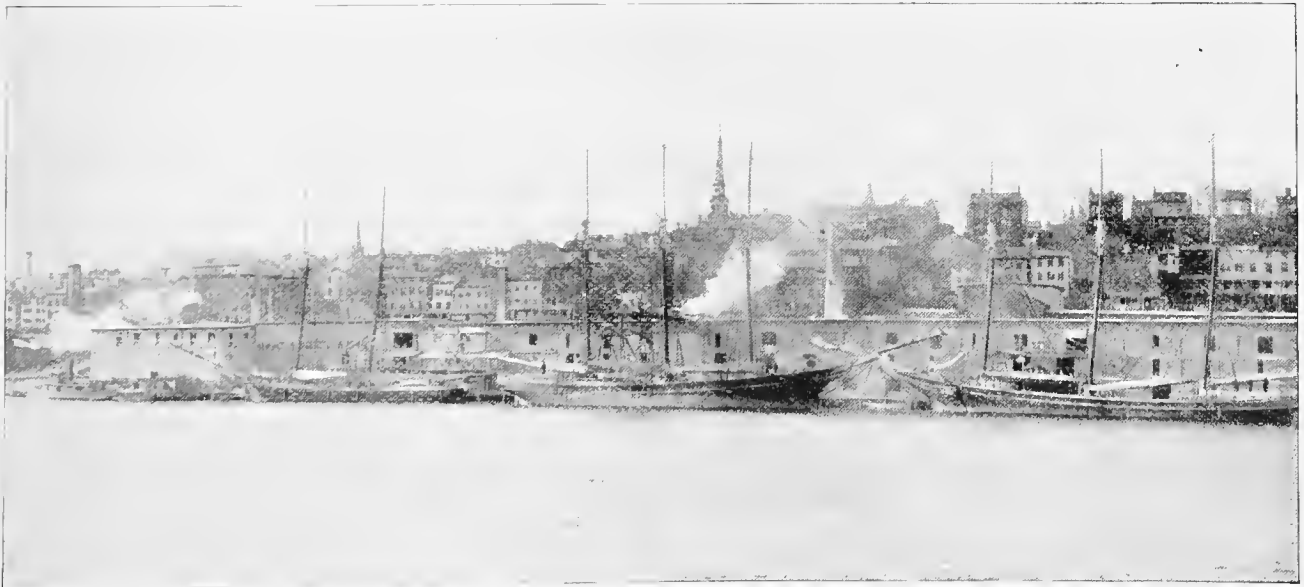


RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH CHADWICK—Powell Avenue, corner of Castle Avenue.

#### THE NEWBURGH PLASTER WORKS

are the largest in the world. They have a frontage on the river of one thousand feet. They are admirably equipped with the latest improved machinery, driven by two large steam engines. One hundred and fifty men are employed. The

products are calcined plaster, land plaster, terra alba, paper makers' supplies, whiting, etc., which are shipped to all parts of the United States and exported to Canada, South America and Australia. The annual out-put of the mill would be represented by about fifty thousand tons of the materials used. Situated on tide water, the works have direct communication with the Atlantic coast cities and foreign ports; and for connection with the interior cities several rail routes are at their doors on the western side. Mr. Higginson,



NEWBURGH PLASTER WORKS.

Merchants' Club of New York, one of the incorporators of the Newburgh City Club, a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and also of the Newburgh Board of Trade. He is

the proprietor, says he has every facility for the transaction of a large business, and if he had the works to build again he would build them precisely where they now are; he knows of no better location



KILMER MANUFACTURING CO.'S ROD MILL AND WIRE WORKS.

in the country. Newburgh is a port of delivery, with a resident customs officer. Sea-going and river vessels are almost constantly loading or unloading at the plaster works docks. Two steamers and a barge are employed exclusively in carrying from the works to New York and river points. The business was established by William R. Brown in 1868. Henry C. Higginson, the present proprietor, has been connected with it since 1869, and in 1876 succeeded Mr. Brown. He was born in Dubuque, Ia., in 1852. He is a grandson of the late Judge John W. Brown. He is also President and half owner of the Sing Sing, N. Y., Lime Company, President of the Orange Lake Club of this city, and Commodore of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club. During the existence of the 17th Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., he was Inspector of Rifle Practice, and captain of the battalion rifle team.

**THE KILMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY** have since their settlement in Newburgh developed a very large business in manufacturing a series of different articles of wire. The business was begun in 1878 by Augustus Kilmer and his sons on a farm at Howe's Cave, N. Y., in manufacturing bale ties on an invention of Irving A. Kilmer. The following year a factory was established at Schenectady, and in the course of subsequent years numerous other inventions were made by them, and the business greatly enlarged. When, in 1886, increased facilities were imperatively demanded, inducements were presented by the Newburgh Board of Trade which brought about the removal of the business to this city in 1887. An excellent site of twenty-six acres on Quassaick Creek was purchased, on which a brick factory 450 feet in length, 62 feet in width and two stories in height was erected. Operations were begun in November. A galvanizing mill was a later addition. In February, 1891, a rod mill was completed. It is 150x100 feet, built of iron. The mill itself is a departure in some respects from the ordinary type, the design being the invention of Irving A. Kilmer. A billet is rolled in a billet-train of seven passes, whence it is delivered through a trough with twist guide to a side train. Through a repeater the rod is conveyed to the second pass on the side train, from which it issues as an oval and is delivered through a trough with twist guide to the third train, having five stands of rolls. It finally reaches the finishing train with four sets of rolls, the repeaters being on the same side of the train, in which the rods are square. It is finally delivered from the last pass to reels.

The rod mill is equipped with five Heine boilers of 200 horse power each, and one tubular boiler, and is driven by two Wright engines having 30-inch diameter of cylinders and 48-inch stroke, and rated at one thousand horse power each. From thence the different trains are driven by belting. The furnaces are heated by gas generated on the premises. The capacity of the mill is equal to any in this country, starting with a four-inch billet. The main mill is equipped with numerous machines and appliances for working wire, many of them the invention of the Kilmer Company. The machinery in this mill is driven by a Whitehill engine of 250 horse power. The establishment is lighted by electricity generated on the premises.

The Kilmer Manufacturing Company, of which T. S. Kilmer is President, I. A. Kilmer is Vice-President, E. E. Kilmer is Secretary, M. D. Kilmer is Treasurer, and W. A. Kilmer is Superintendent, make wire nails, wire staples, plain and ornamental fencing, barbed wire, bale ties, galvanized wire, market wire and wire rods. Their product has a very high reputation in the market. About four hundred men are employed at the works. There is a branch office in Chicago.

The location of the works is one of the most advantageous in the country. They have a frontage on Quassaick Creek which affords great water-power facilities. The Hudson River

is only a few rods away, and a switch from the Erie and West Shore roads enters the factory yard. Besides cheap freight rates, there is the added advantage of cheap coal, as the great depot of the Pennsylvania Coal Company adjoins the Kilmer works.

**THE HIGHLAND MILLS**, George Crawshaw's Sons proprietors, have an important place among the large manufacturing

then at West Farms. Afterwards he was superintendent of the Bailey Carpet Works, which were started in Poughkeepsie and subsequently moved to Esopus. On coming to Newburgh Mr. Crawshaw was for a period superintendent of his brother Samuel's woolen factory on the Quassaick, and was afterward superintendent for P. S. Haines when that gentleman began to manufacture carpets at his mills at West Newburgh. Mr. Crawshaw began, in 1872, to weave rag carpet in a building on Broadway, opposite the car stables. Next

he moved to No. 90 Broadway, where he opened a carpet store and ran a couple of looms in a rear room. In this enterprise Mr. Crawshaw's experience was aided by the youthful energy of his son Samuel. When they started the little factory at West Newburgh they manufactured a rug that for quality and beauty acquired a good reputation in the market, and had a ready sale in their store. In 1880 Mr. Crawshaw took his sons Samuel and Mark into partnership.

Within the next few years their works were repeatedly enlarged as their business extended. About ten years ago they

began to manufacture ingrain carpets. George Crawshaw retired with a competency in 1886, and died May 25, 1888. Since then the business has been carried on by his sons Samuel and Mark, under the firm name of George Crawshaw's Sons. The Broadway store is now owned by Thomas Crawshaw, and the other two sons of George Crawshaw,



HIGHLAND MILLS—Front View—GEORGE CRAWSHAW'S SONS, Proprietors.

establishments of varied character that are, each succeeding year, becoming more and more the basis of Newburgh's activity, and they have shared in the remarkable development which has favored nearly all our manufactories. The Highland Mills are also of comparatively recent origin. In the year 1876 George Crawshaw bought a small plot of ground, which now forms part of the present site, and erected a frame building scarce thirty feet long, for the purpose of making Smyrna rugs.

From that little plant the existing large works have grown. George Crawshaw was, in many respects, a remarkable man. He started out in life with a determination to succeed. He overcame many obstacles, and when he had reached the western side of life the goal of his early ambition was attained. Born of humble parentage in England, he learned the trade of carpet-weaving. Everything he did was well done, and step by step he acquired increased knowledge, and rose in the estimation of his employers till he became a superintendent of carpet works.

Emigrating to America with his wife and family in 1857, he found employment at Alexander Smith & Sons' carpet works, which were



HIGHLAND MILLS—Rear View.

William and George, hold positions in the mills. The Highland Mills are situated on Broadway in the western part of the city, the premises

extending back to the Little Britain road. The Powder Mill creek runs through the property. The main buildings are two in number, built of brick, one having dimensions of 100x50 feet and two stories high, and the other 132x112 feet and one story high. The machinery is of the latest and best type. One hundred and forty hands are employed. They make the best grade of ingrain carpets and Smyrna rugs in the market, known to the trade as "high class, extra superfine." They have a New York office at No. 108 Worth St. H. B. Claflin & Co. are the sole agents for their rugs.

business in 1872. For a number of years he was in charge of their retail store on Broadway, and was mainly instrumental in building up the trade that promoted the advancement of the Highland Mills. He is the senior member of the firm, and brings to the direction of its affairs excellent business principles and a superior practical knowledge of its various details. Mr. Crawshaw is a trustee of Grace M. E. Church. He resides on West St., and is one of the foremost in everything that concerns the welfare of West Newburgh.



PHOTO. BY MAPES.

SAMUEL CRAWSHAW

**SAM'L CRAWSHAW**, son of George and Eliza-

beth (France) Crawshaw, was born in Heckmondwike, England, in 1850. He came to America with his father's family in 1857, and has been a resident of Newburgh since 1860. He learned the trade of carpet weaving with his father, and was with him when he started in

**MARK CRAWSHAW**, the other member of the firm, was born in Heckmondwike, England, in 1851.

As a young man he worked in his uncle's mills on the Quassaick and at Haines' Mills, and has been connected with the Highland Mills from their beginning. He superintends the manufacturing.



PHOTO. BY MAPES.

MARK CRAWSHAW



NEWBURGH MOULDING AND PLANING MILL THOMAS SHAW'S SONS.

**THOMAS SHAW'S SONS**, proprietors of the Newburgh Moulding and Planing Mill. This is the largest and oldest establishment in this branch of business in the city. Thomas Shaw, the founder, was born at Clinton Farm, in the Town of New Windsor, June 12, 1799. He learned the carpenter's trade, and early in life commenced business on his own account. It was the practice in those days for carpenters to go into the woods and hew and saw their own timber. An aged gentleman relates that he employed Mr. Shaw to build a house for him in Montgomery Street at that period. "I was handy with the pencil and made a rough sketch of the kind of a house I wanted and showed it to Thomas Shaw, of Little Britain, asking him for how much he would build me such a house. He told me, and I said 'Go ahead.' He went into the woods and scored and hewed his timber, and got everything ready. When the time came for the raising he got up a frolic, and came to town with his stuff and a lot of men. They put up the bents and heavy timbers in a day, and I gave them a dinner and we all had a good time."

Mr. Shaw continued his place of business at Little Britain till 1832, when he came to Newburgh and opened a shop on the north side of Ann Street, west of Liberty. A few of the buildings erected by him at that early period were the old Powell storehouse and the storehouses of D. Crawford & Co., Benjamin Carpenter, and the one now occupied by S. M. Bull; he also erected the United States Hotel.

The shop was next located in Front Street, on the site of J. W. Matthews & Co.'s storehouse, and next and for a long period at the old Red Storehouse on the dock at the foot of Washington Street. In 1852 Mr. Shaw took his sons into partnership, and the business was greatly benefitted thereby. No articles of agreement were drawn; a common consent, a purpose in common was all the law they required. When the business outgrew the old Red Storehouse the firm erected a large shop on the east side of South Water Street, at the foot of Little Ann Street, and subsequently (1865) they added to their plant the adjoining planing-mill of L. M. Smith & Co. About a month later (December 15, 1865) the whole establishment was destroyed by fire. They then erected the large planing-mill at the corner of South William and South Water Streets. In the meantime the firm had become the most important in the business hereabouts. Machinery had been substituted for hand-labor in a great degree, and they not only manufactured all their own material, but supplied smaller builders as well.

About 1855, when boat-pulling first became generally popular as a pastime, George W. and Charles B. Shaw became expert oarsmen, and the building of boats became an important branch of the firm's business. Newburgh produced many good oarsmen, and the village was the headquarters for rowing in the country. Boat-building was then in its infancy, but when the Shaws turned their attention to it, they made many improvements, till at length the modern racing shell was developed. The Fanny Fern, the James G. Clinton, the Thomas C. Ring, the George W. Shaw, the Enoch Carter, the J. C. Gazley and the William Lisle were among the first built by the Shaws, all of them famous in their day. At that period the builders received as much honor when their boats won as did the men that rowed them, and the builders also received the prizes. At a later period they built the Gersh Banker, with which, in 1860, a Newburgh crew at Lake Quinsigamond rowed three miles in 18 minutes, 37 seconds, the fastest time then on record. The Oscar Teed, in which Josh. Ward rowed several of his single scull races, was built at Shaws' shop by E. K. Shaw and Walter Brown, the latter an employe of the firm, and afterward champion oarsman. The Shaws also built boats for the Yale, Knickerbocker (of Albany), the Poughkeepsie and other crews.

During the war the firm built, under commission from James Bigler, a large number of naval gun-carriages for the United States Government, some of the carriages costing as much as three thousand dollars each. They also did the joiner-work of a number of naval vessels that were built in Newburgh during the war, notably the Eolus, Meteor, Peter Crary, Anna and Edgar Stuart. The latter two were noted as Cuban privateers. In 1864 they did the joiner-work of five large ferry-boats for the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, and since then have done a large amount of work on steam-

boats. The joinery of the Homer Ramsdell is the work of the Shaws. During the construction of the West Shore Railroad the firm built the union depot in this city, and altogether, including flag-stations, one hundred and thirty-six buildings for the company. They also designed and constructed nearly all the buildings on the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad. The handiwork of the Shaws is also seen in many public and private buildings in Newburgh. They designed and built Union Church; they did the carpenter-work of the Free Academy and the Academy of Music, and are stockholders in the latter. They designed the Grammar Schools Nos. 2 and 3, the houses of Washington and Highland Steamer Companies, and Lawson and Columbian Hose Companies, the Whitehill Engine and Pietet Ice Machine Company's buildings, the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company's works, the Newburgh Bleachery, the Grove Mills, the Oakley Soap factory, Miss Mackie's school, the private residences of James J. Logan, Isaac C. Chapman, A. Y.



CHARLES B. SHAW.

Weller, Dr. Wesley Wait, and Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, and some of our best business blocks. They also did the carpenter-work in most of these buildings.

Thomas Shaw died in 1877, and since then the business has been continued by his sons George W., Charles B. and Elkanah K., associated together as Thos. Shaw's Sons. In 1882 they built their present moulding and planing mill at the corner of South William and Johns Streets. It has a depth of 82 feet, a frontage of 160, and is two stories high, with a basement under a portion. Steam-power is supplied by a horizontal engine of forty horse-power. Their wood-working machinery consists of large planing, moulding and re-sawing machines, and circular, vertical and band saws. These heavy machines are on the first floor. On the second floor are smaller machines for mouldings, tenons, mortices and variety mouldings. They manufacture sash, blinds, doors, stair-rails, balusters and newels, and furnish all kinds of trimmings and supplies for house-builders within a radius of fifty miles. They employ usually about one hundred expert mechanics, who can always be relied upon to do first-class work.



**CHARLES B. SHAW** was born July 29, 1827, at Little Britain. He is the second son of Thomas and Harriet (Walsh) Shaw. His mother was a granddaughter of Samuel Logan of Revolutionary memory. He came to Newburgh with his parents, and at the age of fourteen went into his father's shop to learn the carpenter trade. Since his twenty-fifth year he has been a partner in the business.



GEORGE W. SHAW

For many years before his father's death he was, as he is to-day, the practical head of the firm. He is a man of superior mechanical skill, and his expert judgment and ability to control and direct in important undertakings have given to the firm very largely the reputation it enjoys. In his young manhood Mr. Shaw was, like his brother George, an excellent oarsman, and would have achieved a greater reputation had he chosen to devote the necessary time from his business. To his private business Mr. Shaw has given his whole attention. Another has written this of him:

"Outside of his business, Mr. Shaw is simply a modest, retiring citizen. Although a man of firm convictions and educated judgment, he blows no trumpet in the market place, nor seeks to control the opinions of others. Wherever you meet him he reveals the traits of integrity. Beautifying life by his example and by the skill of which he is the master, he is the type of a citizen and a business man who can be pointed to with pride as a representative.

"Such let thy life be  
Not marked by noise, but by success alone,  
Not known by bustle, but by useful deeds."

Mr. Shaw married Henrietta Rodermond, in 1849, and has one son and one daughter: Dr. Henry B., of New York, and Maria B., wife of C. C. McCain, Auditor of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

**GEORGE W. SHAW** was born in Little Britain, in the Town of New Windsor, July 30, 1824. He learned his trade in his father's shop, and in 1852 was admitted to partnership. He retired from active business a few years ago, but still remains a member of the firm. At the period when boat-building was a branch of the firm's business, Mr. Shaw had immediate oversight of that work, and built boats for many prominent oarsmen and clubs of that time. Mr. Shaw was

himself an oarsman of the first class, and was Joshua Ward's partner in many races. He was also a member of the celebrated four-oared crew composed of Joshua and Henry Ward and Oscar Teed, besides himself. He also rowed in several double-scull races with his brother Charles as a partner. In 1860 he was a member of the six-oared crew composed of Joshua Ward and others, which, at Lake Quinsigamond, rowed three miles in the Gersh Banker in 18 minutes and 37 seconds, the fastest time then on record. Mr. Shaw was also a speed skater of the first rank, and generally supposed to be the equal of any in the country. In these latter years of leisure his love for refined out-door sports is as strong as ever. He is a member of the Newburgh Canoe and Boating Association and an enthusiastic yachtsman. He is also a member of the Newburgh Gun Club, and always makes a good score at the target. In early life he was a member and Assistant Foreman of Washington Engine Company. He was one of the organizers of Ringgold Hose Company and its first Foreman, and still continues an honorary member of it. He married, in 1847, Rhoda B., daughter of James Alexander, of the Town of New Windsor, and has living three sons and one daughter.

**ELKANAH K. SHAW** was born December 27, 1834, in the Blizard House in Front Street, where his parents then resided. He attended the village schools, and at the age of sixteen began a regular apprenticeship in his father's shop. In 1857 he began the study of



E. KANE SHAW.

PHOTO. BY MAPES.

architecture under John W. Priest, who was then one of the foremost architects in the country. Mr. Priest had an office in New York and another at his country-seat at Balnville; it was at the latter place that Mr. Shaw worked. During the several years that intervened before Mr. Priest's death, his young pupil and assistant made excellent advancement and acquired an intimate knowledge and practice in the essentials of his art. After his master's death Mr. Shaw studied draughting for three years under Samuel Stanton, an expert mechanical engineer and draughtsman, who was then superintendent

of the Washington Iron Works, and afterwards a member of the ship-building and engineering firm of Ward, Stanton & Co.

In 1864 Mr. Shaw resumed his connection with Thos. Shaw & Sons, and has ever since been the architect of the firm, and the foremost man in his profession in this section.

Mr. Shaw was elected to the Common Council from the Second Ward in 1870 by the Democratic party, and served one term. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the Board of Water Commissioners to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Franklin Gerard, and in 1882 he was elected for the full term of five years.

He has been a trustee and an active member of Ringgold Hose Company since its organization in 1854, and was Assistant Foreman

ers; and notably among others, the widely known house of Whitehill & Cleveland. The business was begun by Hugh Whitehill and Ordme M. Cleveland in 1880. Mr. Whitehill died in 1884, since which date Mr. Cleveland has managed the business, the estate of Mr. Whitehill remaining a partner. The firm employ 300 hands; and occasionally have outside help. At the present time they occupy the buildings Nos. 109 and 111 Broadway and a part of No. 107, containing four floors 90x50 feet, four floors 90x25 feet, and one floor 180x33 feet, affording 33,000 square feet of space. But the requirements of the business exceed even these spacious quarters, and ere long a far larger factory will be built. Whitehill & Cleveland have purchased a site at the corner of Liberty and Lafayette Streets, on



RESIDENCES OF GEORGE W. E. KANE AND CHARLES B. SHAW 41 to 45 Du Bois Street.

one year and Foreman for nine years. In 1875-78 he was First Assistant Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and in the latter year was nominated for Chief Engineer, but was defeated by William Nixon. For twenty-five years Mr. Shaw has been a trustee of Union Church. He is also a director of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, a trustee of the Academy of Music, a trustee of Hudson River Lodge, F & A. M. and a member of Highland Chapter and of Hudson River Commandery. He married Elizabeth McCoun, niece of Henry T. McCoun, in 1863.

**WHITEHILL & CLEVELAND.** Of recent years rapid progress has characterized the operations of Newburgh's leading manufactur-

which they will erect a brick factory, 178 feet in length and 100 in width, one part to be four stories in height and the remainder three stories, giving 62,000 square feet of floor space. Five hundred hands will then be employed. Whitehill & Cleveland manufacture the Newburgh Never-Rip brand of overalls, shirts and pantaloons, and a general line of workmen's clothing in cottonades, jeans and all-wool goods. These goods are everywhere recognized and appreciated by the trade as standard productions. Their trade extends from Boston to Omaha, and from the Canadian line to the Gulf States. Six salesmen are on the road, in addition to four others connected with their New York house, which has charge of the trade in the Metropolis and its suburbs.

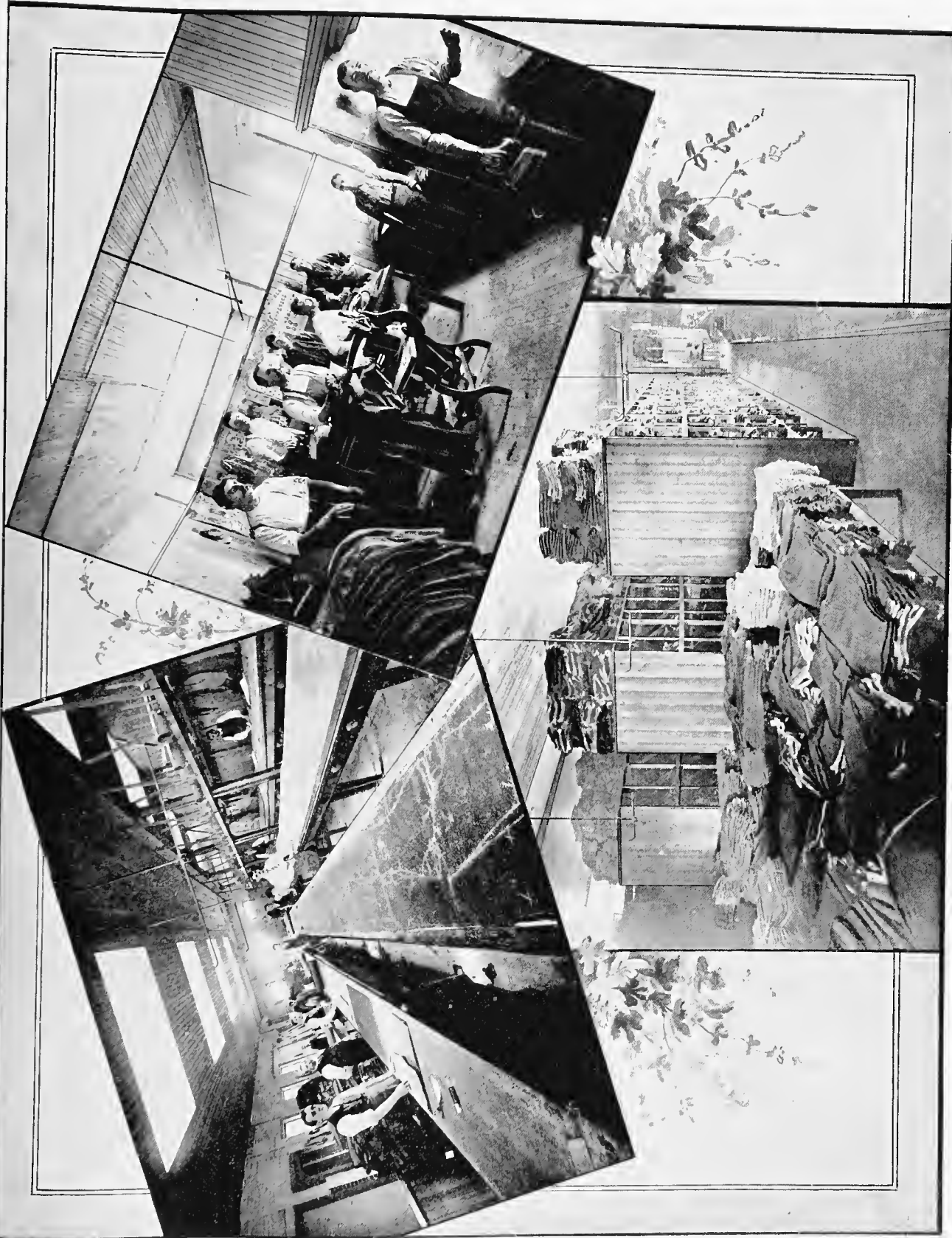


WHITEHILL & CLEVELANDS' FACTORY

One Room in the Finishing Department

Section of Machine Room, 180 Feet Long

Offices



WHITEHILL & CLEVELANDS FACTORY.  
Schedule Room, 180 Feet Long.

Cutting Room.

Press Room.



**ORDINE M. CLEVELAND** was born in the township of Jackson, Pa., in 1851. At the age of twenty he entered the employ of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, and in 1875 came to Newburgh in the interests of that company, having in charge the collections in New York State and eastern Connecticut. Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Cleveland perceived the possibilities in overall manufacturing, and the present large establishment is the fruition of their well-directed endeavors. Mr. Cleveland is also part-owner and a director of the Storm King Pants Company, of Newburgh, employing forty hands. He is a member of the Board of Trade, an officer of Union Church, and one of the incorporators of the Newburgh City Club. He married Louise, sister of Isaac C. and Joseph H. H. Chapman.

**THE ARLINGTON PAPER MILL**, H. Powell Ramsdell, proprietor. This mill is the principal industrial element in the little village of Salisbury Mills, which is situated some eight miles southwest of Newburgh, on Murderer's Creek and the Newburgh branch of the Erie Railroad. Two great chimneys can be seen towering above the trees for miles away, and on near approach we perceive an important



O. M. CLEVELAND.

PHOTO. BY ATKINSON

range of buildings on the edge of a deep, rocky gorge through which the creek tumbles and rushes with mighty force. A dense growth of trees and bushes fringes the opposite bank in unrestrained wildness, while behind the mill a broad and level spot is occupied by pretty cottages and other buildings, with winding lanes and green lawns. The mill property forms a hamlet by itself. Just below the mill, where the creek winds about through a wild chasm and vanishes from our sight, there is an old raceway cut out of the solid rock, the only thing left of an old cotton mill that once stood there. There were formerly three waterfalls here, but Mr. Ramsdell has by extensive excavations and alterations combined them all practically into one, with a total head of about forty feet, furnishing ample power during three-fourths of the year; and when the water fails steam takes its place as the power for the mill.

This water-power has been used for driving mills of one kind or another ever since 1721, but now the Arlington Mill is the only one in the site, and its property includes the sites of all the abandoned mills. The oldest portion of this mill was built about the year 1840, by Isaac K. Oakley, who at a later period in his life was president of the Quassaick Bank in Newburgh. He

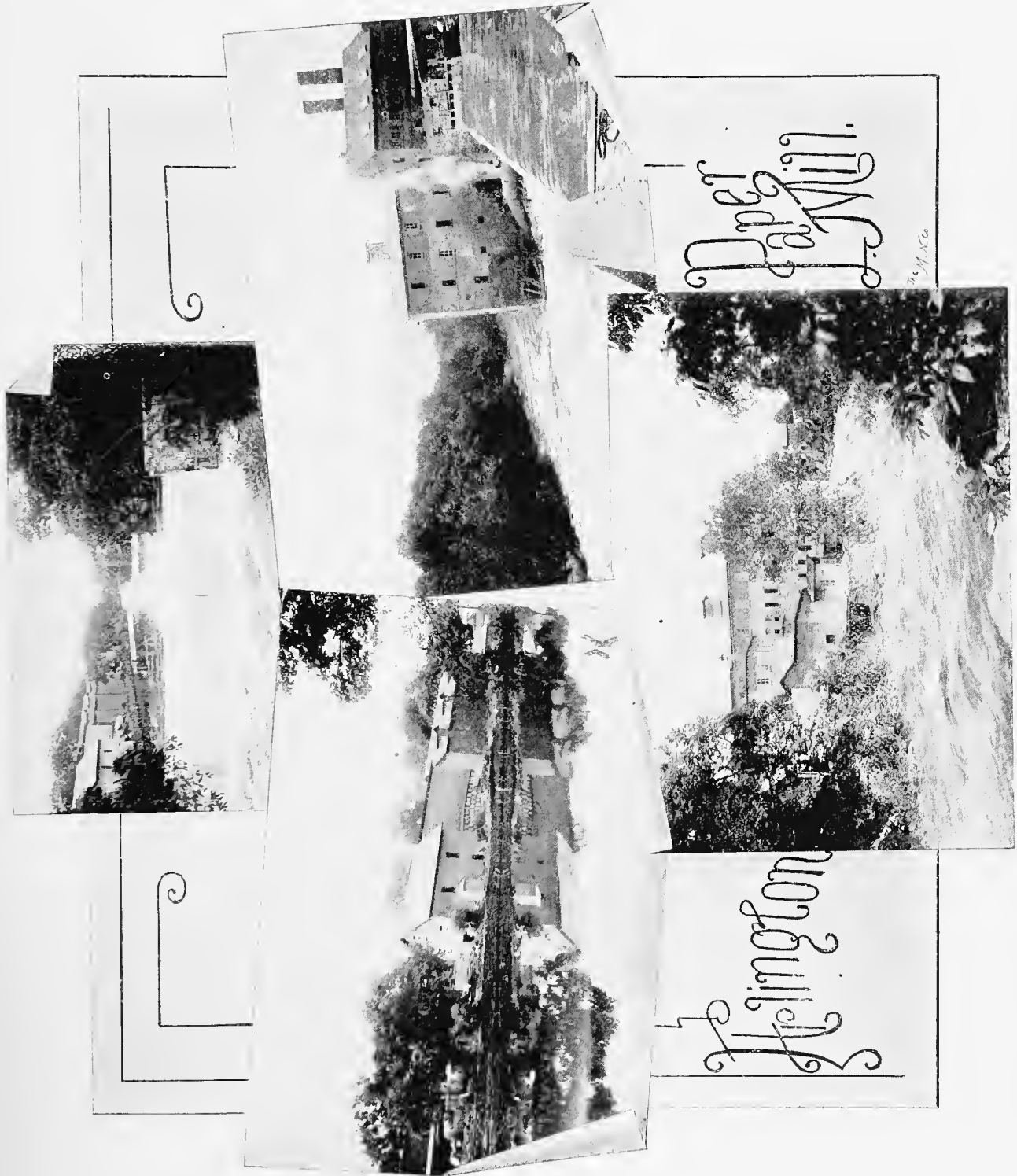


WHITEHILL &amp; CLEVELAND'S FACTORY.



built another paper mill on the Quassaick (now known as the Grove Mill), and about the year 1853 sold them both, the one at Salisbury to Francis B. O'Connor. The mill eventually became the property of John L. Seaverns, who also had a manufactory for paper-mill machinery in Newburgh. Mr. Ramsdell entered the employ of the firm

has made many changes at the Arlington Mill. The old building forms but a small portion of the present plant, the main buildings of which have a total length of 480 feet, from one to three stories high, with capacity for the employment of one hundred hands and the production of 24,000 lbs. of paper daily. All the old machinery



H. POWELL RAMSDELL, Proprietor

as book-keeper at the paper mill in February, 1870, and purchased the mill at a foreclosure sale in 1871.

At that time the mill consisted only of a two-story stone building about eighty feet square, and its total daily production was only about a ton of paper. Twenty years of Mr. Ramsdell's management

has been discarded, and the present equipment cannot be excelled by any mill of the size in the country. These changes have been made gradually, though by the erection of new buildings and the addition of new machinery the capacity has been doubled within the past year alone. But without specifying each one of the many progressive

steps we prefer to describe the establishment in its completed state to-day.

The Arlington Mill property consists of a series of brick and stone buildings joined together, several detached buildings and twenty cottages for the people employed in the mill. The main portion of the mill is a stone building 125 feet in length, 80 in width and three stories high, and contains a finishing-room, rag-room, stock-rooms, etc., with boiler and engine-rooms and the office in a wing. The machine-room occupies a brick building 140 feet in length, 52 feet in width and one story high. The new finishing-room at the east end is 120 feet in length, 33 in width and one story high. A detached stone building, 100x48 in size, contains a well-equipped machine-shop and a carpenter-shop. A corps of machinists is regularly employed to make repairs, and a corps of carpenters to make boxes.

The machine-room is supplied with two Pusey & Jones paper-making machines, each 88 inches wide, one built in 1891 and the other in 1887. These machines are fitted with two stacks each of chilled calenders, and the calenders are fitted with a full set of Smith's calender-feeds, ensuring the maximum amount of speed. The mill is supplied with ten rag and beating engines, besides a full complement of the various other kinds of machines used in paper mills.

The steam power is furnished by a battery of six boilers, with a total horse power of 800. There is one Wright engine of 125 horse power, six Westinghouse engines with a combined horse power of 275, one engine of 60 horse power made by Ward, Stanton & Co., and one Case engine.

The buildings are lighted by a 100-light electric plant on the Thomson-Houston system, and a 50-light plant on the Sawyer-Mann system. The mill is supplied with a Worthington fire pump and automatic arrangements for fire protection. Pure water, clear as crystal, a very essential element in paper-making, is supplied by a National filter plant giving 400,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

The Arlington Mill manufactures special high-class book paper and French folios, white and colored. Paper is made principally of rags, as only the best grades are made. The Arlington folios are quoted as a standard article in the market. The mill is run exclusively on orders. It starts work at midnight on Sunday and does not close down till midnight on Saturday. It supplies a number of notable publishing houses in New York City, and considerable of the product goes to San Francisco, and some even to England and Australia.

H. Powell Ramsdell, the proprietor, is a son of Homer Ramsdell, and a resident of Newburgh. His superintendent is John F. Clouser, who has held that position since 1876.

**THE BEVERIDGE BREWING COMPANY** was established in 1812 by James Dunlap, who erected a brewery in Liberty Street, corner of Washington. James Law shortly afterward became the associate of Mr. Dunlap, and in 1816 his successor. John Beveridge was Mr. Law's associate in 1822. In 1825 John Forsyth was added to the firm and its title changed to Law, Beveridge & Co. In that year the building on the corner of Front and Fifth Streets, forming

part of the present establishment, was erected. On the death of Mr Law the business was continued by his surviving partners and E. Ward Farrington, under the title of J. Beveridge & Co. Their successors have been Robert A. Forsyth, Thomas Beveridge, Peter Amerman, Jonas Williams, Joseph Low, Charles E. Williams and Henry J. Hunter, all the various partnerships being entitled T. Beveridge & Co. Except Charles E. Williams all these gentlemen are now dead. The business was incorporated as The Beveridge Brewing Company in 1884. Charles E. Williams is the President and the largest stockholder, and William G. Hunter Secretary.

This time-honored concern has played an important part in the history of Newburgh. Its proprietors have been men of the highest standing and most honorable reputation, and most of them of great usefulness in the business, social, benevolent and religious life of the community. John Forsyth was the father of the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D. He was a man of striking presence, whose face and form would arrest the attention of a stranger, and his mental and moral qualities were in accord with the impressions thus made. None who knew him could doubt his unbending rectitude, his large-heartedness, or his rare sagacity. He was an exemplary Christian, long a ruling

Elder of the First Associate Reformed Church, long a Director of the Bank of Newburgh, Trustee of the Academy, and village Trustee. He had much to do with the establishment of the Newburgh Steam Mills—was at one time President of the company—and the building of the Newburgh Branch Railroad. Next to Thomas Powell & Co., his firm (J. Beveridge & Co.) was the largest subscriber to the Erie stock. John Beveridge was one of the founders of the present system of free schools, and the first President of the Board of Education. He was long an Elder in the First Associate Reformed Church, and was one of the founders and one of the first Elders of the Second Associate



BEVERIDGE BREWING COMPANY'S BREWERY.

Reformed (now Union) Church. E. Ward Farrington was the first President of the Quassaick Bank, an Elder in the First Associate Reformed Church and afterwards one of the first Elders of Union Church, and prominent in village affairs, having been twice elected President of the village corporation. Robert A. Forsyth was another distinguished citizen; for many years he was a village Trustee. Jonas Williams was long and favorably known in the community for his scholarly attainments, and as a lover of good literature he accumulated one of the finest private libraries in the city. He was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and a Director of the Bank of Newburgh, being chairman of its Finance Committee. Joseph Low was also an Elder of the First Associate Reformed Church, and Thomas Beveridge succeeded John Beveridge in the Board of Education. In these relations, and in others, have the proprietors been valuable factors in promoting the welfare of their town and its people. During his residence here Charles E. Williams has been one of the foremost members of the Board of Trade, is now its President, and has contributed greatly in its work.

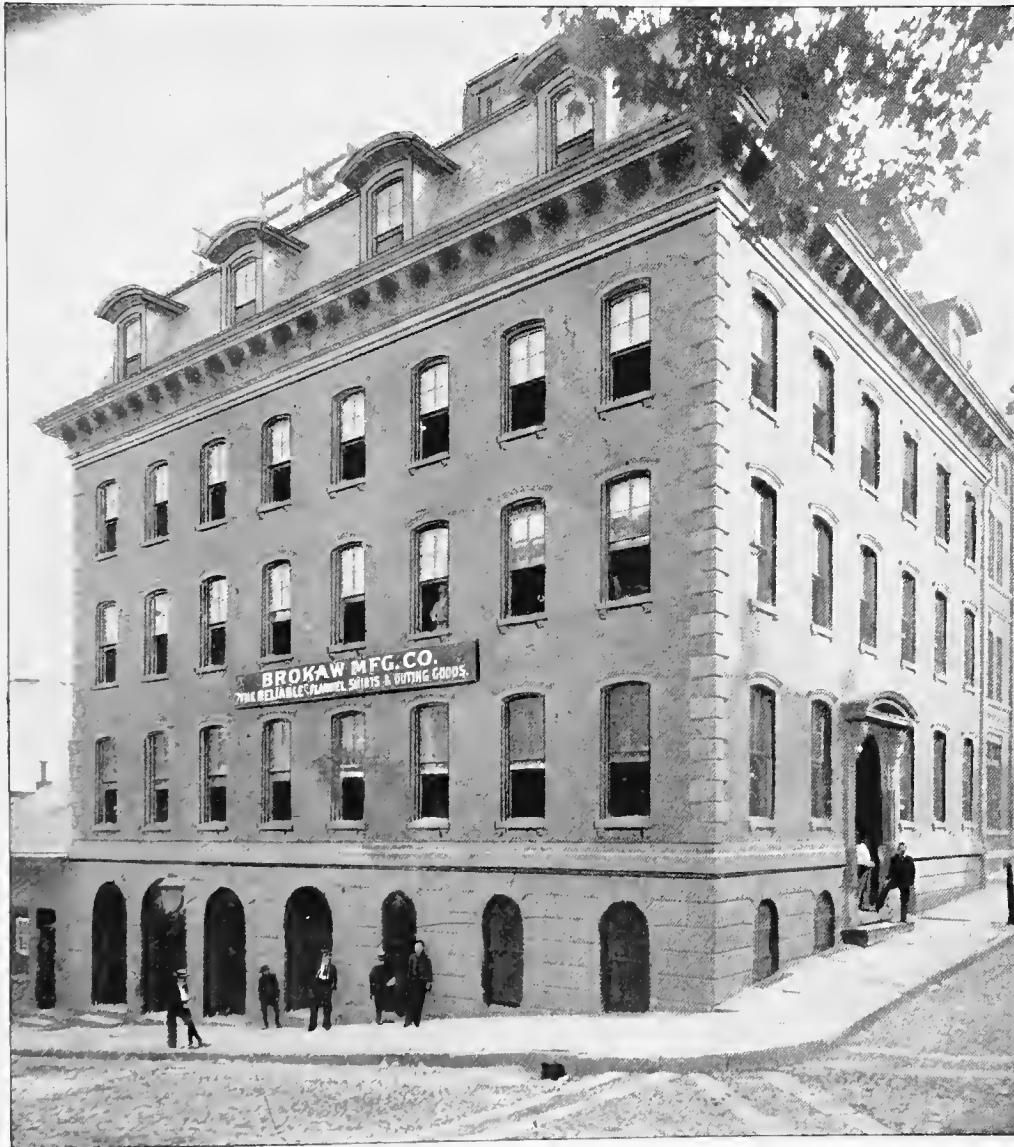
The Beveridge Brewing Company manufacture present use (cream) and stock ales of unexcelled fineness. By the exclusive use of spring water and carefully selected materials of barley, malt and hops they

have always succeeded in maintaining a standard of excellence which has made their ales prized, not alone as a tonic beverage, but as well by the convalescing for their medicinal properties. Until the year 1889 they manufactured on the old Scotch punch-beer plan, but during the past year, at a large expenditure, the plant has been entirely changed to the modern Jedd vacuum process, with highly gratifying results to the management in the better keeping, milder flavored and more brilliant qualities of the product. The capacity of the brewery is 50,000 barrels. The New York City warehouse is at No. 121 Warren Street.

**THE BROKAW MANUFACTURING COMPANY** was established in 1880 by William B. Brokaw, and has been one of the most

public, and the demand for them increased so rapidly that in a very few years the Brokaw manufactory became a large concern.

The first manufacturing was done with but three or four sewing machines over Smith's book-store in Water Street. From there the factory was moved to the Stern building, thence into the Scharps building, and finally into the large Bigler building at the corner of Smith and Third Streets, each change being for the purpose of acquiring more room. In 1890 the company was incorporated with Mr. Brokaw and George P. Ide & Co., of Troy—the latter the largest white-shirt and collar manufacturers in the country—as stockholders and officers of the company. Recently the Brokaw Company added to their facilities by purchasing the plant of the Laurel Manufacturing Company, at Nos. 127, 129 and 131 Broadway, and removing the



BROKAW MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S FACTORY.

successful manufacturing concerns in the city. At the time the manufactory was started Mr. Brokaw was the leading dealer in men's furnishing goods in Newburgh. He commenced manufacturing flannel shirts and outing garments, under the trademark of "Reliable," in connection with his retail business, and gradually to manufacture for the retail trade generally, selling them at wholesale through traveling salesmen, under the firm name of the Brokaw Manufacturing Company. These negligé garments quickly found favor with the

fixtures to their down-town factory. But even with these large facilities they cannot keep pace with the demand for their popular goods, and have a standing advertisement for female help.

They manufacture flannel, madras, cheviot, percale, silk and fancy fabric shirts and outing garments, and bath-ropes in Turkish and and wool materials, under the well-known trademarks of "Reliable" and "Durable." They employ a great many hands, and sell their production in connection with the Trojan Shirt and Collar Co.'s

well known and popular brands, with over twenty-five salesmen on the road, covering the United States, with salesrooms in New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities.

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**WILLIAM B. BROKAW**, of the Brokaw Manufacturing Company, was born in New Jersey, in 1840, and educated in New York City. In 1861, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted as a drummer-boy in Colonel Fairman's 96th New York Volunteers, of which Judge Edgar M. Cullen was latterly Colonel. He rose successively to the



WILLIAM B. BROKAW.

PHOTO. BY WHIGGITT.

ranks of Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant, and was a Captain at the age of eighteen. He was breveted Major for gallant service at the capture of Fort Harrison in 1864, where he was wounded severely in the breast. At Cold Harbor his cap was shot off his head. He served over four years in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, and when the war was over entered business in New York City as a clerk and salesman.

In 1869 he came to Newburgh and engaged in the retail men's furnishing trade, in which he continued till 1882, since when his business interests have been exclusively with the Brokaw Manufacturing Company. It may justly be said of Mr. Brokaw that he has been a useful member of the community. His energy and enterprise have not been expended solely upon his own private affairs, but in more channels than one has he been helpful to the place. He started the movement which organized the Board of Trade, and has ever since been one of its mainstays, sharing in all its work. He was one of the organizers and a lieutenant of the Independent Light Guards. At the formation of Company E, 17th Battalion, he was elected First Lieutenant, and filled that office for a number of years. In religious and benevolent work he has been Superintendent of the Bethel Mission, President of the Young Men's Christian Association (and is now a Director of that Association), a Director of the Associated Charities, and Treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was also the first to suggest the formation of the present Young Women's Christian Association. He married, in 1872, Mary Alice Hall, of New York City.

**HORATIO B. BECKMAN** has been for many years superintendent of the Newburgh Steam Mills. These large works were completed and the manufacture of print cloths commenced in 1845, since which time they have never been idle. They were built by Newburgh capitalists, but are now owned by the Garner estate. Mr. Beckman was born in Sanbornton, N. H., in 1831, and received a high-school education. Graduated when sixteen years of age, in the following year he was elected a trustee, and placed in charge of the school. While attending school he learned in his father's shop the trade of a general machinist, and added to that, by regular apprenticeship to his brother at Amesbury, Mass., the trade of pattern-maker. His first manhood employment was as a machinist at Newburyport, and a year later he received a certificate as a qualified engineer, and ran the steamer Silver Star between Portsmouth and the Shoals. He was next employed as a machinist in the Bartlett Cotton Mills at Newburyport, and was soon raised to the post of engineer-in-charge. Having saved some money he then went into a partnership in cabinetmaking, with the specialty of ship furniture, but soon accepted a lucrative offer from Carr, Brown & Co., comb makers, as an inventor and builder of comb machinery, and in this capacity introduced machinery which revolutionized the entire comb trade. His services were then secured by Corliss & Nightingale, steam engine builders, of Providence, R. I., where he remained four years, when he came to Newburgh, under special employ by Mr. Whitehill, superintendent of the Newburgh Steam Mills, as an expert in engines and boilers, and placed in charge of the machinery of the mills as master mechanic. He was promoted to be assistant superintendent, and, in 1869, superintendent and agent. He has made many valuable improvements, resulting in largely increased efficiency. In 1870-80 the mills were enlarged, and the capacity nearly doubled; a 700-horse power Corliss engine was put in at that time. The mills



HORATIO B. BECKMAN.

now employ about 300 hands. Mr. Beckman pursues with tireless interest the study and inquiry of scientific subjects, and particularly in engineering he has invented and patented a number of valuable ideas, some of them in partnership with Prof. J. W. Doughty, of this city.

He was one of the organizers of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Newburgh, is one of the largest stockholders and president and electrician of the company. As a citizen Mr. Beckman has taken a deep interest in local affairs; has served one term as Water Commissioner, and was an Alderman of the Fourth Ward from 1887 to 1891. He is one of the trustees of the steam mills; a member of Leonard Steamer Company, and served for some years as its representative in the Fire Department fund; is a member of the local board of Civil Service Examiners; one of the stockholders and a trustee of the Newburgh Academy of Music; is a member of the Orange Lake

Club, and ex-president of the Newburgh Democratic Association. He was made a Master Mason in St. Mark's Lodge, Newburyport, in 1857; affiliated with Newburgh Lodge in 1866, and is a member of Hudson River Commandery and Highland Chapter, and also of the Ancient Scottish Rite of Northern Jurisdiction, in which he has received the 32d degree. He married, in 1850, Susan C. Dow, of Newburyport, Mass., and has eight children.

**LEWIS J. BAZZONI** was born in New York City in 1822. His father was an Italian, who came to New York in early manhood, married there, and followed the trade of a looking-glass maker. Lewis received an education in the private schools of the city. He was fifteen years old when his father went to Italy to visit his early home, and died there of cholera. Lewis was apprenticed in one of the best carriage-making establishments of that period; acquired a thorough practical knowledge of his life-work and went out to its pursuit fully equipped in its details. In 1850 he came to Newburgh and entered into a labor combination (without copartnership) under the name of DeForest, LaTour & Bazzoni, in the manufacture of carriages, road wagons, etc. In this combination D. R. DeForest was the blacksmith, A. W. LaTour the painter and trimmer, and Mr. Bazzoni the wood-worker.

The combination lasted six years, when Mr. Bazzoni purchased the business of his co-workers and developed the undertaking which had been founded into one of the largest and finest establishments of its class in the country, with a market for its products not wholly confined to his native State. From 1850 to the Spring of 1883 his business was conducted on South Water Street, near First, from whence he removed to the spacious repository which he erected in 1882 and now occupies on Broadway. The fine building contains four floors and a basement, 84x52 feet in dimensions, and steady employment is given to eighteen skilled hands.

The productions of the house comprise a general line of fine carriages for pleasure and family use, sleighs of new and original designs, and buggies of every description. Carriages are shown in many styles, shapes and designs, from an ordinary no-top road wagon to an elegantly finished coach; while carriages of all kinds are built to order from original designs, and a specialty is made of fine repairing.

In his younger days Mr. Bazzoni was a man of more activity than now after a long life of labor, but while physical changes have whitened his brow and enfeebled his step, he has lost none of the characteristics which won for him respect and confidence in his earlier

years. Said the late Thomas Powell to him, as he drove up to his shop one day in a wagon which showed no little usage, "Young man, is this wagon worth mending?" "Yes," said Mr. Bazzoni, "I think it is." "If mended, would it sell at auction for the cost of the repairs?" "I think it would, Mr. Powell." "How much will it cost?" "Six or seven dollars, I think, will put it in pretty good shape." "Well, you will repair it? You are the first man who has talked that way. I have asked half a dozen wagon-makers and they have all been so anxious to sell me a new wagon that they have said that this was worthless. You will have my business hereafter." Here was the key to his success—the simple truth without grasping for gain. For many years Mr. Bazzoni was assisted in his business by his sons

James C. and Frank W., gentlemen highly esteemed by many acquaintances. Both are dead, and the youngest son, Charles L., is now superintendent of the establishment. [See Illustration of Bazzoni Building on Page 269]

**S. G. KIMBALL'S SON**, iron founder and machinist. This establishment was erected in 1851-52 by Samuel G. Kimball and Edson H. Clark. These gentlemen had been partners in the firm of Stanton, Clark & Co., who had a foundry and machine-shop at the corner of Front and South Streets, styled the Highland Furnace. The business was continued at the Highland Furnace till April 1, 1851, when, their lease having expired, they vacated the property and dissolved the partnership. The new works of Clark & Kimball were successful from the beginning, and did a large business. Both were men of influence in public affairs and filled various offices under the municipal government. In 1875 Mr. Clark retired with a competency, and Mr. Kimball admitted his two sons, William G. and Charles H. Kimball into partnership with himself, under the firm name of S. G. Kimball & Sons. In 1877, after the death of the senior member of the firm, William G. and

Charles H. Kimball carried on the works as S. G. Kimball's Sons. In 1890, on the death of his brother, William G. Kimball became the



NEWBURGH STEAM MILLS.

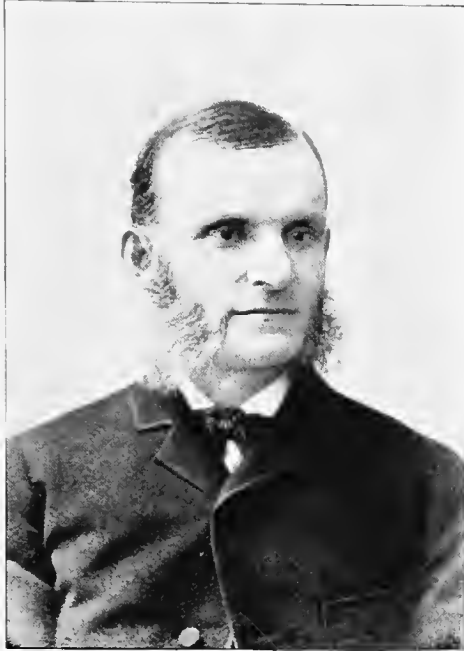


PHOTO BY ATKINSON.

LEWIS J. BAZZONI.



sole proprietor, and now operates the works under the business name of S. G. Kimball's Son—still retaining the name of his honored father.



WILLIAM G. KIMBALL.

byterian Church in 1876; he has long been an efficient worker in the Sabbath School, and for several years was the Superintendent.

The establishment manufactures no special line of machinery or iron work, but does all kinds of iron and brass casting and steam-pipe work. Its specialty is repairing and jobbing, which it does for a large number of factories in this vicinity. Mr. Kimball also manufactures a brim press for hatters that does excellent work.

William G. Kimball was born in Newburgh, August 7, 1839. He learned his trade with his father, and is master of every detail of the business. He was elected an elder in Calvary Pres-

which he transferred his letter. Mr. Kimball was one who was always ready to respond to the call of the needy, and he gave liberally



SAMUEL G. KIMBALL.

**SAMUEL G. KIMBALL** was the second son of Moses Kimball, who came to Newburgh from Massachusetts in 1812 with Thomas Kimball, Daniel Farrington and several others. Here Samuel was born January 10, 1815. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade with his father, and followed that business until the Spring of 1846, when he entered the firm of Stanton, Clark & Co., then conducting a foundry and machine-shop at the foot of South Street. He remained there until 1851, when he withdrew from the firm and went as far west as Chicago in search of a site to establish a business, but finding no place offering better advantages than his native city he, in company with E. H. Clark, bought the property Nos. 125-131 Washington Street, and built this foundry and machine-shop, where he continued to do business until his death, which occurred March 17, 1877. He was an active fireman for many years, serving his time in the Hook and Ladder Company.

He served for some time as a member of the Board of Health and was elected a member of the Board of Water Commissioners in the charter election of 1873. On account of ill health he resigned his office in the Spring of 1877, a short time previous to his death. He was an elder in the Associate Reformed Church and afterward in Calvary Presbyterian Church, to

the establishment and maintenance of any institution which had for its object the elevation and relief of his fellow creatures.

It has been said by one who for many years held business relations with Mr. Kimball: "He was a man of noble and generous nature, as well as an able one. While he held strong convictions and firmly

asserted among his associates opinions formed after mature deliberation, yet such was his courteous manner and his sense of justice that even those who differed with him never entertained any feelings but those of respectful regard. His sterling integrity, his prudence and zeal were joined in him by those graces of character which mark the Christian gentleman, and which endeared him personally to all who were in any way associated with him." He was married in 1836 to Mary Ann Updegrove, of Newburgh. They had five children: Mary Elizabeth, wife of Rev. J. I. Grimley, of Marlborough;



IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY OF S. G. KIMBALL'S SON.

William Goodhue, who now carries on the old established business on Washington Street; Sarah Frances, of Newburgh; Eliphalet Bootman, who died in the army during the Rebellion; and Charles Henry, deceased.

**WALTER W. GEARN** is the son of William Gearn, who was born in Scotland and emigrated to America in 1810. Walter W. was born in the Town of Wilton, Saratoga County, N. Y., seven miles north of Saratoga Springs, August 24, 1824. He resided on the home farm until of the age of twenty-three, when he came to the village of



WALTER W. GEARN.

Newburgh and engaged in the floor oil-cloth manufacturing business with his uncle, George Gearn, whose factory was in the southern part of the village on the river front, the site now being occupied by the West Shore Railroad switch yard. Soon afterward the extensive property bounded by Western Avenue, Robinson Avenue and First Street was purchased and the erection of the first of the large buildings which compose the works was commenced. In 1851 Mr. Gearn succeeded his uncle in the business. He enlarged the original factory to its present dimensions, which are 76 feet front by 200 in depth, and approximating three stories in height; the building on First Street, with ground dimensions of 76 feet by 200, and the three large storehouses, together with the handsome residence which he occupies, and cottages for his workmen, were all erected by Mr. Gearn. He carried on the business successfully for twenty years, and then (in 1870) sold it to D. Powers & Sons, who were, and still are, engaged in the same line of manufacturing at Lansingburgh, N. Y. The firm secured Mr. Gearn as superintendent of the works in this city, in which relation he has ever since remained. He employs between forty and fifty men, and manufactures annually about three hundred thousand yards of oil-cloth.

Mr. Gearn has seen Newburgh grow from a village of about eight thousand population to a city of nearly twenty-four thousand. With the exception of Homer Ramsdell, he is the only one left in active business of those who were in business when he came to Newburgh in 1847. Mr. Gearn was elected a Trustee of the common schools in 1876, and served four years. In early life he united with the First Associate Reformed Church, and was chosen an elder. After Dr. McCarrell's death he joined Union Presbyterian Church, in whose fellowship he still continues. In recognition of his services in aid of Grace M. E. Church, he was elected several years ago a trustee of

that society, though not a member of it. Mr. Gearn married first, Mary C., daughter of Dr. John Fowler, of Newburgh, and, second, Sarah, daughter of Edward Mapes, of Newburgh. He has had seven sons and one daughter: John H., Gloriana, Walter R., George F., Fred A., Frank F., Charles and Henry. The daughter, Gloriana, and John H. and Henry died in infancy.

**THOMAS COLDWELL**, inventor, and President of the Coldwell Lawn Mower Company, was born at Stalybridge, England, in 1838. His father brought him to America in 1841, and settled at Matteawan, N. Y. He was not allowed to spend many years at school, and when only eleven years old he learned to cut files in Rothery's file shops where his father was employed. At fifteen he learned to grind files with his father, and at eighteen was bound as an apprentice to Mr. Rothery to learn how to forge files. So much for his start in life.

Thomas Coldwell has earned success mainly through his genius for invention; and as an inventor, rather than as a manufacturer merely, he will best be remembered. Early in life his mind turned in that direction, and evolved contrivances of various kinds. His first real invention was a file-cutting machine, which he patented in 1863. He was at that time employed at the Washington Iron Works in this city, where he had a contract under the iron works company to finish gun carriages for the government. This was one of the first machines made for this purpose, and was his first practical accomplishment as a machinist. The following year he was hired by the company to do machine work on a car contract they had. Such was his natural aptitude for mechanics, that in six weeks the work was given into his charge, and a few weeks later he took the work by contract.

In the meantime he had been perfecting his invention, at considerable expense, and had sold an interest in it to Homer Ramsdell and



THOMAS COLDWELL.

George M. Clapp. In 1864 Messrs. Ramsdell and Clapp sold their interest in the machine to the Eagle File Works at Middletown, N. Y., and Mr. Coldwell moved there to perfect the invention.

But file blanks were very imperfectly made at that period, and the file-cutting machine was not a great success. Then Mr. Coldwell invented a file-stripping machine, which was very successful, and is still in use. He sold it to the Eagle File Works. In later years this invention became a bone of contention among several of the largest file-makers of the country, one of whom informed Mr. Coldwell he would have given ten thousand dollars for the ownership.

In 1865 he abandoned the file cutting-machine, left Middletown, and returned to Matteawan, where he entered the employ of H. N. Swift, then the only lawn-mower manufacturer in the United States. Mr. Coldwell invented several useful tools for Mr. Swift's factory, and also a machine for making felt, which other persons patented, and yet the entire invention was the work of Mr. Coldwell and a fellow workman. In 1868 Mr. Coldwell, with the assistance of George L. Chadborn, invented a new lawn-mower, and in January, 1869, formed a partnership with Lewis M. Smith, of Newburgh, to manufacture mowers, under the firm name of Chadborn, Coldwell & Co. The following year the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company was organized with Mr. Coldwell as president.

Mr. Coldwell continued as president of the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company until September, 1891, when he withdrew from that company and organized the Coldwell Lawn Mower Company, which began

its legal existence October 5, 1891, with the following officers: Thomas Coldwell, President; Albert W. Mapes, Treasurer; William H. Coldwell, Secretary. Directors—Thomas Coldwell, Albert W. Mapes, J. Howard Sweetser, William Wright, and J. V. Jordan. The company is chartered to manufacture lawn-mowers, agricultural and horticultural machines and implements, and general machinery. It has a paid-up capital of \$60,000, which is ample for the present requirements. A factory is being erected expressly for the business on the block bounded by South William, Lander and Spring Streets. Its capacity will be from 150 to 200 mowers each day.

Mr. Coldwell in partnership with his son William H. has recently obtained several patents, covering over twenty-five new inventions on lawn-mowers, beef-cutters and other implements. In all he has taken out over twenty patents on various machines. His brush-trimmer is the only successful one in the market, and is used in almost every large brush factory in this country and England.

Mr. Coldwell is a man of varied attainments, not alone in mechanics. He has worked in the capacity of machinist, draughtsman, pattern-maker, traveller, and president of lawn-mower companies. He is a fluent writer, and his occasional letters from abroad to the press at home are always interesting. Likewise his public addresses never fail to entertain or instruct. He has seen a great deal of the world, for he keeps his eyes open when he travels. He has been to Europe nine times, to California three times, and has introduced lawn-mowers into every large city and in every country from San Francisco, Cal., to Vienna, Austria. He attended the two great Paris expositions of 1878 and 1889, and at the international lawn-mower trial at Liverpool in 1886 he took both first premiums from the Royal show for his mowers.

Mr. Coldwell was also the founder of the Coldwell-Wilcox Company (iron founders and machinists), and altogether has filled an im-

portant place in the business life of the city. Apart from his business, his time has mainly been given to religious and benevolent work. He has been an officer of the First Baptist Church for fifteen years, and a mainstay of the Y. M. C. A. for many years. Of the latter he was President for two years. In the great revivals led by Graves, Doutney and Moody in this city he had a prominent part. In 1861 Mr. Coldwell married Josephine Terwilliger, of Stormville, N. Y., and has two sons and one daughter.

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**GEORGE C. WENZEL**, late President of the Common Council and Alderman-at-Large, was born at Goettingen, Hanover, Germany, and came to this country with his parents when a year and a half old. They settled in New York, and George attended the day school of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church. His father, a paper-box manufacturer, was in business on Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, but was burned out in 1857 and retired from the trade. George C. Wenzel first learned paper-box making in his father's factory, and afterwards served an apprenticeship as a carriage-trimmer. During the war he left his trade and worked for the Government at Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, then in charge of Captain Rodman, the inventor of the Rodman gun; many of that style were built at the arsenal during

the two years Mr. Wenzel was there. For five years thereafter he made paper boxes for a New York confectioner. In 1869 he came to Newburgh as the foreman of the paper-box department of Jesse Oakley's large soap works in this city. He made himself a very useful man there. He built up their trade in fancy boxes of soap, by inventing many new designs and executing a high grade of work. He also while there invented a machine for moulding



GEORGE C. WENZEL—Late Proprietor of the Newburgh Paper-Box Factory.

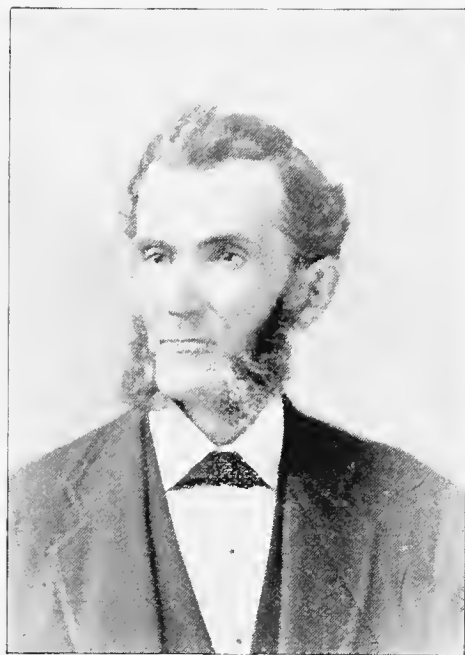
soap. It was built at the Jackson foundry in New York at an expense of eight thousand dollars and used with great success in the factory. It is now in use by the Oakley Soap and Perfumery Company at Jersey City. He also invented and patented an apparatus for variegating soap. When the firm of Jesse Oakley & Co. ceased business, in 1883, Mr. Wenzel started a paper-box manufactory at No. 10 Water Street, and a few years later moved to Nos. 57 and 59 Water St. He employed about twenty-five or thirty hands. The business is now conducted by his widow. He was twice elected Alderman-at-Large, and at the annual meeting of the Common Council in March, 1891, he was elected President. For three years he was a member of the Board of Excise. In his social relations he was prominent in the Turn Verein, the Mænnerebor, Knights of Honor, a Past Master of Newburgh Lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of the Chapter and Commandery. He married Elizabeth A. Ruble, of New York, and had three sons and three daughters. He died Saturday, April 4, 1891, and was buried Tuesday, April 7, from St. George's Church. The Mayor and Common Council and other municipal Boards, and the societies to which he belonged, escorted the remains to St. George's Cemetery.

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**BELKNAP & McCANN**, soap manufacturers, No. 2 Water Street, corner First. This business was started by Abel Belknap, the grandfather of the present senior partner, about the year 1800. The first

factory was a small building on the west side of South Water Street near the corner of First. After two or three years' time the business was removed to the northeast corner of Water and First Streets,

the relations of these partners to each other which deserves mention, as it is so unusual in these latter days. There were never any formal articles of co-partnership, but only a verbal understanding that they were to do business together as equal partners, and all the funds were common property. All investments, excepting their private residences, were made in the name of the firm. Each drew out what cash he pleased, and bills against either were paid from the common fund without any charge therefor being made on the books of the firm. These brothers, who lived and labored together so amicably for half a century, died within less than three months of each other, Abel dying October 19, 1854, and Moses H. January 4, 1855. After the death of the last of the partners, in March, 1855, Moses C. Belknap, the son of Moses H., formed a partnership with Thomas M. McCann, who had learned the trade with and had been many years in the employ of the old firm, under the style of Belknap & McCann. This partnership continued for thirty-five years, until February 22, 1890, when Thomas M. McCann, by reason of failing health, retired, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander D., who had been in the employ of the concern for eighteen years, who then became a partner with Mr. Belknap, the firm name continuing the same. The business is still conducted by them. This concern has always been the leading one in this section,



THOMAS M. McCANN.

in the manufacture and sale of soap and candles and the rendering of tallow and grease. Their rendering establishment at first in the soap factory, was afterward removed to South Water Street and finally to West Newburgh, where it is now situated. Their business has been principally a local one, mostly confined to this and the adjoining counties, although they have at times shipped their products to the South and to the West Indies. They have always made a pure and unadulterated



BELKNAP &amp; McCANN'S SOAP FACTORY.

where it has remained ever since. The buildings were enlarged from time to time to meet the growing needs of the business, until August, 1847, when they were entirely destroyed by fire. They were immediately re-built and, with some additions, remained until 1882, when the running of the West Shore Railroad through the property rendered necessary the re-building of the factory portion. This was done in a most substantial manner, and new and improved machinery placed in it, giving facilities for doing a large business. The buildings were then completed as they now stand.

After the death of Abel Belknap in November, 1804, the business was continued for fifty years by his two sons Abel and Moses H., under the firm name of A. & M. H. Belknap. Under their management the business increased and prospered. There was one remarkable feature in connection with



BAZZONI BUILDING—Corner of Grand Street and Broadway

[For Biography and Portrait of L. J. Bazzoni, See Page 265]

article of soap. They have also manufactured large quantities of cheaper grades of soap for those who were more particular about prices than quality. The demand for tallow candles having almost ceased, in consequence of the introduction and cheapness of kerosene oil, they several years ago discontinued the manufacture of them, but continued the sale of them, as well as of wax and Adamantine. They have never given their attention to the manufacture of fancy soaps or perfumes, but have always dealt in the best articles in those lines.

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**THOMAS M. McCANN** was born in the Town of New Windsor, N. Y., near Washington Square, February 1, 1826, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was the elder of two sons of Alexander and Sarah (Caven) McCann. His brother, David C., died when at college in Pennsylvania. Mr. McCann's early education was that which the common-school afforded in what is now known as the Silver Stream school district. When nearly seventeen years of age he left the farm and came to the village of Newburgh, and learned his trade with the firm of A. & M. H. Belknap. After the death of the members composing this firm he entered into partnership with M. C. Belknap, son of M. H. Belknap, and continued the business with him for a period of thirty-five years. And on account of failing health he, on the 22d of February, 1890, withdrew from the firm in favor of his son, Alexander D. McCann. For many years Mr. McCann has been an Elder and a Trustee of the First United Presbyterian Church, and for twenty-five years was treasurer of the congregation. Of the Theological Seminary in Newburgh he has been Trustee and Treasurer for thirty years.

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**SWEET, ORR & CO.**, (Clayton E. Sweet, James Orr and Clinton W. Sweet,) manufacturers of pantaloons, coats, outing shirts, overalls and workmen's garments generally. The business of manufacturing overalls and working clothing is one of the most prosperous and rapidly-growing enterprises in Newburgh. It is of comparatively recent origin, and the firm of Sweet, Orr & Co. was the pioneer in the field. The idea of a manufactory of overalls originated with Mr. Orr, one of the firm, at a time when these useful garments were still made by women at their homes, much of the work being given out by agents of clothing stores in the cities. Naturally, work done in such an unsystematic and irregular way was poorly done, and failed to meet the demand for a durable and reliable workmen's garment. The goods were inferior, the colors objectionable, and the shape usually unsuited to the character of the employment. Besides, they would rip and tear easily, and the buttons were provokingly unreliable.

During a residence in California at the time of the gold excitement Mr. Orr found there was a demand among mechanics and laboring men for a well-made, neat and durable overall, one with seams that would not rip, and buttons that could not be pulled off. Eventually, in the Fall of 1871, Mr. Orr was enabled, through the aid of Clayton E. and Clinton W. Sweet, his nephews, to put his ideas into practical operation. When he broached the subject to them, they were favorably impressed, and it was agreed that Mr. Orr should make a pair as a sample, and they would investigate further.

This occurred at Wappingers Falls, where Clayton E. Sweet was postmaster and a leading man in business. Mr. Orr being a practical tailor, went out to a store and bought the goods, cut out the pattern and soon had the overalls made. They took the sample to New York the next day and made inquiries of the trade as to how they would sell, and they were assured by the merchants that if they made all the garments as good as the sample, and sold them for a reasonable price, there would be no difficulty in finding a market.

With this assurance they returned to Wappingers Falls, formed the firm of Sweet, Orr & Co., and started the first factory in America for the manufacture of overalls. From that time the enterprise was successful, the factory was rapidly enlarged, steam power was introduced, and in the year 1876 they had 250 employees operating machines driven by a forty-horse power engine, and the weekly product

was nearly a thousand dozen pairs. The overalls were now being sold all over the country, and it seemed impossible to keep up with the demand, as the firm could not obtain help enough in the village. Sweet, Orr & Co. had won a name for making an overall that would not rip, with buttons that would not come off; and while better in every particular than those made in the old way, they were also sold for a moderate price.

In 1880, when the firm were several thousand dozen pairs behind their orders, and greater facilities were imperatively demanded, they determined to start another factory in Newburgh, and make it their principal headquarters. They were led to this selection by a consideration, not only of the probability of securing sufficient help, but of the very manifest advantages which Newburgh possessed for a manufacturing center.

Without detailing their every progressive step since their coming to Newburgh—which if fully described would be considered almost marvelous—the accompanying illustrations exhibit the magnitude of the works to-day. The factory occupies a site having a frontage of 150 feet on Broadway and 275 feet on Concord Street. It is completely equipped with machinery driven by two large steam engines. The buildings are lighted by both gas and electricity, heated by steam, and protected from fire by automatic sprinklers, a powerful fire pump and a well-drilled fire brigade. The principal work rooms are on the upper floor of the main building. The machine rooms have peculiar semi-glass roofs, which admit abundance of light, but keep out the dazzling rays of the sun. Extending the length of the rooms are great tables fitted with several hundred sewing machines, at which are seated operators sewing together various parts of the garment. In another department the button-holes are made by hand and the patented buttons fastened on by machinery. In another room the goods are cut by machinery, which cuts from forty to seventy-five thicknesses of goods at one stroke, depending on the thickness of the goods. All garments are thoroughly inspected before shipping. The order that is maintained is perfect; everybody has certain work to do and is expected to do it well. The Orr Pantaloon Overalls will not rip. A case is reported from Philadelphia, where a carpenter, working on a roof, slipped and fell, but was caught by a spike in his overall, and remained suspended in the air until he was rescued; the overalls, by their great strength, saved his life.

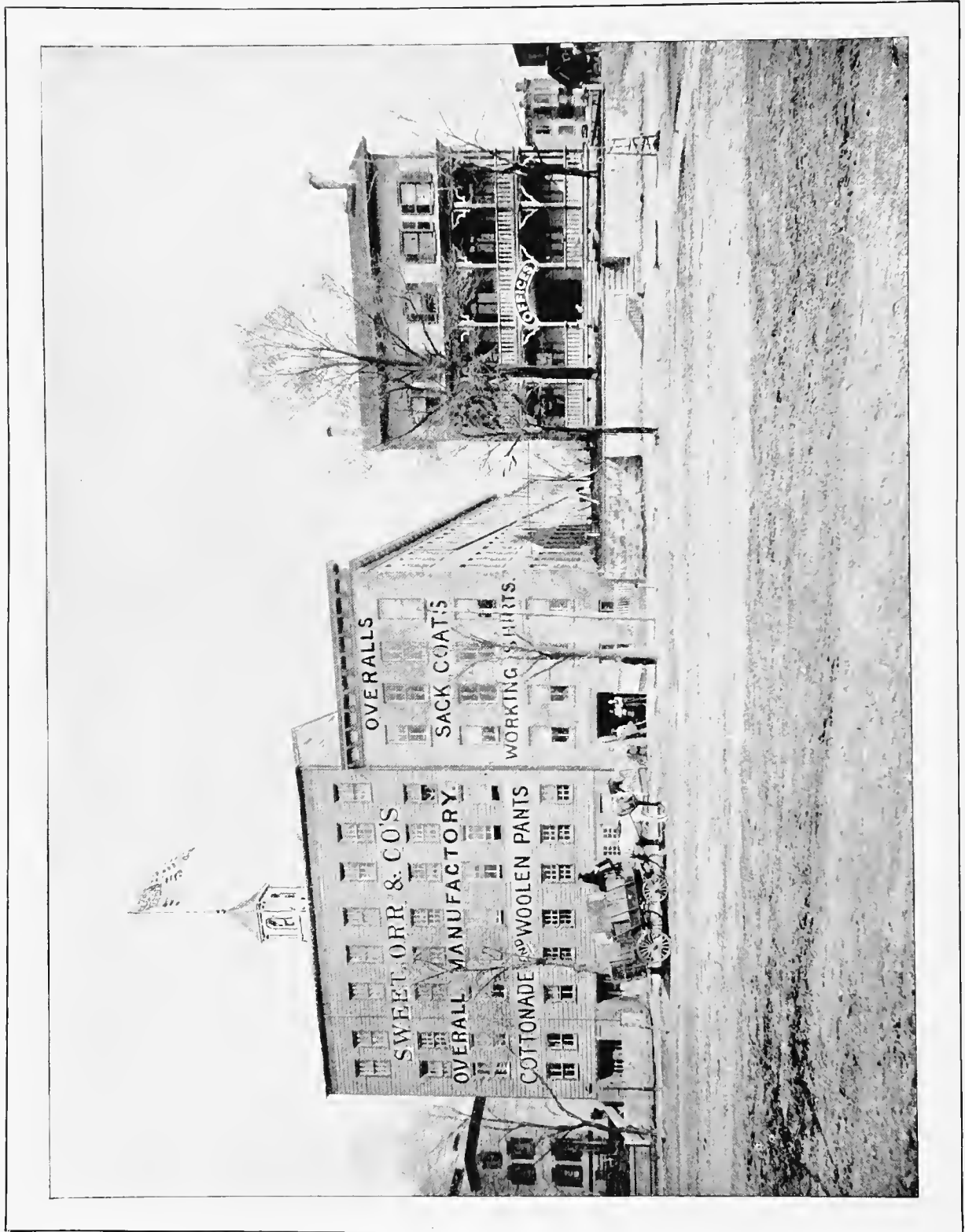
Besides the Newburgh factory, of which Charles W. Bartrum is superintendent, the firm have another at Wappingers Falls, which is run under the supervision of Thomson E. Goring, employing several hundred hands. They have an office and warerooms at No. 115 Worth Street, New York City, and another branch house at Nos. 260 and 262 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. They were not only the pioneers in the trade, but have ever since been the leaders in it, their motto being continued improvement. Their trade extends all over this broad land, to Chili and other South American countries, and even across the Atlantic.

It seems almost unnecessary to speak at any length of the merits of the garments made by this firm. They speak for themselves. Sweet, Orr & Co. revolutionized the clothing trade of the country, and have, by offering neat, well-made and serviceable garments at small cost, been of incalculable benefit to the working classes. The specialties of the establishment are the Orr Pantaloon Overalls—which have become celebrated for their strength and durability—pantaloons, outing shirts, and workmen's garments generally. All are made of the most substantial materials, sewed with the best thread and fitted with the strongest buttons obtainable. Among them is a style of all-wool pantaloons which have gained popularity, owing to the care taken in the selection of fine designs of fabric and the adoption of patterns which give an excellent fit. They look as well as custom-made pantaloons, and will stand a greater amount of rough wear, yet they are sold so cheaply that they are within the reach of the poorest-paid laborer. Occasionally the factory fills orders for entire suits of clothing. The constant endeavor of the firm is to give satisfaction, believing that handsome, durable and well-made garments at reasonable prices will never fail of finding a market.





SWEET, ORR & CO.'S FACTORY.



SWEET, ORR & CO.'S FACTORY View of Factory and Offices from Broadway.



SWEET, ORR & CO.'S FACTORY The Engine Room.



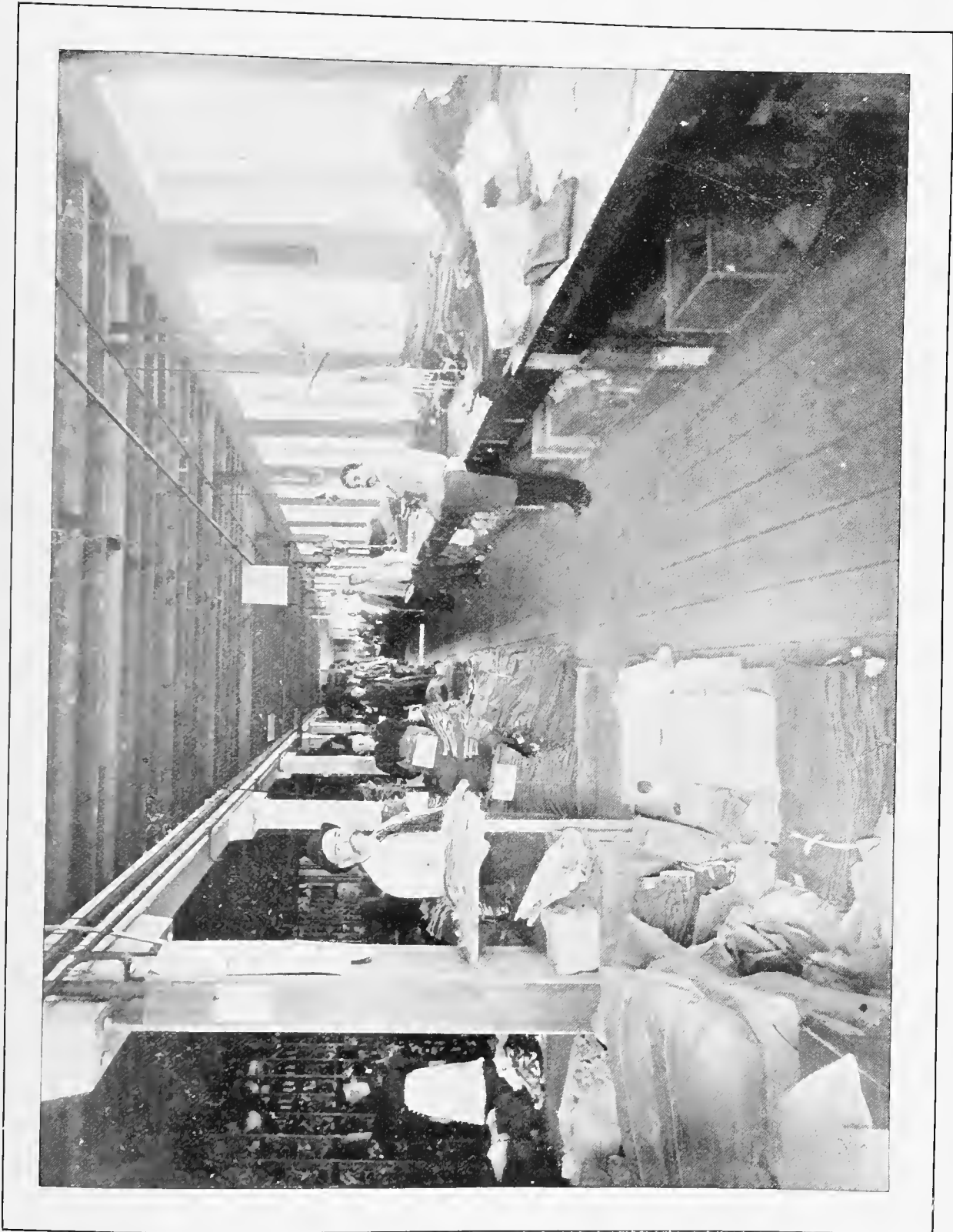
SWEET, ORR & CO.'S FACTORY—The Cutting Department.



SWEET, ORR & CO.'S FACTORY—Operating Room, No. 1.







SWEET, ORR & CO.'S FACTORY—The Shipping Department

**CLAYTON E. SWEET**, of the firm of Sweet, Orr & Co., was born at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., June 16, 1834, and after a large business experience in that town he moved to Newburgh in 1887, to which city the business offices of the company were changed that year. His father was for many years a merchant and manufacturer in Wappingers Falls, and for a period postmaster of the village. Mr. Sweet was educated at the public schools of his native place, and at the Dutchess County Academy at Poughkeepsie. Then for three years he was in the employ of Levi Cook & Co., merchants on Broadway, New York. He returned to Wappingers Falls to enter his father's store, and ere long was made a partner.

ident Grant. He was also a director of the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, and a vestryman of the Zion Episcopal Church of



CLAYTON E. SWEET.

PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.



JAMES ORR.

Since 1876 Mr. Sweet has given his whole attention to his manufacturing, relinquishing all other business interests.

Since he has been a citizen of Newburgh he has taken a high standing in the social and business life of the city. He is a trustee of the Newburgh Savings Bank, a vestryman of St. George's Episcopal Church, vice-president of the Newburgh City Club, and a member of the Lotus Club of New York. He married in 1860, Chattie Louise, daughter of Hon. James Manning, of Bethany, Pa., and a lineal descendant of Captain Baziel Tyler, a soldier of the Revolution, who was killed when leading the advance guard at the battle of Minisink. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet have one son and two daughters.



RESIDENCE OF CLAYTON E. SWEET—230 Montgomery Street.

For many years Mr. Sweet was one of the leading business men of the place and of great usefulness to the community. He was one of the first trustees of the Wappingers Savings Bank, and acted as its secretary and treasurer until it obtained a substantial footing; he was afterwards elected vice-president of the institution. For seven years he was postmaster of the village under Pres-

among the earliest residents of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., moved there from Vermont while he was quite a lad. He was enured

**JAMES ORR** was born February 5, 1820.

His parents, who were

to labor in his earliest years, and after working in the various factories, was apprenticed to Andrew Lawson, of Poughkeepsie, to learn the tailor trade. In 1840 he started a tailoring business in Poughkeepsie, and was afterward in the same business at Burlington, Vt. He went to California in 1850, during the gold excitement, and spent

Mr. Orr continued as the practical manager of the factory at Wappingers Falls until the Fall of 1880, when he came to Newburgh to reside, in order to superintend the construction and operation of the Newburgh factory. Several years ago he retired from active business, now giving but slight attention to the details of the business,



RESIDENCE OF JAMES ORR—Balmville.

several years there, for the most part as agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. There it was that he conceived the idea of manufacturing overalls. He found there was a demand for a durable article, and he set a few hands at work making them on his sewing machines. After his return to the East in 1861 he followed agriculture for ten years in Oswego County, N. Y., and at the end of that time still had his fortune to make. The favorable impressions he had formed in California with regard to overall-manufacturing yet clung

but rather enjoying the leisure he has so well earned. Mr. Orr has three daughters married, wives, respectively, of United States Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Robert N. Whelan, of Newburgh; and James S. Roy, of Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

CLINTON W. SWEET was born at Wappingers Falls, graduated at the Dutchess County Academy, and early in life began busi-



ICE HOUSES OF MUCHATTOES LAKE ICE COMPANY—West Newburgh.

to him, and in the Fall of 1871 he laid his plans before his nephews—now his business partners—with the result that the great industry of which we have written had its origin in the manner we have described.

ness at Rockford, Ill. In March, 1868, in partnership with the late David G. Croly (whose wife was "Jennie June"), he established the *Real Estate Record*, with the publication office in New York City,

and has continued as its editor ever since. It is now known as the *Record and Guide*. He is also the editor and publisher of the *Review and Record*, of Brooklyn, and the *Architectural Record*, an illustrated quarterly magazine published in New York City. Mr. Sweet is a member of the Union League and Lotos clubs. He resides in New York City in the Winter, and on his country seat at Dunwoodie in the Summer. He is the buyer for the factories of Sweet, Orr & Co., and has an oversight of the business at the New York house.

**MUCHATTOES LAKE ICE COMPANY.** This business was begun in the Winter of 1850-00 by James R. Dickson, and in 1863 was purchased by Benjamin B. Odell, who conducted it till 1886, when he organized the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company, of which he became and still remains the President. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is Secretary and Treasurer; H. B. Odell, Superintendent. The above officers, with William G. Taggart and Henry McCann, constitute the Board of Directors. The company's ice houses are situated on Muchattoes Lake and Wait's Pond. The company employ in the Summer season about thirty men, with ten wagons to distribute their ice to their city patrons. The company's office is at No. 14 Water Street.

**HON. BENJAMIN B. ODELL** was born in the Town of New Windsor, September 25, 1825. His parents were Isaac and Mary A. Odell, who came here in 1820, and settled upon what was known as the Governor Clinton Homestead, in the Town of New Windsor. He remained in Newburgh until fifteen years old, attending school during a part of this time. In 1840 he was bound out to Abram Weller, of the Town of Montgomery, as a farm hand, remaining with Mr. Weller for three years. In 1843 he came to Newburgh and entered the employ of Benj. W. VanNort, with whom he remained until 1847, when he began business on his own account.

In 1850 he married Ophelia Bookstaver, and the union remains unbroken up to the present time. In 1863 he purchased from J. R. Dickson the ice property now known as Muchattoes Lake, and conducted the business personally up to the year 1886, when he organized the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company, of which he became, and still remains, the President. Politically, previous to the war, Mr. Odell was a Democrat, but upon the firing upon Fort Sumter he

gave his allegiance to the Republican party, warmly supported the war, and has ever since been a devoted adherent to Republican principles, and a champion of its cause in this city. In recent years, especially, he has been concerned in a prominent way with the administration of public affairs, and, as a substantial citizen, a participant in all noteworthy movements of the time.

In 1863 he was a Trustee of the village, in 1865 an Alderman from the Third Ward. In 1879, having for a number of years been a resident of New Windsor, he was elected Supervisor of that town. In 1880-83 he was the efficient Sheriff of the county, and in 1884, recognizing his fitness and his long and valuable services to his party, he was elected by his townsmen Mayor of Newburgh. Twice afterwards he was re-elected, and was the only mayor who was thus honored. The honorable and important duties of the office he performed with dignity and fidelity. His administration of six years was an era of great progress on the part of the city, and witnessed the creation of many public improvements, and rapid increase in population. He refused to be a candidate for another term, and retired in March, 1890.



HON. BENJAMIN B. ODELL. PHOTO BY REMILLARD

**BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR.**, was born January 14, 1854, in this city. He was educated in the public schools of our city, and after graduating from the Academy in 1874, became a student at Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia. He remained there one year, and then entered Columbia College in New York City, where he continued until 1877. While at college he took an active part in athletics, and more or less interest in boating, and was offered but declined a position

in the Columbia University crew of 1875. On leaving college he engaged with his father in the ice business, and upon the absorption of his father's interest by the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company in 1886, he became the secretary and treasurer of the new company, which position he has held ever since.

In 1888 he, together with other well known residents of Newburgh, bought a majority of the stock of the Newburgh Electric Light and Power Company, and has acted since then as its president. The Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was organized by him in 1891, and of this corporation he is also president.

As a Free Mason Mr. Odell holds membership in Newburgh Lodge, No. 309, and has been its Master for three years, and became under the administration of Grand Master Lawrence the District Deputy Grand Master for the Tenth Masonic District, comprising the counties



RESIDENCE OF HON. BENJAMIN B. ODELL—188 Grand Street.



of Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster. He is also a member of Highland Chapter, R. A. M.; Hudson River Commandery, K. P.; Acme Lodge, I. O. O. F., Mt. Olive Encampment, and Canton Wood-

ward Patriarchs Militant. In social affairs he takes a lively interest, being connected with the Orange Lake Club, the Newburgh City Club, and the Republican Club of the City of Newburgh, and similar organizations in the City of New York.

Mr. Odell is an earnest Republican, and as such takes an active part in politics. As the State Committeeman for the district he is a leader, and has earned the distinction by long and valuable service for the party. He is furthermore a member of the Executive Com-

mittee of the New York Republican State Committee, and was one of the Committee of three on Platform appointed with Colonel S. V. R. Cruger and Hon. James W. Husted to draft the platform of the party for the campaign of 1890. The only official political position he has occupied was that of Supervisor of the Census for the counties of Orange, Rockland, Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware.

Mr. Odell has been twice married; his first wife was Estelle Crist, who was drowned in a steamboat collision on the Hudson River in 1855, and his second wife being Linda C. Trap-hagen, of Newburgh.

afterwards advanced to second lieutenant and to first lieutenant. He was a member of the 17th Battalion Rifle Team during its existence. Mr. Odell is prominent in Republican politics, and has frequently been a delegate to conventions; in 1884 he was a member of the Republican State Convention. In the years 1880 to 1882, inclusive, he was Under Sheriff of the county, in charge of the Goshen Court House, his father then being Sheriff. For seven years he was a member of Ringgold Hose Company, and for a period its secretary. He married Edith Booth, of Kingston.

**THE GRANITE CITY SOAP COMPANY, Geo. W. Slade, of Fall River, President;**

F. W. Potter, Treasurer and General Manager. This company was organized in April, 1888, under the laws of the State of Maine, which afford special advantages to manufacturing corporations. Its corporators were largely residents of Fall River, Mass., from which place the company received its name. Its works were located in Fall River, where they began the manufacture of Slade's Amber Soap, under the trade mark of "SAS," which cabalistic letters were used very

ingeniously as a basis for introducing this now celebrated soap. It also manufactured the White Elephant Soap, for bath, toilet and laundry purposes. These two soaps became well and extensively known in the New England States, and won a reputation for excellence that is maintained at the present time.

Early in the Summer of 1890 the managers conceived the plan of making the company co-operative, and at the same time of taking up the manufacture of laundry soaps. A large number of the

retail grocers of the eastern New England States at once saw the advantages of the plan and became stockholders. In looking about for works suitable for their purposes, they found that the famous Oakley Works in Newburgh were on the market. The purchase was made in June, 1890, and possession taken immediately. The purchase of the Oakley



BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR.

PHOTO. BY WHIDDY.



HIRAM B. ODELL.



THE GRANITE CITY SOAP COMPANY'S FACTORY.

#### H. B. ODELL

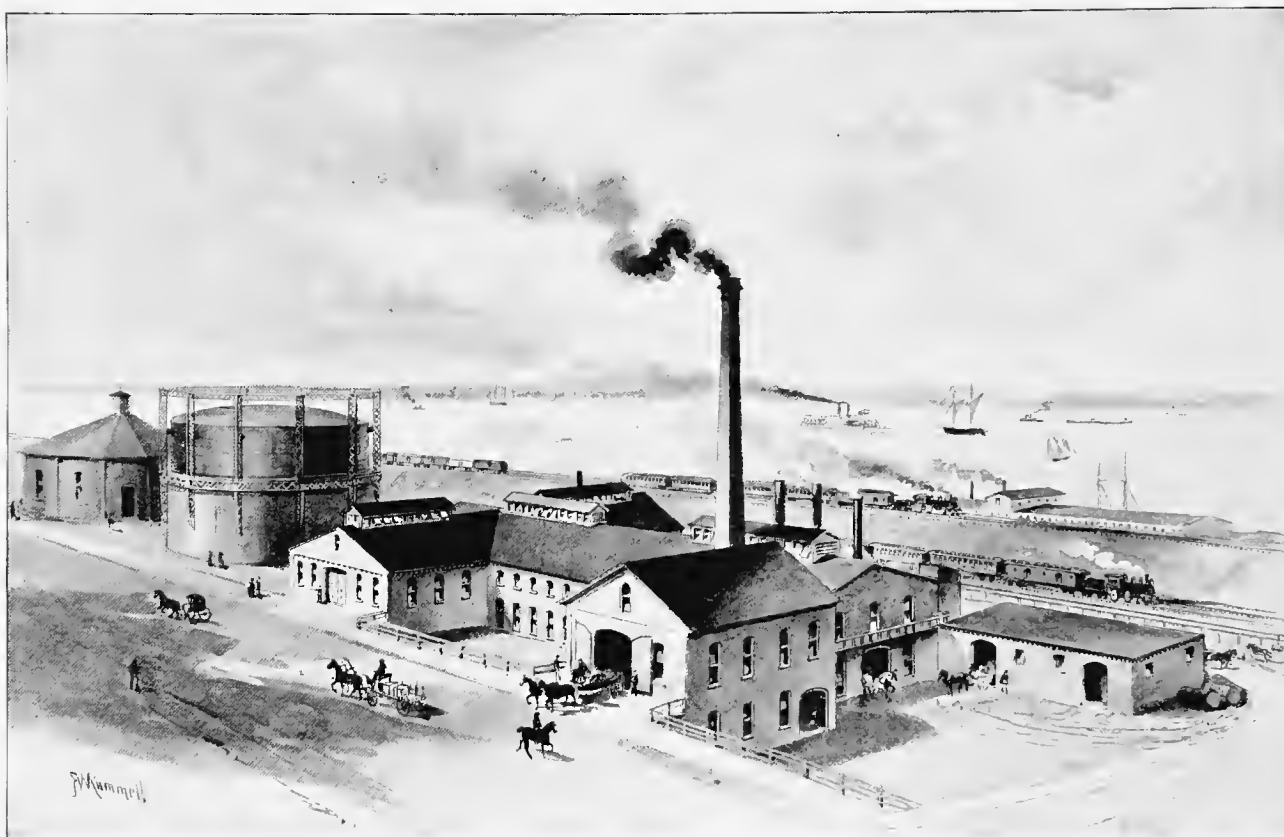
is a son of Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, and was born in Newburgh August 21, 1856. After leaving school he assisted his father in his large ice business, and in 1886 was elected Superintendent and a Director in the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company, and fills that position at the present time.

In 1891 he was also appointed Superintendent of the Newburgh Electric Light and Power Company, and the same year assisted in the organization of the Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of which he is Secretary. He was one of the charter members of Company E, 17th Battalion. He was elected a corporal at the organization, and was

factory included all the trademarks and brands so widely known and made so valuable by Jesse Oakley, and which were afterwards controlled by his successors, L. & J. Oakley, by whom the present factory was built in 1886. It is probably the most completely equipped soap factory in this country. The dimensions of the factory are as follows: Its length on Liberty Street is 234 feet, its depth is 125 feet on Benkard Avenue and South William Street, with a front and rear projection affording spacious offices in front, and in the rear rooms for storing soap ready for shipment, a completely equipped box shop, laboratory, and printing room, with most complete facilities for receiving and delivery. The ground owned by the company is ample for any extension that the company may desire to make, should its business outgrow the present facilities. Its present capacity is 500 boxes of soap a day. This, we believe, is the first co-operative soap plan ever tried, and while it is comparatively of recent origin, it has

ex-President of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association; George W. Slade, Stephen B. Ashley and Holder B. Durfee, of Fall River, Mass.; A. Manchester, Adamsville, R. I.; H. W. Durgin, Taunton, Mass.; I. P. Harris, Salem, Mass.; Henry Hovey, Norwich, Ct.; Moses Sloan, Newburgh, N. V., and F. W. Potter, New York.

**CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY**, John C. Adams, President; Omon H. Lawrence, Vice-President; Benj. J. Macdonald, Secretary and Treasurer. This company was organized in May, 1878. At that time the Newburgh Gaslight Company was the only lighting company in this city. The prices charged for gas were \$3.50 per thousand feet to consumers, and \$45 per lamp to the city. A committee was appointed by the Common Council at that time to confer with the trustees of the gas company, looking toward a reduction in prices. The



WORKS OF THE CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY.

been in operation long enough to demonstrate its popularity, and practically to have passed beyond the experimental stage.

The company adopted a number of the famous Oakley brands, notably the Puritan, Vaska and Queen. In beginning their manufacture they determined to make them equal, if not superior to the best soaps in the market. They added to this list a floating white soap of rare purity and excellence, to which they gave the name of White Bear, and have adopted as its trade mark a white bear on a floating cake of ice on an Arctic sea.

The business of the company has steadily increased since it began its operations in Newburgh, and has largely increased its list of stockholders in the New England States and in New York and New Jersey. At its last annual meeting, held in October, a board of thirteen directors was chosen, nine of whom are retail grocers prominent in their respective localities, as follows: James A. Litchfield, President of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association; C. E. Harris, President of the Providence Retail Grocers' Association; A. J. Lovell,

company refused to make any reduction. The committee at once looked for persons interested in erecting gas works. The President of the Consumers Gas Company, then in the Board of Aldermen, at once placed himself in communication with the late Commodore C. K. Garrison, and by him was recommended to a firm who were interested in erecting gas works. Judge S. W. Fullerton became interested, and, as counsel for the parties, formed the present Consumers Gas Company. A contract was entered into with the city to furnish gas to the city and citizens at a greatly reduced rate. The old company claimed that it could not afford to furnish gas at a less rate. As soon, however, as the new company began business it offered to do so at almost any price. After a short struggle, finding their leakage enormous and further opposition useless, the old company made a proposition to sell out. After a conference, an agreement was made for a transfer to the new company. At first it was thought by the people that as the Consumers Company had a monopoly prices would be advanced. This, however, did not occur

the company held firmly to its agreement to furnish gas at the reduced rates. By this course it had a better hold on the public than most gas companies. From that time to the present it has continued to conduct its business on a cash basis, and in a business-like manner.



HON JOHN C ADAMS.

It has encountered for several years the opposition of two electric companies, and while the new light has taken business from it, the growth of the city and the large consumption of gas for heating and cooking, has kept up the demand for gas. The company use the Martin and Lowe process of manufacture.

During the last few months this company has expended a large amount in enlarging and improving the works. It is the company's intention to meet the very general demand for gas for heating purposes, and they expect to furnish it at such a price as will not exceed the cost of coal per ton, not considering the cost of kindling wood, and the trouble of removing ashes. There are now in use in this city about 150 gas stoves. The company expect to canvas the city for such custom, and no doubt the consumption of gas will be greatly increased from this source alone. It is also hoped that the increased consumption will warrant a reduction in the price for lighting.

The bonded indebtedness of the company is \$150,000, its capital stock is \$200,000. The Directors of the company are John C. Adams, Benj. J. Macdonald, Omon H. Lawrence, Joseph H. Berry and Henry Baumgardner.

**HON. JOHN C. ADAMS**, President of the Consumers Gas Company, was born at Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y., May 16, 1836. After leaving school he went to New York City and was employed there as a clerk for a number of years. He was next in business in Rondout, where he remained till 1860, when he came to Newburgh and opened a grocery-store. In the business, political and social life of the town he became well known and popular. When the war broke out he went from the Democratic into the Republican ranks,

and has ever since been a considerable factor of the local party. During the war he was special agent for the provost marshal's office in this senatorial district, and succeeded in getting a new enrollment for Newburgh in place of an unjust one.

Mr. Adams was the first Supervisor elected from the Third Ward after the incorporation of the city in 1865. In 1867 he was appointed Harbor Master at New York, and at the close of his term in 1870 he entered the auction business here in the firm of R. Millspaugh & Co. On the death of Ezra Farrington in 1876, Mr. Adams was appointed Postmaster of the city, and re-appointed in 1880, serving in all eight years. In 1880 he was elected President of the Consumers Gas Company of Newburgh, which was established two years before in opposition to the Newburgh Gaslight Company. The old company was consolidated with the Consumers in 1881.

Mr. Adams was elected to the Common Council from the Third Ward in March, 1874, and re-elected in 1876. At the organization in March, 1877, he was elected President, and served until his resignation as Alderman July 3, 1877. He was Member of Assembly in 1888, 1889 and 1890, being nominated each time without an opposing candidate, and he was the only Assemblyman from this district ever elected for more than two terms. While in the Assembly he served on the Committees on Railroads, Commerce and Navigation, and Gas and Electricity, as well as others. Mr. Adams was one of the Committee of Five in charge of the Newburgh Centennial, and his executive ability was clearly manifested in that great undertaking, and in the successful accomplishment of all his plans. During the construction of the West Shore Railroad he served, with Judge Wilkin and Judge Guernsey, as a commissioner to assess damages to property.

Mr. Adams is a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington's Headquarters, having been appointed by Governor Cleveland; he is



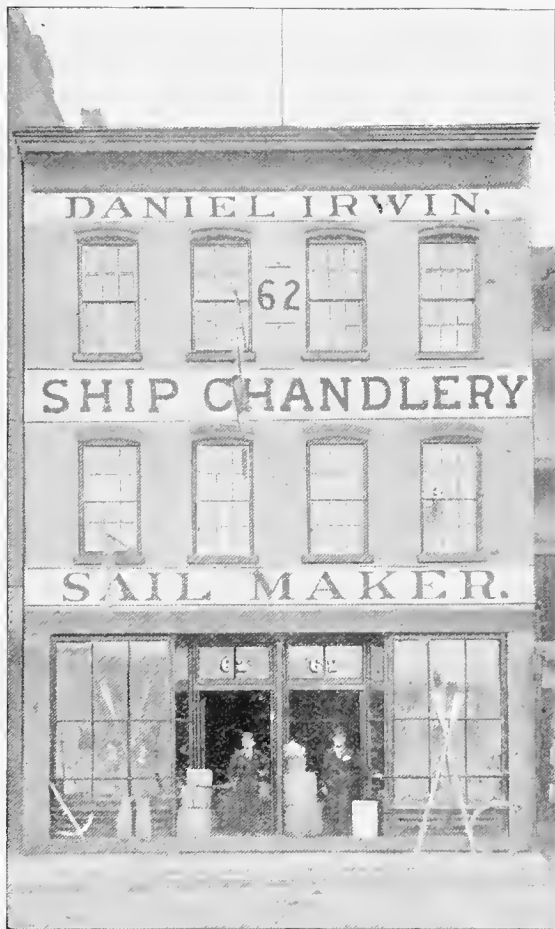
PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

BENJ. J. MACDONALD.

Vice-President of the Newburgh Street Railway Company, a director of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, and is now serv-

ing his seventh consecutive term as Supervisor from the Third Ward. He has been a working member of the Board of Trade since its organization and is a Trustee in the Building and Loan Association. Mr. Adams has been a useful man in this community. Occasions frequently arise in the unofficial life of a city when a representative citizen is chosen from among the rest to act in its behalf. In testimony to the worth of Mr. Adams it may be said that he has often acted in such relations. Energetic, able and practical, polished in speech and behavior, he can always be relied upon to do the right thing at the right time. One of the pleasant memories of his early manhood is connected with the old Hudson River base ball club, in which he was one of the strongest players. Mr. Adams was married September 24, 1850, to Emma M., daughter of Henry A. Barton, of Perry, Wyoming County, N. Y. Mrs. Frederick M. Taylor is their only surviving child.

**BENJAMIN J. MACDONALD**, Treasurer of the Consumers Gas Company, was born in New York City. A few years later his parents removed to Newburgh, and here he has lived ever since. He



DANIEL IRWIN'S SAIL LOFT AND STORE 62 South Water Street.

received his education at St. Patrick's School and School No. 3 and at the Academy. At the Academy he took the classical course, graduated in 1877, and then took a post-graduate course. Soon after leaving school he obtained a position in the office of the Consumers Gas Company as book-keeper, and gradually other duties of a

financial nature were entrusted to him. In recognition of his ability and faithful service, he was in February, 1886, elected a director of the company to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Monell, and at the same time elected secretary of the board and treasurer of the company. He has filled these offices ever since, having immediate charge of the works and the financial affairs of the company. Mr. Macdonald is a director and the secretary of the Newburgh Building and Loan Association, a position he has filled since 1887. He is also secretary of the Newburgh City Club, an active member of the American Gas-light Association, a member of the Newburgh Canoe and Boating Association, and of the Tenth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y. He is a Regents' Examiner of the University of the State of New York for Mount St. Mary's Academy.

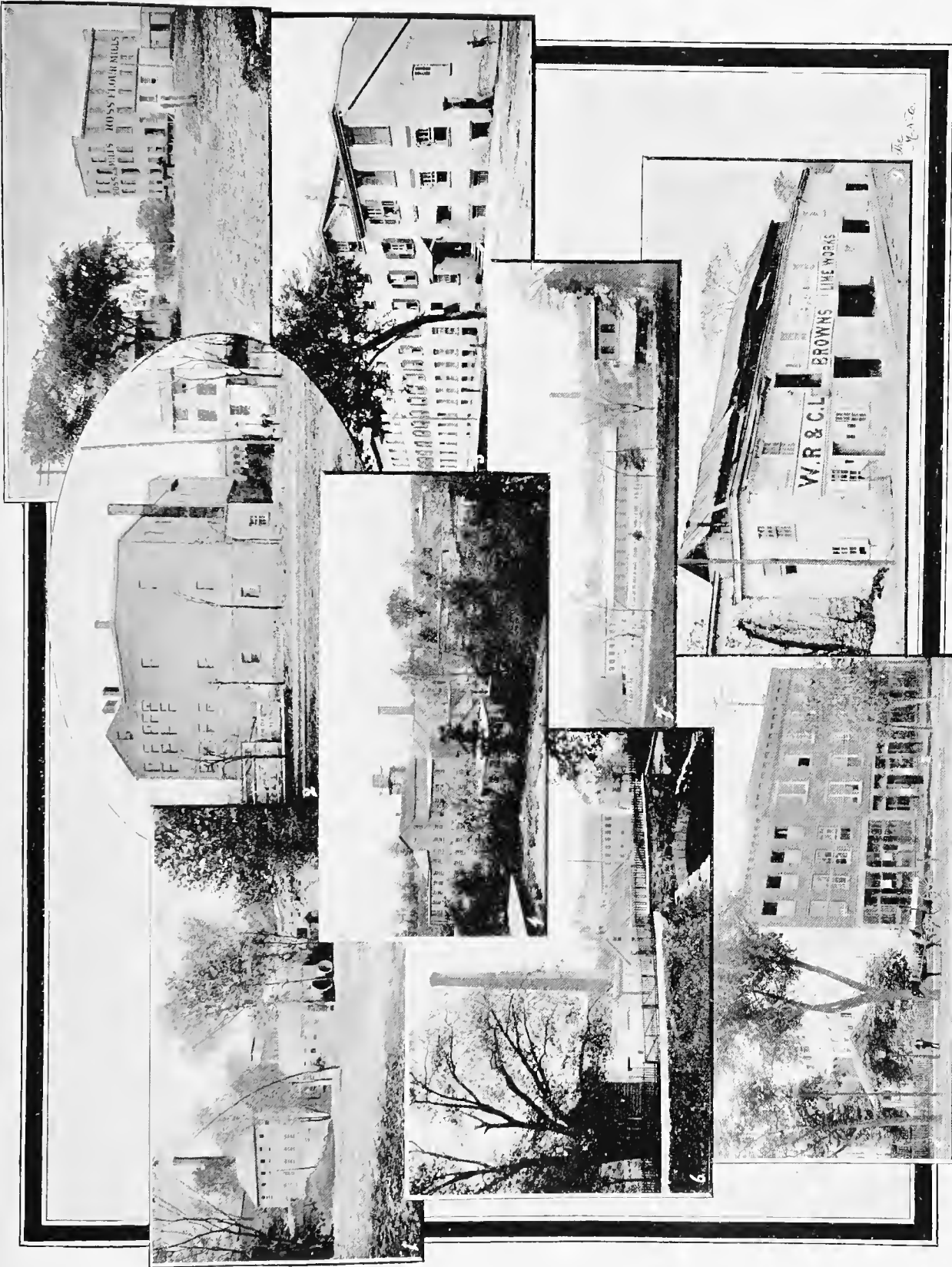
**DANIEL IRWIN**, one of our well-to-do business men, came to Newburgh shortly after the beginning of the rebellion from New York City, where he was born. He was an experienced sail-maker, and furthermore an able seaman, having spent several years at sea, and visited foreign ports. On coming to Newburgh he began busi-



PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

DANIEL IRWIN.

ness at No. 62 Front Street, corner of Third. After a brief stay he moved to a new building put up by Benjamin Carpenter expressly for Mr. Irwin's use, on the wharf at the rear of No. 22 Front Street, where now stands the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company's storehouse. Mr. Irwin was an expert in his trade and his business grew rapidly. He next moved to No. 1 Front Street, corner of First, where he started the ship chandlery business in connection with sail-making, remaining there thirteen years. In 1882 he erected his present large establishment at No. 62 South Water Street, where he has large sail lofts and warerooms. He has made the canvas outfit for many fine vessels, and has been very successful in business. Mr. Irwin was a member of the Fire Department for seventeen years, and at one time assistant foreman of Four Engine Company. He married Frances E. Nichols, of New York, and has two daughters and one son.



1—Adams & Bishop Co.'s Paper Mill.  
 2—D. Powers & Sons' Oil Cloth Factory  
 3—Ross' Flour Mills.  
 4—Orange County Woolen Mills.  
 5—Ferry & Napier's Hat Factory.  
 6—The Walsh Paper Mill  
 7—The Newburgh Woolen Mills.  
 8—McCord's Brush Factory.  
 9—Brown's Lime Works.



# MERCANTILE

## And Other Business Interests of the City of Newburgh.



**WARD & LOGAN.** This is the most important house on the Hudson River engaged in the painting trade. Its employes have at times numbered as many as one hundred and fifty, with contracts from New York to Buffalo, and immense sales of paints, oils, petroleum, ship-chandlery goods, and building and railroad supplies. It occupies the block in Front Street between Ferry and Carpenter Streets. The business was established in 1858 by Peter Ward and Chancey M. Leonard, both distinguished citizens and at different periods Mayors of the city. The location of the business house was then on the west side of Front Street near the corner of First. Their growing trade soon needed larger accommodations, which were obtained by the occupation of the adjoining building, which was on the corner of First Street. They occupied these two buildings until 1866, when they moved to their present place of business, and some years afterward the large brick addition on the east was erected, so that their establishment is the largest of the kind on the Hudson. From 1881 to 1889 they also had a branch house in New York City.

Their operations extend over a large section of country, and their reputation for good workmanship is second to none. When the Erie railroad shops were at Ramapo the firm painted all the passenger coaches of that company, and at another period they painted all the coaches of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company. Among their other large contracts was the painting of the ferryboats of the New Jersey Central Railway Company and the West Shore Company; also the great elevators of the New York Central and the West Shore at New York and Weehawken. The firm make a specialty of steamboat painting, and are heavy dealers in painters' and builders' supplies, including sash, blinds and doors. Steel engravings, picture-framing and artists' supplies, and frescoing and interior decorating, are other branches of their business. The long career of the firm has been most honorable and prosperous, and the business has been very helpful to the community.

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**HON. PETER WARD** was a native of the Village of Ramapo, in the near-by County of Rockland, where his father, Thomas Ward, was for many years engaged in iron manufacture. He was born September 30, 1827. The rudiments of his education were received in the common schools of Ramapo, Goshen and Haverstraw, with special reference to his subsequent occupation as a civil engineer; but as he left school at an early age, he could from that moment hope to enlarge the narrow basis of his education only by snatching what he might out of the intervals of rest in a busy life. This is what he did, and to his faculty of digesting what he read and observed he was mainly indebted for those attainments which he mastered. As a

mere boy he was employed for four years in the civil engineering corps of the Erie Railroad. Even thus early in life he exhibited those business traits which marked out his career, and his mind took hold upon large things, and comprehended ideas above the common.

He conceived the plan of mining bituminous coal on the Ohio River, and supplying steamers with it. He went to Cold Grove, but closer examination did not inspire him favorably with the speculation, and he abandoned it. He then fitted up a large flat-boat, which he named "The Floating Scow of Old Virginny," stocked it with dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hired two clerks and a cook, and floated down the river, trading

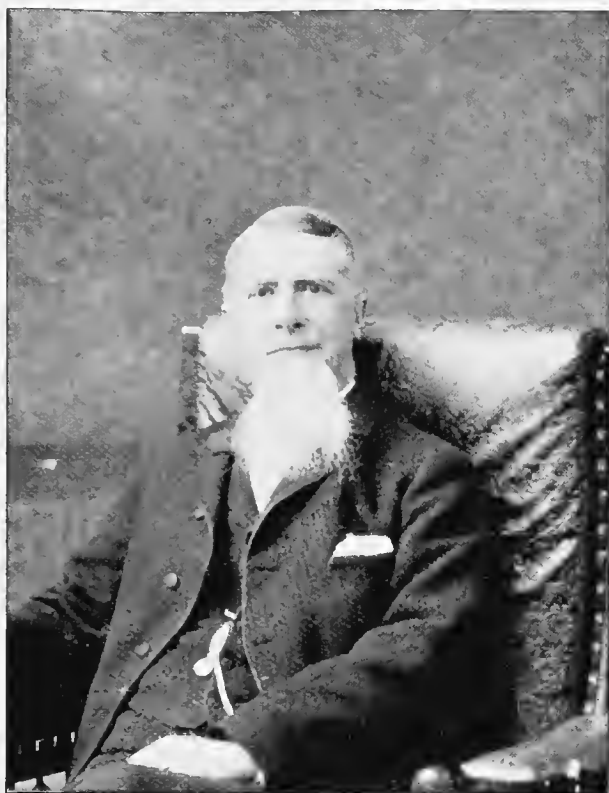
along shore with planters till he reached Baton Rouge. Here he sold the scow to boat-breakers, and sailed up to the head-waters of the Mississippi, where he bought venison and corn and shipped them to New Orleans. Fifteen months he had been thus occupied when he turned eastward with seven hundred dollars more in his pocket than when he started. That was his first business venture, and for a youth of twenty-one a very creditable undertaking.

In 1849 he resumed engineering for the Erie Railroad, and ran the levels for its route from Corning to Dunkirk. In 1851 he became Superintendent of the Newburgh Branch of the Erie, filling that position up to 1857, except an interval of one year (1853) when he went to Kentucky to build the Maysville and Lexington road.



WARD & LOGAN'S STORE—28 to 34 Front Street.

From that time Mr. Ward, either alone or by the firms of Ward & Lary, or Ward, Mackin & Co., of which he was the senior member, was almost constantly engaged in large railroad constructions. As



HON. PETER WARD.

contractor, and sometimes as a projector, he built hundreds of miles of railway. In 1860 he built a portion of the Sterling Mountain Railway; in 1868 the Newburgh and New York (Short Cut); in 1870 the Hackensack extension from Hillsdale to Spring Valley, about eighteen miles in length, and the third track from Turners to the Short Cut junction. In 1870-71 he constructed thirty-five miles of railway for the New Jersey Southern (as a cut off between Long Branch and Philadelphia) from Whiting to Pemberton; in 1872-73, the road from Spring Valley to Stony Point, above Haverstraw, thirty-seven miles in length; in 1873, the Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railway, forty miles in length; in 1881-82, a section of the West Shore Railway from Newburgh to Highland; the whole of the same road through Monroe County, and the branch from Coeymans to Albany; in 1885-86 fifty miles of the St. Louis and San Francisco, running through the Indian Territory, and at the time of his death he was completing the great Zig Zag Tunnel on the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, and a ten-mile section of the Lehigh Valley branch from Geneva to Buffalo. He also in the years 1888-89 built the water-works at Sing Sing.

Incidentally to his railroad business, Mr. Ward was extensively engaged in the painting business as the senior member of the firms of Ward & Leonard, Ward, Leonard & Co. (by the admission of James J. Logan, his brother-in-law), and finally Ward & Logan, after the death of Mayor Chancey M. Leonard in 1874. While accounted a leader in the Democratic party, it is more because of his native worth and personal influence than because of any zeal or partisan endeavors on his part. For official honors Mr. Ward found little time. A

single term of five years in the Board of Education (1861-66) was the only position he would accept until 1882, when, having in prospect the great centennial celebration, a committee of citizens urged him to permit the use of his name for Mayor. He consented, and was elected by a large majority. Under his father's roof the influences naturally carried him to sympathize with the Democratic party. His name was a tower of strength; it thrilled every Democratic heart in his city, and had the respect of every honorable opponent. As Mayor he filled the position honorably, ably and with dignity. The executive committee of the general committee of citizens who had taken some steps in arranging for a national celebration in 1883, recognizing his eminent fitness, confided to him, and four others to be selected by him, the entire direction of the undertaking. Mayor Ward selected his coadjutors, and with the almost unrestricted powers vested in them, they applied themselves to the work systematically, conferring with few others than the joint Congressional committee, and pursuing the even tenor of their way, regardless alike of either good or evil report. The result was one of the greatest celebrations ever held in the land. On that memorable day, in the presence of the notables of the Nation, our Mayor presided over all with grace and dignity. In 1888 he again yielded to the popular demand of his party and was elected to the State Senate for the unexpired term of his predecessor, the late Henry R. Low.

Senator Ward was for a number of years one of the Trustees of the Newburgh Savings Bank; and of the Board of Trustees of Washington's Headquarters he was a member from its beginning.

In 1852 he was married to Mary A. Logan, daughter of Captain Samuel R. Logan, of this city, and a sister of his partner James J. Logan. She was a most engaging and estimable lady, and of great usefulness in works of benevolence. For nearly forty years united in their lives, in the time of death they were not long separated. The spirit of the loving wife had not long to await the coming of the manly man. He died May 10, 1891, and was buried at Cedar Hill.

Of a genial personality, of eminently practical mind, he had no patience with arrogance or conceit in any form, and appreciated worth wherever found. Successful in business, public spirited, and ranking among the city's men of wealth, he, either individually or through his firm, subscribed liberally to every proper movement, and was a power for good in the community. His life epitomized faithful public service, helpfulness to the community, whole-hearted, unaf-



RESIDENCE OF HON. PETER WARD—329 Grand Street.

fect and dignified intercourse with neighbors, success and honor in business and society, and devoted headship of the family.

**JAMES J. LOGAN** was born at No. 77 Smith Street, in this city in 1834. He is the great-grandson of Major Samuel Logan, a native of Ireland, who, after a period of service in the English Army as Corporal in



JAMES J. LOGAN.

the Eightieth Regiment of Infantry during the French and Indian war of 1755-56, settled in New Windsor, and pursued the vocation of a hatter making those peculiar felts known as "continentals," seen so often in pictures representing the dress of that period. When the war of the Revolution broke out he was appointed captain of a company of minute men, and subsequently major in Colonel Dubois's Fifth New York Continental Regiment. At the battle of Fort Montgomery, in 1777, he was taken prisoner and was held captive for three years. On being exchanged he returned to his regiment, served till the army was disbanded at the cantonment at New Windsor and became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati when it was organized in the Temple—a membership now held by the subject of this sketch. Samuel R. Logan, the father of James J., was in the freighting business in the early days of steamboat navigation, and was Captain of the Providence, the third steamer on the Newburgh and New York line (1833-34) up to the time of his death. He is spoken of by those who knew him as "a man of great energy and competency." James J. Logan was educated at the Glebe school, and at the Academy under the Rev. R. B. Hall. After leaving school he was employed first by Parmelee & Robinson and next by John C. Masters, merchants of this city, and then for a year he was in the railroad business in Kentucky. The next four years he was with James A. Tilford, the New York grocer, and then for a time in Virginia. He came back to Newburgh in 1857 and worked on the Newburgh Branch Railroad, of which Senator Ward was then Superintendent. The next year the firm of Ward & Leonard was formed, and Mr. Logan entered their office. In 1865 he

became a member of the firm of Ward, Leonard & Co.; on the death of Mr. Leonard, in 1874, the firm became Ward & Logan.

For many years Mr. Logan has been the executive head of this concern, and those having knowledge of the large business transacted by the firm are aware that the duties which he has performed require a well-trained business mind. Since Senator Ward's death the entire direction of affairs has devolved upon him. Mr. Logan finds time to give efficient aid to the work of those charities and religious societies with which he is connected, but not much to political discussion or the running of partisan machinery. Official rank in municipal affairs he has ever refused, though the highest offices in the gift of the city have been offered, which we need not say were in recognition of the esteem with which he is held in the community. Mr. Logan has been a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church since its organization. For many years he has been its Senior Warden, and since 1871, also its Treasurer. He is also Treasurer of St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Academy of Music, a trustee of the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Company, and a trustee of the Newburgh Real Estate Company. At the Centennial celebration of 1883 he was a member of the Reception Committee, and marched in the parade with the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Logan married Mary E., daughter of George Mecklem, of Newburgh, and has one daughter.

**J. W. MATTHEWS & CO.** (John W. Matthews and Edward Stocker), wholesale grocers, importers and dealers in flour, salt, etc., Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 Front Street.

The members of this firm have had a large experience in their line. Owing largely to their efficient corps of salesmen, together with the combined natural advantages which Newburgh possesses as a commercial centre, their business has grown to be among the largest in the State. The patronage of the firm extends throughout the counties of Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Westchester, Putnam and Columbia in New York State, and into Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

All things being equal, this large trade must be accounted for upon the fundamental business principle that Matthews & Co. are able to place their goods in the territory tributary to their warehouse at



RESIDENCE OF JAMES J. LOGAN—318 Grand Street.

prices that command the business. That they are able to do this is owing to the natural and acquired conveniences of their situation.

Groceries pay toll whenever handled, and freight charges are important items in their cost. The further your coal-bin is from the coal-mine the more your coal costs you. Likewise the firm which can unload a cargo of Turk's Island salt from their own chartered vessel at one handling, can sell that salt at the lowest figures. It follows, therefore, that the house which is situated at the most convenient distributing point has a great advantage.

In previous pages we have set forth the transportation facilities with which Newburgh is favored. Here are numerous competing railroads stretching away in all directions and to all parts of the country. Here is also water communication from the ocean to the great lakes. Newburgh is a port of delivery. Ocean vessels are constantly at

our docks. Newburgh gets the same rates or less from the West as does New York City, while the charges from the East and South are equal. In reality Matthews & Co. are nearer the "mine" than competitors from other points. They are nearer the producers and nearer the consumers. They have the benefit of the river, while the railroads are joined to their building by switches. Cartage, lighterage, rents and taxes are expensive in New York. The two former Matthews & Co. save, so far as receiving goods are concerned, while rents and taxes are low in Newburgh.

With the West Shore Railroad, the New York Central, the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, we have four routes to the West. The West Shore, the



J. W. MATTHEWS & CO.'S STOREHOUSE—16 to 22 Front Street.



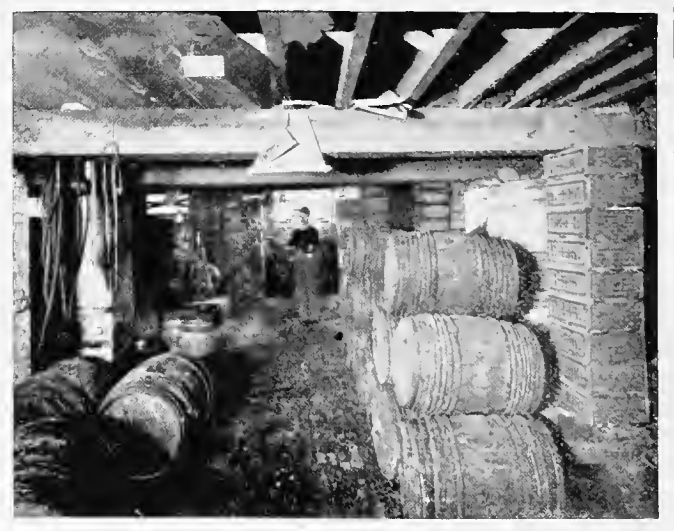
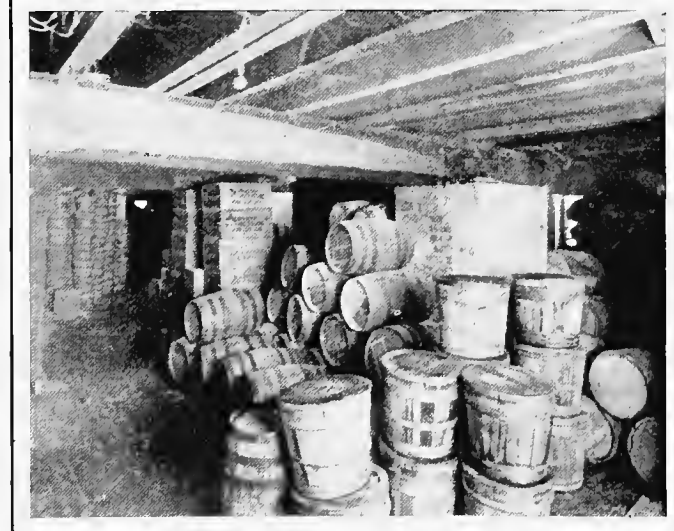
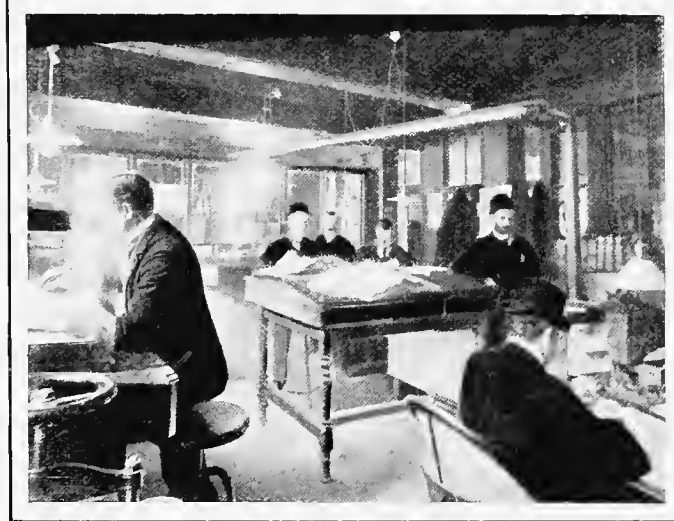
JOHN W. MATTHEWS.

PHOTO. BY ATKINSON



EDWARD STOCKER.

PHOTO. BY WHIDDIT.

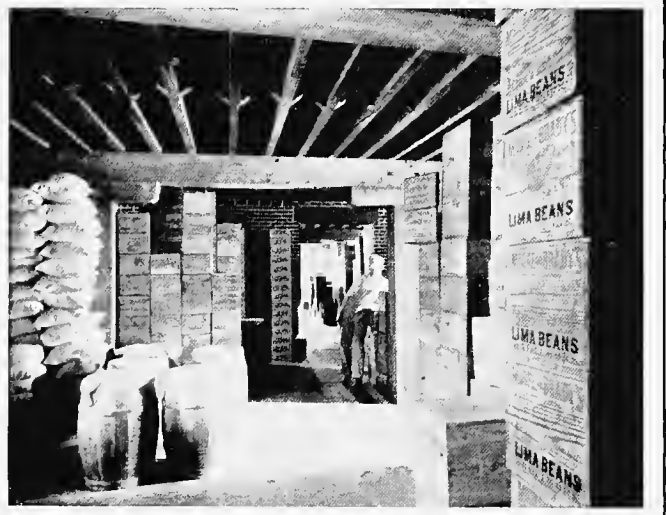


J. W. MATTHEWS & CO.—WHOLESALE GROCERS.

First Floor—Sack Flour and Domestic Salt Department.  
 First Floor—Offices.  
 Cellar—Butter, Cheese and Lard.

First Floor—Shipping Department.  
 First Floor—Salesrooms.  
 Cellar—Molasses, Fish and Pork.





STOREHOUSES.

Fourth Floor—Breakfast Cereals, Brooms and Sundries.  
 Third Floor—Canned Goods, Sauces and Teas.  
 Second Floor—Barrel Flour, Arnold's Superlative and Bonanza.

J W MATTHEWS & CO.—WHOLESALE GROCERS

STOREHOUSES.

Fourth Floor—Soaps, Starch and Coffees and Spices.  
 Third Floor—Pickles, Foreign Salt, &c.  
 Second Floor—Barrel Flour, Butterfly and Lily White.

Lehigh & Hudson, and the Atlantic Ocean open up the South and Southeast, the New York and New England Railroad and the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut open up direct communication with the East; and last, the river, canal and railroads connect us with the St. Lawrence and the North.

With so many through routes Newburgh has rare advantages as a receiving point. Then for distributing purposes we have, in addition to the local benefits of the above named principal lines, the following local routes to work over: The Newburgh & New York Railroad (Short Cut), the Newburgh Branch, the Wallkill Valley, the Montgomery and Erie, the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston, the Central New England and Western and several others that could be mentioned, all being parts in the great network of railroads of which Newburgh is the centre.

The prejudice against buying supplies outside of New York has been dispelled, and active merchants are learning that they can pur-

New England Railroad the fancy brands of Maine-packed canned goods are brought to this point in carload lots without breaking bulk. The same is true of Southern canned vegetables, such as Defiance peas and tomatoes, which are let in by the West Shore Railroad. California products also arrive in the same manner, including canned goods, dried lima beans and prunes, in which this firm are large dealers. So we might continue with practical illustrations of how it works. Every month they issue a trade journal of twenty pages, in which they publish their current prices.

This firm was formed in 1884. They occupy a large double building, which is situated on the river front and connected by switch to the railroads. Both partners have had large experience, and possess an intimate knowledge of the requirements of first class retailers and jobbers. Their stock is large and extensive, comprising a choice assortment of fancy and staple groceries. They deal direct with the manufacturers, packers and importers of the goods they handle.

They are sole proprietors of Arnold's Superlative brand of flour and the Defiance Brand of canned goods. They are wholesale agents for the Humboldt Flouring Mills, of Minneapolis, Minn., manufacturers of the "Bonanza" brand of flour; the Florence Mill Company, of Stillwater, Minn., manufacturers of the "Butterfly" and "Royal Loaf" brands of flour; the Duncan Salt Company, manufacturers of table and dairy salt; Curtice Bros., packers of canned goods, and Heinz Bros. & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Heinz brand of pickles.

They are also large dealers in teas, coffees and spices. In regard to the former they are among the largest buyers in the market. Their teas are all bought on the cup test, and very careful attention to quality is paid. Their coffees are roasted and their spices are ground under their own supervision. In canned goods alone this season their contracts call for over 2,000 cases of one brand of corn, and 3,000 cases of one brand of tomatoes, while their combined contracts for early delivery aggregate thirty carloads of 24,000 lbs. each, or about 15,000 cases, which represents only about half of their canned goods business for the year. The concern employs seven salesmen, whose portraits accompany this article.

**JOHN W. MATTHEWS**, the head of the firm, is a young man of vim and energy in business. His career has been honorable and successful in a marked degree. His ancestors came from New England and settled in the Town of Olive, Ulster County, N. Y., where he was born September 29, 1854. His father was Jeremiah Matthews, long a supervisor and magistrate in the town. John W. attended the common schools of his native place and the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin.

In 1872 he entered the employ of the Romer & Tremper Steamboat Company. Four years later he was engaged as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery house in this city, and in 1879 he became an equal partner in the business. The partnership expired by limitation in 1884, at which time the present firm of J. W. Matthews & Co. was formed.

Mr. Matthews is a Democrat in politics, a Baptist in religion, and a pusher in business. He is the buyer for the house and has charge of the office work. He is a Director and the Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a Trustee of the First Baptist Church. He married Harriet Laraway, of Albany, N. Y.

**EDWARD STOCKER**, the junior member of the firm of J. W. Matthews & Co., has charge of the selling of the goods and of the salesmen. Mr. Stocker himself has a high reputation as a successful salesman, and the extensive patronage of the house is in a large degree an evidence of his energy and business ability. He was born at Chelsea, Mass., March 23, 1854, and was educated in the schools of Boston. He came to Newburgh in 1868, and entered the employ of E. T. Skidmore in the wholesale grocery trade. When the firm of James A. Townsend & Co. was formed in 1876, Mr. Stocker became associated with it, and remained till 1884, when he formed the partnership with John W. Matthews. Mr. Stocker is Vice-President of the Newburgh Democratic Association, and a charter member of the Newburgh City Club. He married Ella F., daughter of Garrett Cavanaugh, of Newburgh.



TRAVELING SALESMEN OF J. W. MATTHEWS & CO.

- |                      |                      |                       |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1—Albert D. Marvin.  | 3—Jacob S. Brill.    | 5—William K. Leech.   |
| 2—J. B. B. Brundage. | 4—Elmer E. Matthews. | 6—Charles C. Jacobus. |
|                      | 7—James C. Cubit.    |                       |

chase at better figures in the Newburgh market. For instance: flour, Duncan salt, and all brands of domestic manufacture, are received for this firm over either of the trunk lines into their warerooms without cartage. This firm charters yearly a brig for Turk's Island in the West Indies, carrying from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of salt, which vessel delivers the same directly to their warehouse. As for fancy brands of factory-filled salt, they are laid down here from the ship at about as low a figure as they can be carted "across town" in New York.

The best brands of Columbia River canned salmon are delivered in carload lots without breaking bulk. Brands of Alaska salmon are re-shipped at San Francisco, direct in car-load lots, the same as Columbia River goods. Since the extension of the New York and

**EDGAR C. BARNES** is a native of Orange County, and was born July 16, 1834. His parents removed to New York City when he was seven years of age, at which place he received a common school education. During the cholera epidemic of 1849 his parents returned to Orange County, and at the age of seventeen he entered the employ of A. R. & O. Taylor, of Pine Bush, N. Y. In 1854 Mr. Barnes came to Newburgh, and entered the employ of William K. Mailler & Co. as shipping-clerk on their barge Newburgh. He filled the various positions on the boat until 1874, when he entered into partnership with James H. Mathews, under the firm name of Mathews & Barnes, to carry on a wholesale provision and produce commission business. For a long period their house was at Nos. 62 and 64 Water Street.

In 1883 Mr. Mathews retired from the firm, and Albert W. Mapes was admitted thereto. The firm name was changed to Barnes & Mapes, and was continued until December 1, 1890, when it was dissolved. Mr. Barnes continues the business, but has removed to a very substantial brick building which he has just completed at No. 42 South Water Street. It is especially adapted for the purposes of cold storage, and here he conducts a cold storage and produce commission business of considera-

ble magnitude, his judgment and market quotations on butter, eggs, etc., being considered as the standard in this section.

Mr. Barnes has not sought after prominence in public life, but rather has devoted himself closely to his business, and to the work of the church with which he is connected. He was twice married, his first wife being M. Theresa Paek, of New York City, who died in 1867, leaving four children, three of whom are now living—Anna, Minnie (the wife of the Rev. William E. Webster, of this city), and Arthur. In 1870 he married Sophia H. Parsons.



E. C. BARNES' WHOLESALE COMMISSION AND COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 42 South Water Street.

**WILLIAM O. MAILLER & CO.**, wholesale grocers, commission merchants and coal dealers, corner of Front and Third Streets. This business had its beginning in 1791, when Hugh Walsh purchased the northeast corner of Water and Third Streets, including lands under water, whereon he built a dock and storehouse for a general merchandise and freighting business. He ran sloops from Newburgh to New York and Albany, and had a large trade in merchandise with the farmers of the surrounding country. During the century which has passed, the house has necessarily experienced a number of changes in proprietorship as generations have come and



EDGAR C. BARNES.

PHOTO. BY MAPES.



WILLIAM K. MAILLER

M. N. Co.

gone, as well as changes in the buildings and in the manner of doing business. Since Hugh Walsh's time the principal proprietors have been Crawford & Harris, Francis Crawford, Francis & David Crawford, F. & D. Crawford & Co., David Crawford & Co. (William K. Mailler); Crawford, Mailler & Co., William K. Mailler & Co., William K. Mailler & Son, William O. Mailler, and William O. Mailler & Co. The present firm is composed of William O. Mailler and his brother, John D. Mailler, sons of the late William K. Mailler.

The transportation business was conducted entirely in sloops until 1830, when D. Crawford & Co. purchased a half interest in the steamer *Baltimore*, with Christopher Reeve, who was also a forwarding merchant. The *Baltimore* was the first steamboat in the Newburgh trade. She ran alternately from Crawford's dock and Reeve's Dock. Crawford & Co. became the sole proprietors of the steamboat in 1831, and continued her on the Newburgh and New York line until 1835, when she was transferred to the route between Newburgh and Albany. In 1833 the firm awarded contracts for the construction of another steamer, the *Washington*, and commenced running her in conjunction with the *Baltimore* in November of that year. This boat was "far superior to any in the trade." In 1841, the first barge, the *Minisink*, was placed on the line in lieu of the *Washington*, which was sold to the People's Line of Albany. Subsequently they sold the *Minisink* to B. Carpenter & Co., and purchased the barge *Newburgh* from Ramsdell & Co. The freighting business was continued until 1873, when the barge *Newburgh*, together with a full cargo of freight, and also their storehouse, etc., were destroyed by fire, and the firm retired from the freighting business.

The storehouse was immediately rebuilt, and since then the firm has been principally engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, and incidentally in the coal business. Their storehouse extends from Front Street to the river. Both partners are merchants of experience, and imbued with a spirit of enterprise and energy.

William O. Mailler, the head of the firm, was born in Newburgh, May 26, 1831. In 1858 he was taken into partnership by his father, and in 1860 he became the sole proprietor. He married, in 1859, Antoinette W. Conkling. Mr. Mailler was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners from 1877 to 1882, and for several years was president of the board. John D. Mailler, brother of William O., became a member of the firm in 1870.

**WILLIAM K. MAILLER.** The ancestor of the Mailler family in this country was John Mailler, who emigrated from Scotland a few

years after the American Revolution, and, after residing for a few years in New York and in Westchester County, settled permanently in the Town of Cornwall, Orange County. His son Bartholomew



SCHOONMAKER & WELLER'S STORE—94 and 96 Water Street



W. O. MAILLER & CO'S STOREHOUSE—64 and 66 Front Street

married Julia, daughter of Samuel Ketcham, of Cornwall, and had one child, William Ketcham Mailler, who was born in the Town of Cornwall, August 17, 1805.

At the age of eighteen he came to Newburgh and entered the employ of Francis Crawford & Co. His business habits and sound judgment soon rendered him a desirable acquisition to the firm, and in 1827 he became one of its members, under the title of F. & D. Crawford & Co. From that time until 1860 he remained a principal in the forwarding trade. "In private as well as in public life Mr. Mailler was plain and unassuming. Liberal in his charities, kind in the discharge of his parental duties, and cheerful in the social circle, he left an example worthy of imitation."\* He died October 20, 1864. Mr. Mailler married Hannah P., daughter of Jacob Oakley, of Coldenham, June 1, 1830.

**SCHOONMAKER & WELLER**, dry goods, Nos. 94 and 96 Water Street. In 1863 John Schoonmaker, Samuel C. Mills and A. Y. Weller purchased the dry goods business of Colonel Isaac Wood, Jr., on the northeast corner of Water and Third Streets, and for fifteen years they continued to do business

\* Rutenber's History.



there. In 1878 the present large and handsome building was completed and occupied. It was considered a notable improvement at the time. Though occupying but two floors, the firm had even then

**GEORGE BEGGS**, senior member of the firm of Beggs & Moore, was born in the city and county of Armagh, Ireland, October 9, 1836, and was the third son of Joseph and Isabella Beggs. His father had a house-painting business in Armagh. Both parents were of Scotch extraction, their progenitors having emigrated to the North of Ireland during the religious persecutions in Scotland. George Beggs received a common school education; he was in his boyhood fond of reading, especially on subjects relating to America. When thirteen he formed the resolve to come to this country, but his parents refused their permission. Thereupon he left home secretly and on the 29th day of November, 1849, bade adieu to the Emerald Isle. He had obtained only sufficient money to land him in Liverpool, but he had an uncle there, whom he sought out. This gentleman was in the shipping business, and when he had heard his nephew's story he promised the lad he would find a way of getting him to the States. December 2d George was taken by his uncle aboard the ship *Cheseca*, furnished with all needed supplies, and two hours later the vessel was sailing down the Mersey. There were nine hundred emigrants in the company. Typhus fever broke out ere the long and perilous midwinter voyage was ended, and our young adventurer contracted the disease. On the ship's arrival in New York harbor he was removed to the emigrants' hospital on Staten Island. There he remained nearly two months till health was restored, and on March 16, 1850, he was landed on a dock in New York City without a dollar or a friend. After trying in vain to get employment in New York, he crossed to New Jersey, and after one day's weary search found work in the Village of Metuchen, four

miles from New Brunswick, where one Thomas Simpson took him to learn the painting trade. Two years afterward he was offered a situation by the New Jersey Railroad Company to do



RESIDENCE OF JOHN SCHOONMAKER—135 Grand Street

by far the largest dry goods store in the city. A few years later they included the whole building in their store. Mr. Mills retired from the firm in 1885. This concern has for many years been the largest and oldest in their line in the city, with a trade extending throughout eastern Orange and the neighboring districts of adjoining counties. The store has a frontage of 29½ feet and a depth of 80. Four floors, including the basement, are filled with a heavy stock of dry goods, and connected by a passenger elevator. In the basement is the domestic department; on the main floor, dress goods; on the second floor, the cloak department; and on the third floor, curtains, blankets, etc.

John Schoonmaker, the senior member of the firm, was born in the Town of Gardiner, Ulster County, and came to Newburgh in 1853, entering the dry goods store of Isaac Wood, Jr. Ten years later, as before stated, he and his partners purchased the business. For twenty-five years Mr. Schoonmaker has been a Trustee of the Savings Bank, and is now Second Vice-president. For eighteen years he was a director of the National Bank of Newburgh. He has served as a member of the Board of Health, and was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade. He contributed to the construction of the Short Cut Railroad, and was prominent in the movement which had for its object the building of the Newburgh and Walden Railroad many years ago. Mr. Schoonmaker is a Trustee and Elder of the First Presbyterian Church; also Superintendent of Bethel Mission Sunday School.

Alanson Y. Weller was born near Montgomery, and in early life came to Newburgh and learned the dry goods business with A. K. Chandler, remaining with him till the firm of Schoonmaker, Mills & Weller was formed. Mr. Weller is a Trustee of Union Church and a Trustee of the Savings Bank.



RESIDENCE OF A. Y. WELLER—168 Grand Street.

general painting on the road. With this company he remained several years, and then went to Hartford to take a place in Colt's pistol and





BARTHOLOMEW B MOORE

rifle works. At that time the Colt company was furnishing the Russian government with firearms for the Crimean war, and Mr. Beggs helped erect many of the fine residences that have been left by Colonel Colt to beautify the City of Hartford. On the first of January, 1866, Mr. Beggs formed a partnership with Bartholomew B. Moore, at New Brunswick, N. J., to deal in pictures and picture frames on the instalment plan. They were the third party to start in that business in this country. In

Storm King Lodge, K. of P. But in all these bodies, as in politics, he never cared to fill any office. Six years ago he and Mr. Moore conceived the idea of instituting a Building and Loan Association, having learned by experience its good qualities. After consultation with a few of our best business men they concluded to get signatures for stock, and a canvass was commenced. After a hard struggle the Association was formed, and the projectors have their reward in the benefit it has been to their fellow-citizens. As a Director of the company Mr. Beggs



GEORGE BEGGS

May, 1866, the business was removed to this city, and a year later they added house-painting and paper-hanging, with a full supply of all the requisites to carry on the trade. Their first stand was Nos. 154 and 156 Water Street, corner of Fifth, in a building since removed to make way for the West Shore Railroad. At length the rapid increase of their business seemed to warrant better facilities, and the store No. 137 Water Street was purchased and occupied in May, 1867, and two years later the firm bought No. 135 adjoining, threw the two stores into one, and thus have a large and attractive place of business. No change has been made in the firm since its formation, a quarter of a century ago, and its prosperity has increased with each succeeding year. In politics Mr. Beggs has been a Republican of the firmest kind. He was one of the organizers of the Union League in New Brunswick, N. J. While never looking for political distinction he has always taken part in local and national politics and in the general interests of our city. He is one of the oldest members of Newburgh Lodge F. and A. M. and belongs to all the higher branches of Free Masonry. He was one of the charter members of North River Lodge No. 1218, K. of H., and is also a member of



BEGGS &amp; MOORE'S STORE—135 and 137 Water Street

feels proud that he had a feeble hand in organizing and conceiving the Building & Loan Association, which has done so much in the past, but seems destined to accomplish greater things in the future.

Time has dealt leniently with Mr. Beggs, and although he is passing towards the western side of life, he still retains that activity for business which characterized him when as a boy he stood in the streets of New York for the first time without a dollar or a friend.

**BARTHOLOMEW B. MOORE**, President of the Building and Loan Association, and the junior member of the firm of Beggs & Moore, was born October 10, 1834, and reared at New Brunswick, N. J. After receiving a common school education he was apprenticed at the age of sixteen to the carpenter's trade, becoming a free man at the building of the Crystal Palace, in New York City. At the age of twenty-three he made a voyage on a coasting vessel and afterwards was in business in New York City.

In 1863 he entered the Government service in the quartermaster's department at Washington D. C., under Captain

Dupreze, and in July, 1864, was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, being in the 4th division of the engineering and construction department commanded by Colonel W. W. Wright. His division took part in the memorable operations through Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. It was well represented in Andersonville prison through the attentions of Morgan's band, not forgetting the attentions of General Hood's command, whose acquaintance was made in Tennessee. Mr. Moore was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, August 1, 1865, ranking as Major.

Returning to New Brunswick he formed a partnership with George Beggs, and in May, 1866, the business was taken to Newburgh. Mr. Moore has held various relations in public and social life. Shortly after coming to Newburgh he was elected First Lieutenant of the Ellis Guard (Co. 1), and afterwards Captain; and when in 1873 Companies I and C were consolidated he was again elected Captain. He has always been a staunch Republican. He served one term of four years in the Board of Education, beginning in 1872. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Common Council to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1879, 1881 and 1883. In 1887 he was elected



RESIDENCE OF E. R. POST—69 Grand Street

Alderman-at-Large, being the first to fill the office. In 1879 and 1880 he was President of the Council. During the construction of the Quassaick Bridge he was the chairman of the building committee from the beginning to the end of the work; he was one of the representatives of the city in the purchase of Downing Park, and during the construction of the West Shore Railroad he was a guardian of the city's interests.

In society relations he is a past master and a member of Newburgh Lodge, F. & A. M.; he is also a member of Hudson River Commandery and Highland Chapter, and has been honored with numerous offices in those bodies; he is a member of Newburgh Lodge, K. of P., and also of the Knights of Honor, having been District Deputy for six years, and a delegate to the Grand Lodge four years. During two other years he was an officer of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, K. of H. Through the labors of George Beggs and Mr. Moore the Newburgh Building and Loan Association was established, and at its organization Mr. Moore was elected President, and has ably and conscientiously filled the position ever since. Mr. Moore is also Commodore of the Newburgh Canoe and Boating Association.

**EDWARD ROGERS POST** was born May 2, 1842, at Sag Harbor, L. I., and removed in 1852 to the Village of Southampton, which has been the home of his family since the settlement of the town. One of the founders of the town and village was Richard Post, who was one of 47 Puritans who formed a compact at Lynn, Mass., in 1639 to form a settlement on Long Island. Their first attempt was a failure, they being driven off by the Dutch authorities of the section where they landed; but returning to Connecticut and receiving a new grant, they landed again on the Island and colonized at the place which they named Southampton (after the old Southampton, England). They also bought their



E. R. POST

title from the Indians, recording the Indian deed in December of 1640.

The succession to the subject of the present sketch is from Richard: John Post, 1st, died 1687; Captain John Post, died 1741, aged 67; John Post, 3d, died 1792, aged 92; James Post, 1st, died 1813, aged 72; James Post, 2d, died 1855, aged 76; William R. Post, died 1889, aged 78.

E. R. Post, who spent his earlier years at Sag Harbor and Southampton, received an academic education, spent a few months at New Brunswick, N. J., completing his preparation for college, entered at



E. R. POST'S STORE—34 and 36 Colden Street.

Princeton in 1859 and graduated in regular course in 1862. He passed one Winter in Southern Ohio as private tutor in a family of large wealth, and took a full course at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1866. In 1865 he married the only

daughter of the Rev. S. H. Jagger, then of Marlborough, Ulster County. He entered the drug business in 1868, and, after one or two changes, in 1873 secured an interest in his present store in this city. In association with the Rev. Mr. Jagger he continued the prosperous business formerly conducted, in succession by Dr. Elias Peck, Thomas M. Peck, John E. Peck, and Peck Brothers. The business first established in 1834 by Dr. Elias Peck, grew through the successive changes from a very small beginning to a goodly volume, and amid many changes and increasing competition still holds its own as a popular, well-stocked, and well-conducted drug-store. The partnership with Mr. Jagger lasted until the death of that gentleman in 1889; since when the old firm style has been continued though no new partnership has been formed. The family of E. R. Post consists of his wife and three daughters, the only son having died in infancy in 1872.

**STEPHEN M. BULL**, wholesale grocer, Front Street, corner of Fifth. Mr. Bull is a direct descendant of William Bull, who was born in England in February, 1689, and came to America, sailing from Ireland, where



STEPHEN M. BULL.

PHOTO. BY ATKINSON.

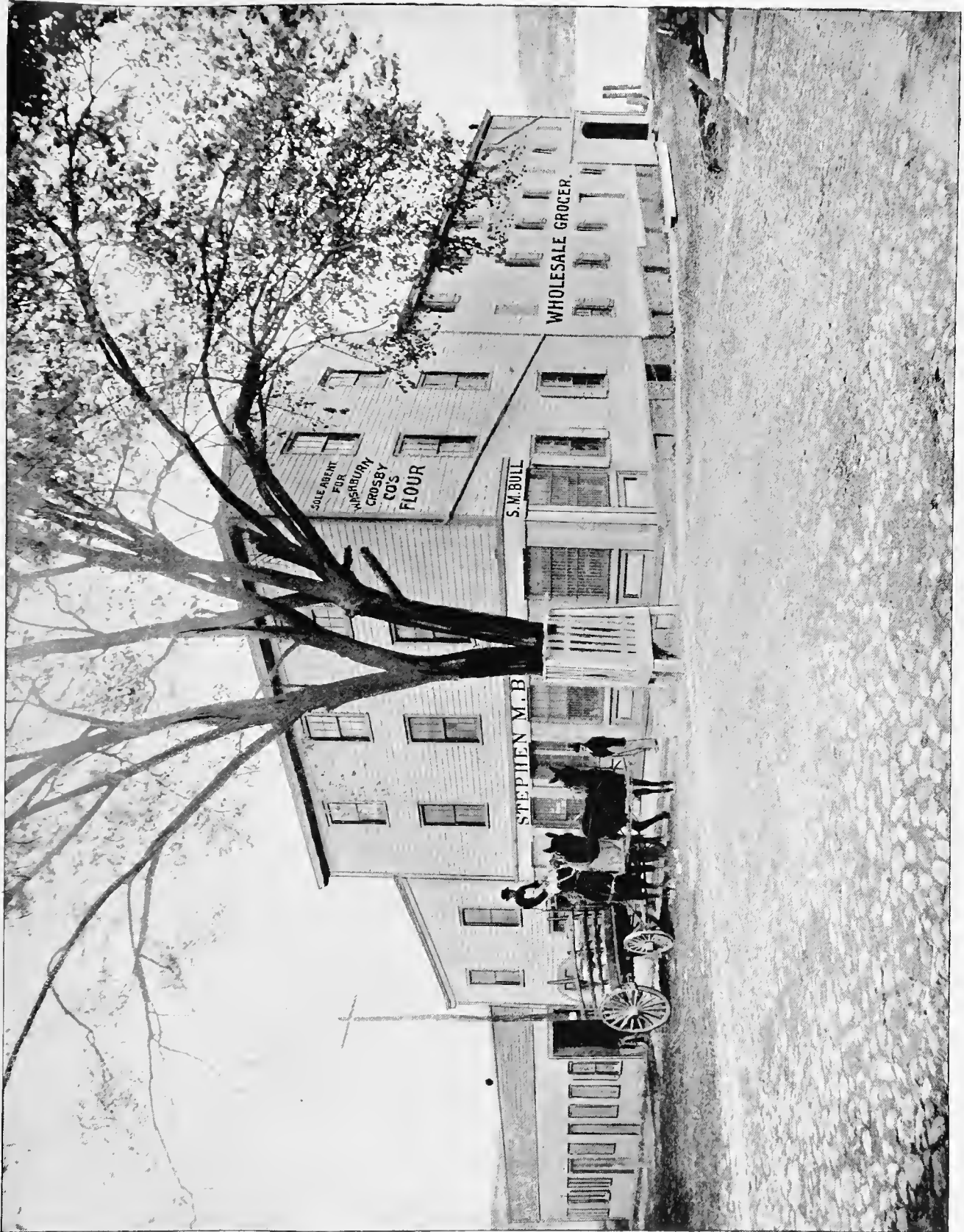
he spent his minority, about 1715. He married, in 1716, Sarah Wells, who was the first white woman in Goshen township, and they were the first couple of white people married in Goshen. He died in 1755, and she died in 1796, aged 102. In 1868 an appropriate monument was erected over the remains of the venerable couple near Hamptonburgh Church by their lineal descendants.

The father of Stephen M. Bull was John Springstead Bull, who was born in the Town of Monroe, November 26, 1809, and died November 17, 1876. When a boy he entered the employ of David H. Moffat, a merchant of Washingtonville, who afterward became his brother-in-law, and in 1832 purchased the business. About 1840 he bought the Clinton family homestead at Little Britain, in the Town of New Windsor, and the remainder of his life was passed in agricultural pursuits. The mother of Stephen M. Bull was Currence Bostric, daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Reeder) Moffat, of Blooming Grove.

Stephen M. Bull was born at the Clinton homestead July 14, 1844. He received his education at district schools and from a private tutor at his own home. On March 28, 1864, he came to Newburgh to work in a

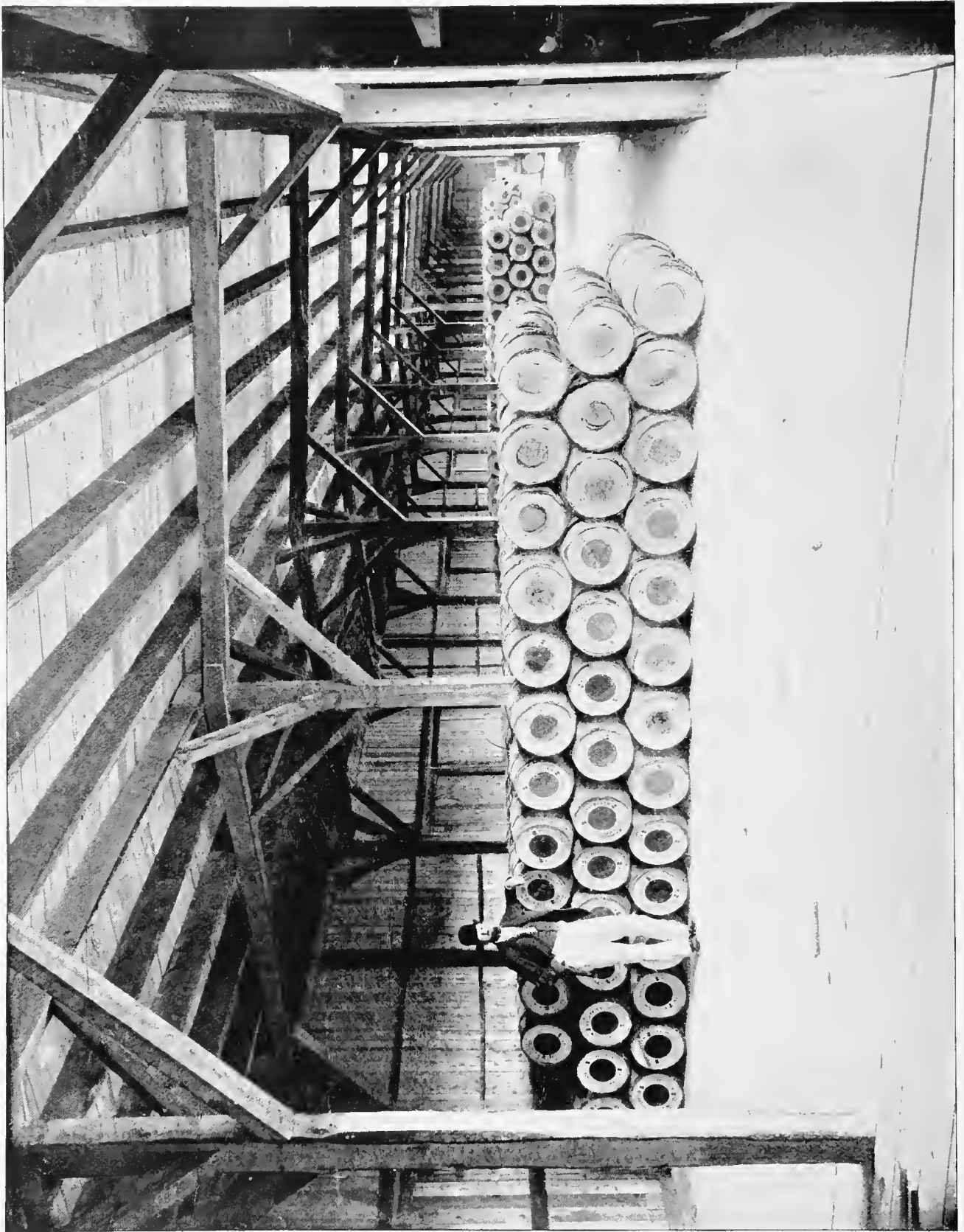


INTERIOR VIEW OF STEPHEN M. BULL'S STOREHOUSE—Corner of Front and Fifth Streets.



STEPHEN M. BULL'S STOREHOUSE—Corner of Front and Fifth Streets.





WASHBURN, CROSBY COMPANY'S EASTERN STOREHOUSE FOR FLOUR, AT FISHKILL—STEPHEN M. BULL, AGENT.



grocery store, and the following year he entered the office of Johnston & Alsdorf, who ran a line of steamboats between Newburgh and New York. For two years he was their assistant book-keeper and collector. In March, 1867, he went to work for Thomas H. Skidmore & Son, who had established themselves as wholesale grocers in the building in which Johnston & Alsdorf had their office. Mr. Bull was the book-keeper and head salesman for the firm, and in the course of time built up a large trade for the house, exhibiting in his work great business capacity and energy. In 1870 Thomas H. Skidmore purchased Captain Charles Johnston's interest in the forwarding firm, and sold his own interest in the wholesale house to his son Edwin T., who continued as the sole proprietor until 1879. In February, 1872, Alsdorf & Skidmore sold their steamboat line to Homer Ramsdell. In 1879 E. T. Skidmore sold out to his father, Thomas H. Skidmore, Stephen M. Bull and John W. Matthews, who formed the firm of Skidmore, Bull & Co., which expired by limitation in 1884, when the new firm of Skidmore & Bull (E. T. Skidmore and S. M. Bull) was formed. Since February 1, 1891, Mr. Bull has been the sole proprietor.

The storehouse is situated conveniently to the railroads and the river, at the corner of Front and Fifth Streets, with a dock in the rear at which vessels of the largest tonnage may lie. The building covers an area of about 160 feet in width and 125 in depth. The north half is used exclusively for the storage of flour, and Mr. Bull has the use of the Washburn-Crosby storehouse for flour at the New York and New England Railroad dock on the opposite side of the river, so that he frequently carries about five thousand barrels, and his sales of flour alone average fifty carloads a month. He is the sole agent in this vicinity for the celebrated flour of the Washburn-Crosby Company of Minneapolis, as well as for several other western millers. Everything belonging to the grocery trade he carries in large lots. Buying only for cash from first hands, he always gives his customers inside prices. He imports his salt direct in vessels which bring it from Turk's Island to his own wharf. He has many advantages for receiving and shipping goods by rail and water which New York houses do not possess. His trade extends throughout all the surrounding counties in this State, and into Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and along the Hudson from Yonkers to Hudson on the east shore, and from Nyack to Catskill

on the west shore. He employs fourteen men in the house and on the road.

In 1884-86 Mr. Bull owned a half-interest in the freight and passenger steamboat line, making daily trips between Newburgh and New York, the firm being known as Walter Brett & Co. After Mr. Bull's retirement from the firm, the steamboat was sold to Homer Ramsdell, and the business discontinued.

As a citizen and substantial business man no one stands higher in the community than Mr. Bull. Energetic and decisive, he has great capacity for business. As a salesman he had few equals in his line, and the success of the house from its earliest years was in a large

measure owing to him. He is a trustee of Trinity Church and a worker in the Sabbath School. He married, May 26, 1869, Martha, daughter of Samuel Oakley (a prominent merchant of Newburgh, who died in May, 1850), and has two children, Emily Grace and John Springstead.



PHOTOS. BY MAPES.

STEPHEN M. BULL'S BOOKKEEPERS AND SALESMEN.

- |                        |                       |                        |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1—William F. Burke     | 3—Charles Plumsted.   | 5—William R. Harrison. |
| 2—Wilmer W. Schreiner. | 4—James J. Leonard.   | 6—James B. Montgomery. |
| 7—Samuel Sayre         | 8—Edward T. Bogardus. |                        |

The factory was the building in Front Street now occupied by John Delancy, built for Mr. Edgar's use by Homer Ramsdell. The elder Mr. Edgar died (1842) soon after the business was begun. The product of the factory was every description of household furniture, which found a ready sale. Warerooms were established in the building Nos. 21 and 23 Water Street, purchased by Mr. Edgar from Mrs. Daniel Parish. It was then a small, two and a half story building, like

GRANT E. EDGAR,

born in New York City, December 24, 1822; died in Newburgh, May 11, 1890. His father, John, came from Scotland, and for a period prior and subsequent to the birth of Grant E., resided in New York City. The latter was one of seven children—three sons and four daughters. In 1824 the family moved to Buenos Ayres, in South America, and on their return to the United States, eight years later, came to Newburgh to live; the father then engaged in cabinet-making. He was an excellent workman, and was President of the National Cabinet-makers' Association. When he was fourteen years old Grant went to sea, and cruised about the world for five years. In the Winter of 1841 he went with his father to Buffalo, where the latter was foreman of the Cutler Desk Company's works, an important concern. Grant worked at the trade under his father's instruction, and when they returned to Newburgh in the following year he started in business for himself.

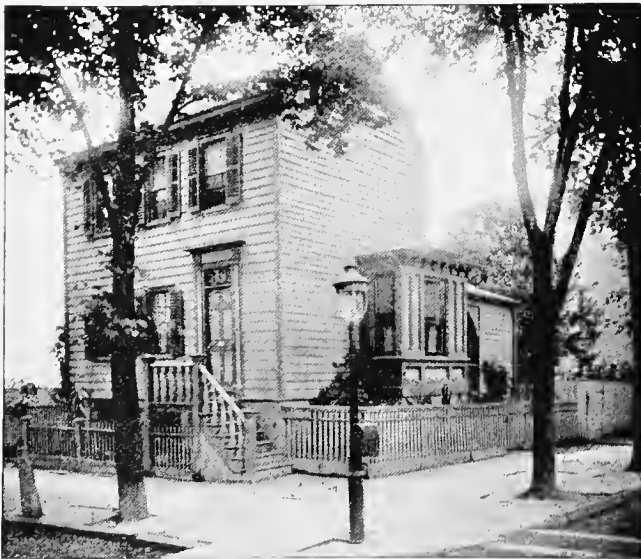
the others that composed the row. Mr. Edgar enlarged it greatly—making it five stories in height—and combined therein, in 1856, both the manufactory and sales departments. For a long period he manufactured all the furniture he sold, giving employment to a large number of artisans; but subsequently the factory was almost exclusively employed in the production of sash, blinds and doors. A local paper said of him:



GRANT E. EDGAR.

“He was enterprising in a degree that astonished his contemporaries in his younger days. We believe he was the first to erect in this city an immense building to carry on his particular line of business, and many shook their heads at his hardihood, but he persevered, and through all the fluctuations of trade he ever preserved the reputation of an honest man.”

About 1875 he discontinued the sash, blind and door business, and again engaged in the retail furniture business; and his unflagging energy, enterprise and forehandedness, which had earned success in the beginning of his career, ensured renewed prosperity. Mr. Edgar was admired not alone for the rectitude of his life, but especially for his striving to help others in the christian way, and his unremitting and conscientious zeal in mission work. For many years it was his custom on Sabbath mornings to visit the prisoners in the city jail, and show them the way to a better life. In this field, and in others, he was a tire-



THE GERARD HOUSE 71 Ann Street.  
One of the Oldest Dwellings in Newburgh.

less missionary. He seemed especially endowed for such work; certain it is that few other laymen have been so well received by those to whom he ministered, and so effective. In 1854 Mr. Edgar became a member

of the First Associate Reformed Church, but after Dr. McCarrell's death he joined the society of Calvary Church, and at the time of his death, and for many years prior thereto, was an Elder. He also taught a large primary class in the Sabbath School and was very popular with his pupils. In 1874 he was elected by the Republican party an Alderman for the Third Ward. He married (1855) Mary Gerard, of Newburgh, and had three children, John, Margaret and Grant E., jr.

The Gerard house, an illustration of which is printed herewith, is located on the southeast corner of Grand and Ann Streets, although Grand Street has been opened through there since the house was built. This is one of the oldest dwellings in the place, the main part of it having been erected in 1812. Two additions have since been made to it.

**GRANT E. EDGAR, Jr.**, furniture, Nos. 21 and 23 Water Street. This is the largest house in the city dealing exclusively in furniture. The business was established in 1842, by Grant E. Edgar, who, at his



GRANT E. EDGAR'S STORE 21 and 23 Water Street.

death, was succeeded by his son, Grant E. Edgar, jr. The building contains five stories, each one hundred feet in depth by thirty in width, with a large electric passenger elevator and other metropolitan appointments. One beautiful show-window contains the largest plate-glass hitherto owned in the city, and the displays of fine furniture are always attractive spectacles. All the newest designs in parlor, chamber, dining-room, kitchen and office furniture are included in the stock, the parlor suites being obtainable in all the richest and latest styles of upholstery. Some very beautiful furniture may be seen here. Mr. Edgar has the exclusive sale in this city of the Hartford Woven-Wire Mattress Company's goods, the Indianapolis Cabinet Company's roll-top desks, and the D. N. Selleg fancy chairs. Mr. Edgar manufactures considerable of his own furniture. The stock comes to him

in "the white," except lounges and bedding, which are made entirely in his manufacturing department on the fifth floor. Mr. Edgar has established a reputation for a high grade of goods and reasonable prices.

**JOHN DALES**, senior member of the real estate and insurance firm of John Dales & Co., has long been one of our citizens, and his business career has been uniformly honorable and successful. He was born in the Town of Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y., February 4, 1820. He received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen set out to make his own way in the world. His first occupation was in a store at Monticello, N. Y. In the Spring of 1839 he entered the employ of Crawford, Mailler & Co., who ran a line of boats between Newburgh and New York. In 1843 he accompanied W. H. Gerard to Memphis, Tenn., and was employed in Mr. Gerard's general store two years. For two years he was in New York City in a wholesale dry goods store. From 1847 to 1865 Mr. Dales conducted a successful business at Jordan, N. Y. He then returned to Newburgh and formed a partnership with W. O. Mailler in the forwarding business, remaining in it four years.

Since that time Mr. Dales has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business in this city. For a long time he was also the pas-



THE DALES BUILDING—44 and 46 Third Street.

senger agent of the Erie Railroad here. He has been identified with a number of the enterprises projected for the benefit of the city, notably the Newburgh and Midland Railroad Company, of which he was secretary. He was one of the original members of the Board of Trade, and has long been a director of the Quassaick Bank, secretary of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, and a manager of the Newburgh Bible Society.

For nearly twenty-five years he has been a ruling elder, trustee and treasurer of the Calvary Presbyterian Church. He married in 1845 Susan Oakley, sister of Jackson Oakley, and of Mrs. William K. Mailler. Mrs. Dales died November 24, 1890. Their only son, who was cashier of the Millerton National Bank, died November 1, 1883. Mrs. Charles D. Robinson is a daughter; her husband is Mr. Dales's partner in business.

**GEORGE B. ADAMS**, dry goods and carpets, Nos. 62 and 64 Water Street. The Newburgh store of George B. Adams is one of three owned by him. The other two are at Middletown, N. Y., and Olean, N. Y. The store in this city was opened in 1879 at No. 80 Water Street. In the Fall of 1890 Mr. Adams leased the buildings Nos. 62 and 64 Water Street, and after they had been re-modeled and



JOHN DALES

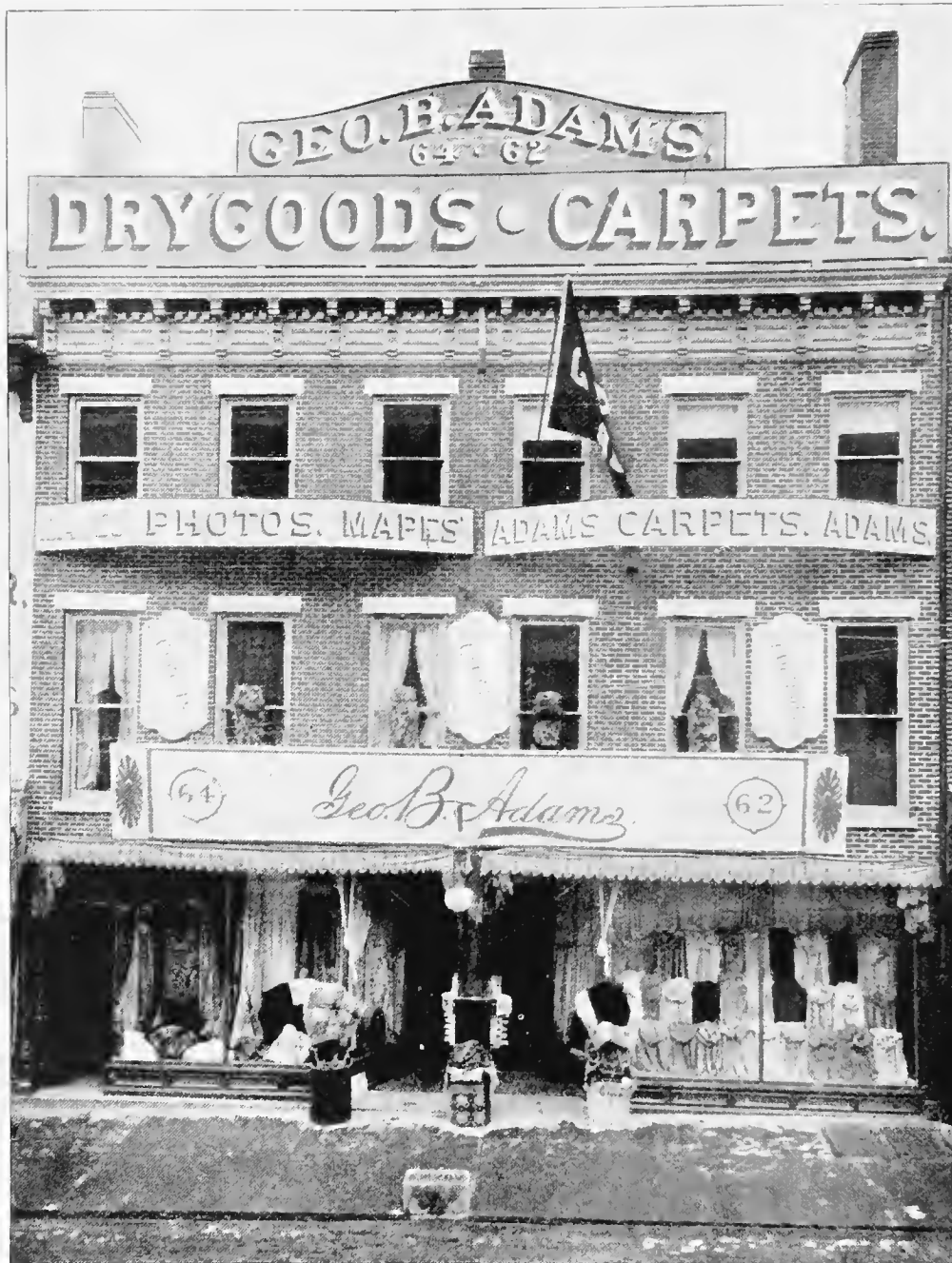
PHOTO. BY MAPES



GEORGE B. ADAMS.

fitted up at an expense of \$10,000, he moved his business thereto, April 1, 1891. The premises are very attractive. They have a handsome oak front, with two great plate-glass windows, one thirteen feet wide and the other eleven. The main floor is thirty-six feet in width and eighty-five in depth, with five long rows of shelves and counters. Near the center of the floor is the cashier's department, from which

The spacious salesrooms are metropolitan in all their appointments. The stock is large and comprehensive, and everything properly belonging to the dry goods and carpet trades can be found there. Foreign as well as American goods are freely carried, and Mr. Adams has all his arrangements perfected for securing the freshest and choicest novelties as soon as they are ready for the trade. With three



GEORGE B. ADAMS' STORE—62 and 64 Water Street.

radiates a system of cash railways. The woodwork is finished generally in its natural colors. This floor is used exclusively for general and fancy dry goods and an immense stock is carried. In the basement are the domestic and cloak departments. The second and third floors are used for the carpet departments, and for curtains, rugs, window-shades, and such like. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

large houses to supply, and with ample resources, Mr. Adams is one of the heaviest buyers in the retail trade, and for that reason he can both buy and sell on the most reasonable terms. This year, for instance, he purchased personally in Europe and imported directly in the name of the firm, many thousand dollars worth of goods. The purchase of 1,000 dozen of plain, printed, embroidered and initial handkerchiefs alone, in Belfast, amounted to £500 or \$2,500. At

Dunfermline he purchased £600 or \$3,000 worth of linens, besides laces and lace handkerchiefs at Brussels, and dress goods and trimmings at Paris. Mr. Adams' Newburgh store has a great patronage, not confined to the city alone, but drawn from all the surrounding country. The managers of the Newburgh branch are Alfred H. Lyon and J. C. Hanford.

Mr. Adams was born in Wantage, N. J., in 1843. His father, a Baptist clergyman, died when George was two years old, leaving three sons. George attended school until he was fifteen years old, and then found a place in the dry-goods store of Wallace & Hemmingway, at Goshen, N. Y. In 1863 he came to Newburgh and engaged as clerk for Stephen Hayt & Co. Four years later he formed

Middletown is his place of residence. He is a trustee of the Middletown Savings Bank, a director of the First National Bank, a director of the Middletown Street Railway Company, and a member of the Board of Directors of the First Presbyterian Church. He married Lottie E., daughter of Edward Mapes, of Newburgh, and has two daughters.



PHOTO BY MAPES.

ISAAC C. CHAPMAN.

I. C. CHAPMAN was born in Newburgh, July 31, 1833. On the side of his father, Paddock Chapman, deceased, he is a lineal descendant of Ralph Chapman, a native of England, who settled in Duxbury, Mass., in 1635; while on the side of his mother, Mary, daughter of Joseph Hoffman, deceased, his descent runs back to the pure Holland stock of New York, and links him to a business career



ISAAC C. CHAPMAN'S STORE—III Water Street.

a partnership with Nathaniel B. Hayt, and opened a dry-goods store at Middletown. The enterprise was successful from the beginning. After five years Mr. Hayt sold his interest to T. A. Weller, and shortly afterward the firm erected and moved to the large business block, Nos. 33 and 35 North Street. Later, when an auspicious opening was presented for a branch house in Newburgh, the store No. 30 Water Street was leased and stocked with forty thousand dollars' worth of goods. At first the firm occupied one floor, but afterwards took in the basement also. In 1886 Mr. Adams became the sole proprietor of both stores, Mr. Weller retiring. In 1887 Mr. Adams bought the large dry goods and carpet establishment of N. S. Bntler & Co., at Olean, N. Y., and since then has conducted the three stores.



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC C. CHAPMAN—164 Grand Street.

which was begun in Newburgh nearly one hundred years ago, the memory of whose founder is garlanded with a consistent record for



integrity and kind acts. At about the age of thirteen years (1846), Mr. Chapman entered the employ of Dr. Elias Peck as a druggist's clerk, but subsequently returned to school and graduated at the Academy under Dr. B. R. Hall in 1848. Having a taste for the business in which he was first employed and a favorable opportunity for entering it, he then went to New York City with Dr. James Syme; from thence to Charleston, S. C. (1851), with Dr. J. A. Cleveland; from thence to New Orleans (1852) with Dr. Syme. He returned to New York in 1853, as clerk for Dr. Newman, and in 1855 purchased the druggist's stock and business of Henry O. Heustis, in Newburgh, to which he added, by purchase in 1860, the stock and business of Isaac Sebring Fowler, then at the store which he has ever since occupied.

In other than business relations Mr. Chapman has had an active and useful part. He served as Clerk of the old Town of Newburgh, which then included the present city, in 1857, '58 and '59; was Supervisor from the Third Ward of the city in 1873; was for three years a director of the Warwick Valley Railroad as the representative of Newburgh interests; has been one of the trustees of the Newburgh Savings Bank since 1862, and is now the secretary of that institution; has been one of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Newburgh since 1886, and for many years has served as a member of the official board of the Union Presbyterian Church. In these and in



JAMES W. MILLER'S STORE - 29 Water Street.

other channels he has borne his part in advancing the interests of the community and afforded the most substantial evidence of an unblemished reputation for integrity. Mr. Chapman married, in 1856, Miss Letitia Kennedy, and has one son, John H., born in 1860.

**JAMES W. MILLER** is one of the numerous descendants of Johannes Miller the first and of William Bull the first, who in or about the year 1715 were the first two settlers in what is now the central part

of the County of Orange at a place now included within the towns of Montgomery and Hamptonburgh.

Mr. Miller was born in the village, now city, of Newburgh, August 14, 1830; was a pupil at the old Newburgh Academy in the years 1839, '40, and '41, and afterwards at the school attached to the Asso-



JAMES W. MILLER.

ciate Reformed Church Seminary at Newburgh. He then entered his father's store, at No. 29 Water Street, in this city, where he has ever since remained in business, succeeding his father, James W. Miller, at the same location where the business was commenced by his grandfather, David Miller, in the year 1804. In the year 1874 he was elected a Member of Assembly from this the First Assembly District of Orange County.

Mr. Miller is a man of strong will and of great courage and persistency; of an original and incisive mind he throws himself heartily into whatever cause he espouses; he is reticent and self-contained; by his kindness and generosity he attaches strongly to himself those whom he admits to his confidence and friendship. For many years he has been a very active member of the Associate Reformed Church at Newburgh, and in this he has followed strictly in the footsteps of his father. In politics, he has always been an enthusiastic Democrat, and that not simply in the technical and political sense, but in the hearty respect he feels for manhood by whomsoever it may be shown.

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**THEODORE MERRITT** is a native of Newburgh and of the fifth generation of George Merritt and Glorianna Purdy, who came to the Town of Newburgh in 1747, in company with the Purdy and Fowler families, all being related by marriage. Thirteen children, the fruits of the marriage, came with them, and their direct and collateral descendants have been identified with the history and development of the town and city almost from the time of their founding. His lineal descent is from Daniel, the son of Underhill, the son of Humphrey, the son of George, the son of John, Sr., who came from England in or about 1680, and settled in Rye, Westchester County. The homestead of the family at Middlehope was purchased by Hum-

phrey Merritt in 1758, passed to Underhill Merritt; thence to Daniel Merritt, and is still held by Hiram and Daniel H., brothers of Theodore. Daniel Merritt throughout a long life was a representative farmer and a man with whom the principles of the Christian religion were not only always intelligently present in his dealings with his fellow-men, but made their impress upon his children. His memory is widely cherished as a man of firm convictions, yet "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

The wife of Daniel Merritt and the mother of Theodore was Eliza, daughter of John Hait. She was born in the Town of Marlborough, N. Y., April 26, 1805. The duties of a Christian mother she lovingly discharged, and "her children rise up and call her blessed." She was amiable, of noble bearing, exemplary, and those loved her most who knew her best. Her home was a model of order and comfort. She retained all her mental and physical faculties

father's farm at Middlehope in 1853, entering the employ of John R. Gorham, Sr., as a druggist's clerk. Application to the study of the

details of the business soon gave him qualifications on which he might reasonably command success, and in 1859 he purchased the business of John F. Van Nort, and became his successor. In 1868 he purchased the store formerly occupied by John D. Phillips, then the leading merchant in the drug and paint trade, which he now occupies. Mr. Merritt's business as a wholesale and retail dealer and manufacturer of drugs, medicines and proprietary articles has grown to large proportions, and he has maintained a character for integrity and honorable business methods. The business occupies the whole five floors of No. 40 Water Street.

Mr. Merritt, aside from his business, is accounted a representative and substantial citizen. He has always been identified with the Republican party and maintained its principles. He has been the chairman of



RESIDENCE OF THEODORE MERRITT—86 Grand Street.



THEODORE MERRITT.



C. EMMET CRAWFORD.

unimpaired until the very end of her long life. She died August 5, 1891, aged 86. Theodore came to the Village of Newburgh from his

the Republican County and City Committees, a delegate to State Conventions several times, and frequently to county and city

assemblies of his party, but with the exception of one term in the Board of Education he has never held nor desired official position. He served his time with Cataract Engine Company.

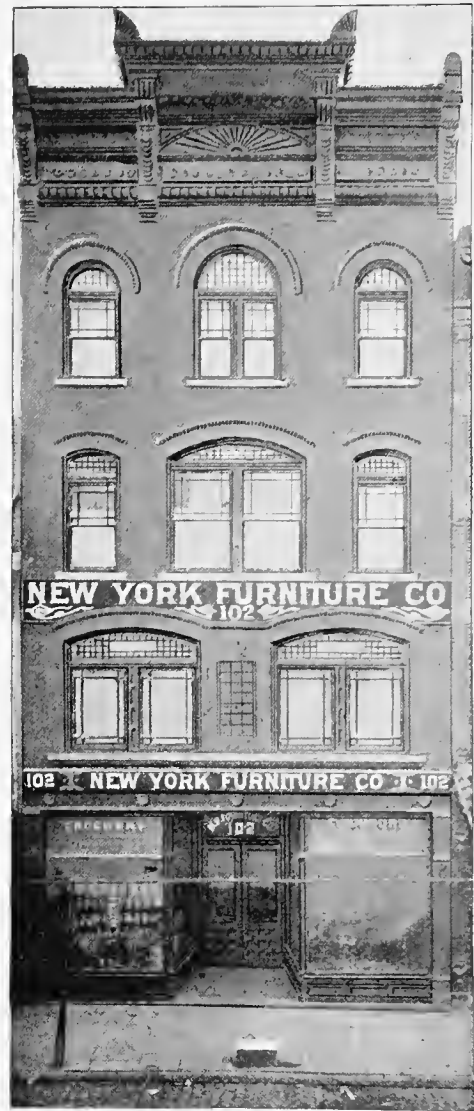
He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. George Hunter, of Crawford, and has four sons: Hiram, of New York; George H. and Daniel, pharmacists, who are with him in business, and Theodore A., student. His wife died February 23, 1873.

**C. EMMET CRAWFORD** was born in the Town of Walkill in 1849. His father, James B. Crawford, was a farmer. He was educated at the Walkill Academy, in Middletown, and at Eastman's

goods store, at Middletown, and then bought out the old furniture house of Hiram Brink, in Middletown. A year later he bought out the long established crockery house of I. O. Beattie, a household



THEODORE MERRITT'S STORE 40 Water Street.



NEW YORK FURNITURE COMPANY'S STORE—102 Water Street.

name in that section of the county, and combined the two businesses, which had occupied adjoining buildings at Nos. 44 and 46 North Street. It is now the largest business house in Middletown, comprising twenty-five thousand square feet of store-room.

For seven years Mr. Crawford conducted this large establishment alone; then he took his brother, O. Clark Crawford, into partnership. The next year they opened the store of the

#### NEW YORK FURNITURE COMPANY

in Newburgh. They first occupied the Chandler building in Water Street. This business also grew rapidly from the start. In 1887 O. C. Crawford retired from the firm to study for the ministry. After a time the business outgrew the Chandler building, and the company leased the two upper floors of the Whited building (No. 86). Then they rented three upper lofts of No. 89 Water Street, and the whole of a large building in South Water Street. In 1887 the large factory, Nos. 110 and 112 Front Street, was started as auxiliary to the store, and manufactured parlor furniture, lounges and mattresses, both for their own store and the general trade. The company was then a tenant of five landlords, and desiring to concentrate, they leased

Business College. He remained on the farm till he was married, in 1870, to a daughter of the Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., of Middletown. For two years thereafter he was employed in George B. Adams's dry

the property No. 102 Water Street, and Nos. 73, 75, 77 and 79 Front Street.

A handsome building, especially adapted to the business, and costing fifteen thousand dollars, was erected on the Water Street site and connected with the Front Street building. The former has five floors and the latter four, connected by elevators, and altogether it is the largest house-furnishing establishment on the Hudson River. It has a large stock of crockery and a large stock of carpets, all in addition to the great stock of furniture. With every facility for the business, it is deemed the best arranged household furnishing house in this section. In Middletown the company has four floors in each of its two buildings, a loft in the *Press* building, and the upper loft in the large Empire block. The company carries about sixty thousand dollars' worth of stock, embracing, besides furniture, crockery and carpets, a large assortment of silver-plated ware, lamps and general house-furnishing goods. The supply of each is of the most comprehensive character, from the plainest to the most elegant and costly. Whatever is esteemed as adding to the comfort and elegance of the household is here to be found at the lowest prices of moderation. As a consequence, their trade is very large, extending up and down the river and into the interior. They also have a store in Brown's Block, Main Street, Matteawan, for the sale of their entire lines; and a store in Port Jervis exclusively for the sale of the product of their factory—parlor furniture, lounges and mattresses. Mr. Crawford says "the keynote of the New York Furniture Company's success is honesty and strict attention to business. We are never tempted to say a thing is better than it really is; and it is our utmost endeavor to give satisfaction to purchasers." To this end, the company is very liberal in its terms. They sell either on instalments, or on time, and of course for cash, and seek to accommodate patrons in every reasonable way. In February, 1891, Elting D. B. France, James W. Crawford and Charles H. Mapes, all of Middletown, were admitted into partnership in the Middletown store and the upholstering factory in Newburgh.

**FORSON & ROSS**, steam granite and marble works, Nos. 99-103 Front Street. This business was established about the beginning of the present century and is the oldest in its line in the city. The predecessors of the present proprietors were John W. McCullough,



THE CARROLL MONUMENT—In St. Patrick's Cemetery Made by Forson & Ross

David Miller and Thornton M. Niven. The works are supplied with steam power and every modern facility for the working of granite and marble, and the production of the finest monumental and cemetery work. The firm carry in stock a fine display of monuments, headstones and memorials, and are prepared to make any style desired promptly to order. Designs and estimates are furnished and the finest class of monument work is erected. The copartners, David

H. Forson and Thomas M. Ross, are both gentlemen of large experience and established reputation in this line of enterprise, and give their close personal attention to all the details of their business.

**WILLIAM H. MAPES** was born in Newburgh, on March 12, 1861, and with the exception of two years spent on the river and in New York City in the employ of the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company, has continued to live in his native place ever since. He was educated partly by private instruction and partly in the public schools, and is proud of having been an "Old Academy" boy, from which institution he graduated in 1878. He comes from an ancestry in which is combined the blood of the Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Frenchman and Hollander, and which fought nobly for freedom in the war for independence, and is descended through his mother from the Warren family,



WILLIAM H. MAPES.

noted in Massachusetts history. His paternal ancestor, Thomas Mapes, was born in Wales and emigrated to America early in the 18th century, settling in what is now the Town of Monroe. He was one of the first settlers of Orange County, and Sheriff of said county during the latter part of the Revolution. His great-grandfather, James Mapes, was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army and is known to have helped defend the Highland forts against the British, and to have fought under Wayne at the storming of Stony Point. His grandfather, Robert B. Mapes, of Marlboro, Ulster County, was a wheelwright by trade, and in the latter years of his life built and conducted the Farmers' Hotel at that place. He was an officer of cavalry and a prominent figure in the militia of that section.

George W. Mapes, his father, who died suddenly in 1884, will be remembered by most Newburghers for his genial nature and pleasant ways while keeper of a restaurant and market in the old building on the northwest corner of Front and Third Streets, which while under his management was for many years a popular place of resort. He was a Knight of Honor, and for a number of years served in Columbian Hose Company.

Mr. Mapes is a natural artist. The first attempts of his fingers to use a pencil when a child were to imitate the objects he saw around

him, and from that time till the present he has been a devoted student of nature and of art. Athletic in build and delighting in out-door exercise, he has since boyhood wandered over the hills and valleys of "Old Orange" sketching here and there and studying the beautiful, in hope of reproducing it for the pleasure of others.

He has made a number of creditable paintings which have found ready purchasers, but since 1885, when he opened his studio at No. 64 Water Street, he has given most of his attention to photography. All of the recent views, many of them of the most difficult nature, requiring skill of the highest grade and untiring patience, and a large number of the portraits in this book, were made by him. Always striving to excel, and having already been recognized by high authorities as a promising operator, he hopes in time to take rank with the foremost men in his profession. Mr. Mapes is an Episcopalian in belief—a member of St. George's Church. Since 1882 he has been connected with the Young Men's Christian Association and prominent in its debating societies. He was the first teacher in the Association Gymnasium, a position which a dangerous accident compelled him to relinquish. Mr. Mapes was married in 1885 to Louise D. Greene, daughter of William R. Greene, of Balmville, and they have two children, both girls, named respectively Sidney and Helen.

**TURNER, SHIPP & OSBORN** (successors to Turner & Sanford). The history of Newburgh would hardly be complete without some

mention of the well known firm of real estate and insurance agents, Turner, Shipp & Osborn, No. 50 Third Street. For more than fifteen years, first as E. S. Turner, down to a later period, and since the present members assumed charge of the business, the fortunes of this concern have been closely identified with the steady growth and prosperity of our city. The individual members of the firm have been among our foremost and active citizens who are always ready to lend a helping hand to every private or public measure which would benefit the people. In return the people of Newburgh and surrounding country have

given the firm a large share of their patronage, and it is safe to say that the house is as well and favorably known as any agency in the State. In addition to the Newburgh business they have representatives in nearly every village and town in Orange County, who do business

through them. Among their long list of companies are numbered some of the strongest and most successful in the world, such as the Royal, Liverpool and London and Globe, Hanover, North British, Guardian, Insurance Company of North America, and others equally as good. They also represent the Mutual Life of New York, with its enormous assets of more than one hundred and fifty million dollars. In addition the firm insures against loss by tornado, explosion of boilers and accident. Their real estate business is large and increasing, and besides they deal extensively in first mortgages.

**SAMUEL E. SHIPP**, the senior member of the firm, was born in Princess Ann County, Virginia, in 1851. He was educated at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and at the close of the war began business in Richmond. He was soon afterwards appointed Assistant Postmaster, and held that position until appointed treasurer of Norfolk City. Mr. Shipp soon tired of public

life, however, and returned to Washington, where he engaged actively in the real estate business until he came to Newburgh in 1888. After he came to this city he purchased an interest in the real estate and insurance firm of Turner & Sanford, and on the retirement of Messrs. Turner and Sanford from the business reorganized it by associating with himself his present partner and conducting the business under the present firm name.

Mr. Shipp is an active, energetic and aggressive business man, and his name for the past three years has been prominently associated with nearly every important enterprise, both public and private, that has come before the citizens in our town. He is a firm believer in the future growth and prosperity of Newburgh, is a strong advocate of home investments, and is "broad gauge" in all his ideas concerning public improvements. Although a comparative stranger he has already won the confidence and esteem of our people and is receiving a large share of their patronage in his line of business.

**DAVID A. OSBORN**, the junior member of the firm, was born in Greenfield, Ulster County, N. Y., in 1863, his early ancestors being numbered among the pioneer settlers of eastern New York. He received a common-school education, and subsequently, wishing to enter a business life, after a course of mercantile study decided to locate in Newburgh. A position with a wholesale house in this city being offered him, he accepted it. At the expiration of five years he re-



TURNER, SHIPP & OSBORN'S OFFICES—50 Third Street



SAMUEL E. SHIPP.

PHOTO. BY MAPES.



DAVID A. OSBORN.

PHOTO. BY MAPES.



signed this position to take one as manager of the insurance department of the real estate and insurance agency with which he is now identified. Mr. Osborn having given much time, thought and attention to the subject of insurance, in its many and varied forms, the experience thus acquired fitted him in a marked degree to enter the firm as a partner, which relation he assumed at a later period and still holds.

**SAMUEL J. OWEN**, born in Goshen, June, 1841; died in Newburgh March 10, 1891. For many years Mr. Owen was prominent in the clothing trade of this city. He was the son of Nelson Owen,



SAMUEL J. OWEN'S STORE—98 and 100 Water Street.

His first employment was in a store in Port Jervis; later he came to Newburgh and entered the employ of James H. Phillips where he remained with Mr. Phillips eight years. Upon the death of ex-Mayor Robert Sterling he formed a partnership with Richard Sterling, nephew of the late proprietor, and purchased the clothing business, continuing at the old stand, corner of Front and Third Streets. When this partnership was dissolved Mr. Owen moved to his new building, Nos. 98 and 100 Water Street, and continued the business there till his death. He always took an interest in whatever tended to the advancement of Newburgh, and was a man of progressive ideas, was very

successful in business and accumulated a competency. He married Miss Gillespie, sister of the Rev. D. D. Gillespie, of Marlborough, who survives him, with one daughter.

**PECK & VAN DALFSEN**, dealers in furniture, carpets, oil cloth, etc., No. 114 Water Street. This business was established



SAMUEL J. OWEN

nearly fifty years ago by Charles U. Cushman, who was succeeded by W. E. & J. C. Peck in 1851, the store being at No. 75 Water Street. In 1855 Mr. Van Dalfsen became a member of the firm, and in 1868 C. A. Harcourt bought William E. Peck's interest, and the firm became known as Peck, Van Dalfsen & Co., and after the death of Mr. Harcourt, as Peck & Van Dalfsen. At No. 114 Water Street they have five floors each 40x80 feet in size, and on the opposite side of Fourth Street they have two floors of the large building Nos. 118 and 120 Water Street. Peck & Van Dalfsen were the first firm in this city to put a passenger elevator in their establishment. Their stock comprises everything connected with the furniture and carpet trade. They deal with the best classes of our citizens, and make a specialty of completely furnishing all sizes of houses, cottages, etc. The firm executes promptly all kinds of upholstery.

Jonathan C. Peck was born in the Town of Hamptonburgh; he learned the harness-making trade at Montgomery; came to Newburgh in 1837, worked for John R. Wiltzie nine years, and then started in business for himself. In 1851 he and his brother bought out the furniture and carpet business of Charles U. Cushman.

James T. Van Dalfsen was born at Coeymans, N. V. His father was the captain of a river packet. He came here in 1845, when eight years old, his father having died. He at once obtained employment as an errand boy with the Lendrums, grocers, but found the work too heavy and went into the employ of Enoch Carter in stripping tobacco, at 75 cents a week. In 1847 he entered employment with Charles U. Cushman in the furniture and carpet business, and at

length became a partner in the business. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1853-57, and from 1860-69 he was First Assistant Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

ALBERT C. SMITH & CO., steam heating, plumbing and gas fitting, Nos. 487 and 489 Broadway. This is the leading concern in this section making a specialty of steam heating and plumbing. Established in 1877, it has grown to large proportions in a comparatively short period. It is prepared to heat houses, offices and stores by steam on the most improved principles, guaranteeing satisfactory work at moderate prices. This firm carries in stock a full line of wrought-iron pipe, fittings, valves and brass goods; house-heating boilers, steam radiators, steam traps, etc., lead pipe, cast-iron pipe, conductor pipe, and fittings; tin and sheet iron work, sheet lead, solder, pumps and hydrants. Estimates are furnished for heating, plumbing and ventilating. The store and shop, erected expressly for this business, was completed and opened February, 1890.

buildings. It is handsomely finished and furnished. The walls and ceiling, shelves, desk and railings are all of Georgia pine. A hall room opening from the rear of the store is handsomely furnished as a private office.

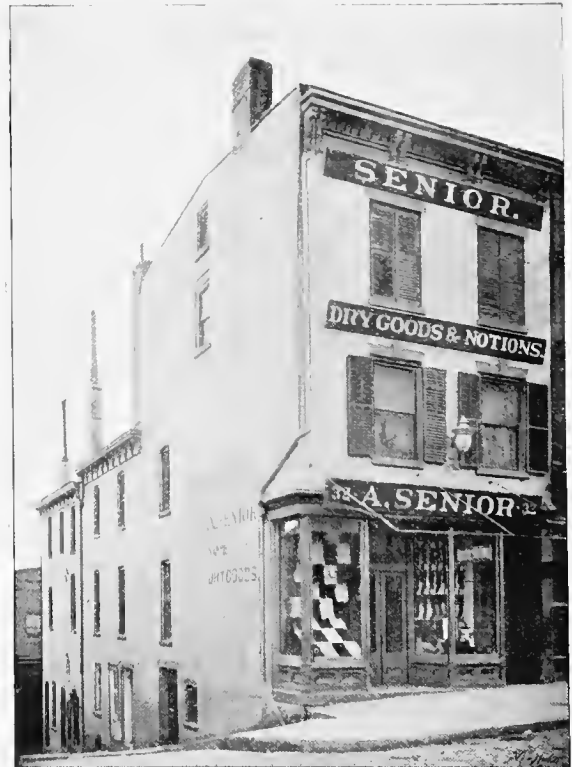
But the portion of the building in which the proprietor centers his interest is the workshop in the basement extension fitted up with the latest and best devices in tools and plumbers' outfittings. A work-bench extends along the whole western side; on the opposite side are cutting and threading machines and similar implements. Down the middle of the shop is a long double row of compartments from floor to ceiling, filled with numerous varieties and sizes of small fittings used in the business. Fifteen mechanics are generally employed. The shop has also an entrance from Washington Street, and trucks load and unload on that side. It is altogether a very complete establishment and has a fine trade.



A. C. SMITH & CO.'S BUILDINGS 487 and 489 Broadway.



PECK & VAN DALFSEN'S STORE—114 Water Street.



AUGUSTUS SENIOR'S BUILDING—32 Water Street.

Each building is 25 x 50, three stories, with one-story extension in the rear fifty feet deep. The store occupies the entire ground floors of both

AUGUSTUS SENIOR was born in the Village of Montgomery, N. Y. His father, George Senior, a retired merchant of that place,

is the son of William Senior, who came to the United States from Dorsetshire, England, which was the stronghold of the Senior family. Augustus was educated at the Montgomery Academy and at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie. His first employment was in the store of his father and uncle (G. & T. H. Senior) at Montgomery. Then he came to Newburgh and entered the employ of the dry goods firm of Schoonmaker, Mills & Weller. Two years and a half later he formed a partnership with Charles Mapes, under the firm name of Mapes & Senior; and three years later he purchased his partner's interest.

Mr. Senior has since continued his dry goods business without an associate. A few years ago he purchased the fine building, No. 32 Water Street, corner of Carpenter, and moved his business thereto. He deals exclusively in dry goods, and his store contains a large and varied assortment, and supplies a large trade.

Mr. Senior is a Trustee and an Elder of Calvary Presbyterian Church, and for five years has been Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He has been a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association since its re-organization. He married Sarah, daughter of Prof. John W. Doughty, M. A., in 1872.

**HENRY CARTER**, florist, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, thirty-nine years ago. When a small lad he was apprenticed to J. H. Harper, proprietor of the Park Nurseries at Wexford, and served four years. He afterwards was employed at Cullen's Wood Nurseries near Dublin, and at the Botanical Gardens in Dublin. He came to this country in the Fall of 1868, and was for three years employed at Daniel T. Weed's fruit farm and green-houses at Middlehope, and was afterwards in

business alone. Having purchased a tract of two acres of land on North Street, at the junction of Grand Avenue and the Balmville road, he commenced the erection of hot-houses thereon, but also continued his

First Street place till 1889, when the latter was discontinued. Mr. Carter has a large, attractive and very complete establishment. There are four houses each one hundred feet long, and six averaging seventy feet in length, together with the propagating-house, palmhouse, orchid-house, office, potting-house and boiler-sheds. All the green-houses as well as the residence close by are heated by hot water supplied by four boilers. A Manville windmill keeps the large tanks and cisterns supplied with water, with a strong head in all parts of the establishment. There is a great collection of the rarest and finest varieties of native and foreign flowering-plants and shrubs, and also a select nursery stock. Mr. Carter makes a specialty of roses, violets, carnations and cut flowers, and his valuable experience and skill are often employed in laying out or beautifying gentlemen's country seats, and decorating interiors for festive occasions. Although most of his stock is grown by himself, he is also a heavy purchaser from other nurserymen of novelties, as it is his aim to keep everything that may possibly be desired. He has acquired a large patronage and been very successful. He was married in 1877 to Margaret E. Londergan, of New-

burgh, and has two sons and two daughters—Henry Francis, James, Mary and Ellen.

**JOHN G. WILKINSON**, Nos. 6 and 8 Water Street. The firm of John G. Wilkinson & Co. (composed of John G. Wilkinson and George Wilkinson) began business at No. 8 Water Street, Newburgh,



HENRY CARTER.



HENRY CARTER'S CONSERVATORIES AND RESIDENCE—Corner of North Street and Balmville Road.

charge of William C. Hasbrouck's fine place. In 1874 he formed a partnership with William F. Findley, with green-houses on First Street, and after Mr. Findley's death Mr. Carter continued the busi-

ness in Newburgh, N. Y., in March, 1868, dealing in carriage and saddlery hardware. The rapid increase of the business necessitated large quarters, and in September, 1869, the building No. 6 Water Street was purchased,

and the two buildings made practically one. Since that time the buildings have been enlarged at two different times to accommodate the growth of the business. There are now in use five floors, each thirty by sixty-five feet. At the death of George Wilkinson, in 1881, the firm name was changed to John G. Wilkinson, which it now remains. The stock comprises everything used in the manufacture of carriages and sleighs, from the smallest piece up to and including the finished carriages and sleighs of every variety; also, a line of harness-makers' materials, including many styles of finished harness. The buildings Nos. 6 and 8 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y., have been known far and wide for many years by carriage and harness manufacturers as the headquarters for obtaining their supplies.

#### WASHINGTON BAKING POWDER COMPANY.

This business was founded by the present proprietors, Arthur M. and George S. Meyer, in 1883, and has been attended with steadily increasing success. They manufacture baking powder and deal in tea and spices. They make two brands of baking powder—the Washington brand, with which they give presents, and the Martha Washington, with which no presents are given. These are two of the most popular brands in the market. The qualities claimed for them are high grade, absolutely pure, and superior to any powder made. The label of the Martha Washington brand is said to be the handsomest in the trade. It contains pictures of Martha Washington, Mount Vernon and Washington City, and the motto "Perfectly



JOHN G. WILKINSON'S STORE—6 and 8 Water Street.

and prosperous, as the growth of their trade attests.

#### S. WHITAKER

was born July 27, 1843, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England. In 1857 he came to Newburgh with his father, mother, and brother. At an early age he learned the trade of a weaver and spinner, and for many years worked in the woolen mills here. In 1877 Mr. Whitaker purchased a roll carding machine, and a boiler and engine to run it, setting them up in a small frame building at his place on the South Plank Road. He continued at his regular vocation in the daytime, and

teries making goods for them. The company supplies both retailers and jobbers. They also deal in tea and spices. Their brand of tea is known as the "A No. 1." Their salesmen (they have nine) cover Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, a part of Maine, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and a part of Virginia.

The company's building is in Front Street and extends to the river. It is about two hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, and three stories high. An elevator connects the three stories. The second and third floors are finished with hard-wood ceilings and sidings. The building is conveniently arranged for the needs of their business, with a large office, 60x22 feet, on the river side, a tea room, sample room, various stock rooms, and shipping department. They have also facilities for loading under cover. [Since the accompanying engraving was made, the company has moved into a new building adjoining the one shown in the picture.]

The Messrs. Meyer were raised in Dutchess County, and received their early business training in Fishkill Landing. In 1881 they embarked in the grocery business in Newburgh. In 1883 they took up the baking powder business also, and finally they retired from the grocery trade altogether in order to give their whole time to the business of the Washington Baking Powder Company, which even then had reached large proportions. As business men they are energetic, enterprising



ARTHUR M. MEYER.

PHOTO. BY MAPES.



GEORGE S. MEYER.

in the evenings at home he did custom work for farmers who brought wool to be carded, preparatory to spinning it on their hand-spinning wheels at home in making stocking yarn.

In 1880 Mr. Whitaker added machinery for sawing and chopping wood, which was the commencement of his kindling wood business.

which has become an important branch, as it has met with a good degree of public favor. Mr. Whitaker was one of the organizers and a Trustee of the Second Baptist Church in Washington Street, which was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. He is now connected with the First Baptist Church. He married Mary L. Cowling, daughter



SAMUEL WHITAKER'S FACTORY AND RESIDENCE—West Newburgh.

He also ran the carding machine till January, 1884, when the factory was destroyed by fire. The following Spring the present brick factory was built. Thenceforward Mr. Whitaker gave his whole attention to his kindling wood trade. Started in a small way it has become

of David Cowling, of near Leeds, England, and has four sons and one daughter.



WASHINGTON BAKING POWDER CO.—80 to 84 Front Street.

very large, and requires the full capacity of the works. In addition to kindling wood he introduced May, 1886, carpet cleaning by machinery,



SAMUEL WHITAKER,

PHOTO BY ATKINSON

**GEORGE PECK**, wholesale and retail dealer in china, glass and plated wares, No. 9 Water Street. In reviewing the many industries



of the City of Newburgh, it is seldom that we find a business house whose history dates back three-quarters of a century, but such is the record of the long-established business now conducted by Mr. Peck. The business was originally founded in 1813 under the style of Lott & Chambers, and they were succeeded by the following in the order named: Isaac N. Lockwood, J. C. Griggs, Robert Camaek, W. H. Gorham, and George Peck. Mr. Gorham was the brother-in-law of Mr. Peck. The latter succeeded to the business in the year 1872, and under his able direction the trade of the house has been developed to large proportions. The premises occupied comprise a three-story building 20x60 feet in dimensions. The salesroom is complete in its fittings, furnishings, and arrangements, and the stock is a large, comprehensive, and attractive one. It embraces imported and domestic manufactures in artistic pottery, china, glass, plated wares, chandeliers, lamps, cutlery, earthenware, fancy goods, etc. The goods are of extra quality and extremely rich and graceful in design and decoration, and of fine finish. Mr. Peck is one of Newburgh's solid business men, and is a native of Orange County in this State, and an old resident of Newburgh.

**H. C. DUNCAN'S** bakery and restaurant, No. 1 Water Street. This business was established by Walter Duncan, father of the present proprietor, about twenty-five years ago, and with a handsome store, perfect management, and large patronage, has always been



H. C. DUNCAN'S BAKERY AND RESTAURANT—1 Water Street.

The whole second floor of the building is used as the restaurant, and is reached by a flight of stairs from the middle of the store on the ground floor, which is the retail bakery and confectionery department. The ovens, workshop and kitchen are in the basement. It is a very complete establishment.



GEORGE PECK'S STORE—9 Water Street.

of seeds and how and when to plant them, and his boxes containing new seeds are to be found in season with almost every reliable dealer in Orange, Dutchess, Sullivan and Ulster Counties. An excellent assortment of small implements for use in field and garden is kept constantly on hand. Mr. Eager is now occupying the entire building, No. 38 Water Street, which owing to the increase of business the present year proves inadequate to the demand, and it is quite prob-

**FRANK S. EAGER**, the seedsman of No. 38 Water Street, is a native of Newburgh and a descendant of one of the oldest families of this county, being a grandson of the late Samuel W. Eager, the honored historian of Orange County. For the past several years Mr. Eager has made a special study of seeds and how to grow them, and the most careful attention is given the growth of seeds for each coming year's stock. The rapid increase of business, both wholesale and retail, proves the fact that his goods and business methods give satisfaction. Mr. Eager this year published a fine catalogue of valuable information regarding all kinds



FRANK S. EAGER'S STORE—38 Water Street.

prominent in the bakery trade. Recently the restaurant department has been developed greatly, and is now the leading one of the town.

able that a new and much larger building may soon be erected upon the same site to accommodate the business.

**BEDELL & SEYMOUR**, dealers in men's furnishing goods at No. 77 Water Street, carry a complete line of full dress goods, and as heavy a stock as any house in this section devoted exclusively to this branch of trade. Those who understand the merits of gentlemen's first class furnishings find here, not only a line of goods that is at all times superior, but also a place where the style, fit and beauty of a garment are matters of careful consideration and study. They have the exclusive sale in Newburgh of many lines of fine goods, and other lines are made expressly for their own trade. Their leading specialty is the manufacture of perfect-fitting shirts for their own trade. They always have something new and it is always the correct thing. The same consideration is given to all lines of goods. Whatever is newest and best in gentlemen's wear they keep. Their store is handsomely fitted up, and the show window is one of the most attractive along the street.

In order to more particularly set forth the goods they handle, the leading lines will be mentioned in order: *Shirts*: The firm have a repu-

tation for their perfect-fitting custom shirts made special to measure; also for their stock shirts in all grades, laundered and unlaundered, made with different length sleeves, which enables them to fit customers properly. They have also the exclusive sale for Newburgh of the celebrated "Reliable" goods manufactured by the Brokaw Manufacturing Company of Newburgh. *Collars and Cuffs*.—They use a large line of Earl & Wilson's goods, and also have their own special lines, so that customers are sure of getting the style and the exact thing they want. *Neckwear*.—In this line the firm select their own silks and suggest their own styles, reinforcing them by novelties from the leading manufacturers. *Gloves*.—A large and well selected stock including Fisk, Clark & Flagg's, Dent's and other popular makes in dress, walking, driving, and coaching, at popular prices. *Hats*.—They have the exclusive sale of Dunlap's silk, stiff and soft hats. In addition they carry a full line of medium grades, so as to meet every demand. *Underwear*.—A large line of all the best

makes is carried, including all the different grades. This is an important branch that has been carefully studied, and no effort has been spared in obtaining the best. Bedell & Seymour have secured the agency for Newburgh of the "Jaros Hygienic Wear," embracing a full line of underwear for men, women and children, nightwear, socks, coats, chest protectors, etc. This wear is generally endorsed by most prominent physicians in Europe and America, the United States Army and Navy, police and fire departments. It cannot be surpassed as a protection against changes of temperature. The results in our own city are evidence of the great value of this wool-fleece underwear. The weights are graded to meet the requirements of the different seasons. All articles bear the trade-mark—a figure of the sun with rays, upon which appears "Jaros' Hygienic Wear." The firm have also secured the exclusive sale of the Harderfold Underwear, which is manufactured on a new hygienic principle, providing inter-air space protection, adapted to all climates and all variations

of temperature. Bedell & Seymour are sole agents for Scriven's patent elastic-seam drawers. These are provided with an improvement consisting of an elastic insertion at the inner and outer seams, which gives elasticity in movement and comfort in fit. The drawers are cut in figure outlines and afford the wearer all the advantages of knit goods, while retaining the superior comfort of woven fabric. They conform to the position of the wearer, and avoid any strain, no matter what attitude the body assumes. *Hosiery*.—They make a specialty of fast black hosiery for men, women and children; they also carry a complete line of fancy and plain colors in cotton, balbriggan, hse, silk, merino and wool. Without particularizing further, we may say that their departments for umbrellas, canes, jewelry, trunks, traveling bags, and rubber goods are very complete. Their new and seasonable goods meet the expectations and desires of the most critical and economical purchaser, being careful selections of the latest styles, consisting of an immense variety in all departments, with every article marked on one uniform scale of low prices, and placing

the best goods in the trade within the reach of all. The enterprise and success of this firm were recently illustrated when they enlarged their store by making an extensive addition at the rear, which gives them double the room they formerly had and much more light.

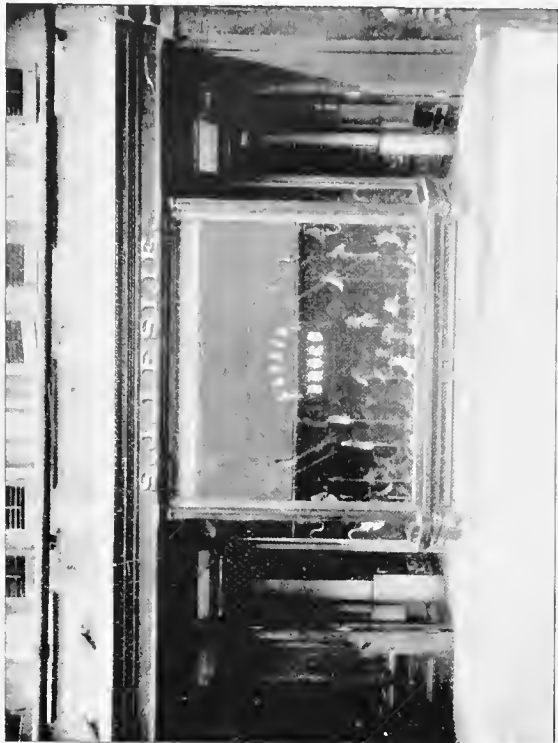


BEDELL & SEYMOUR'S STORE - 77 Water Street.

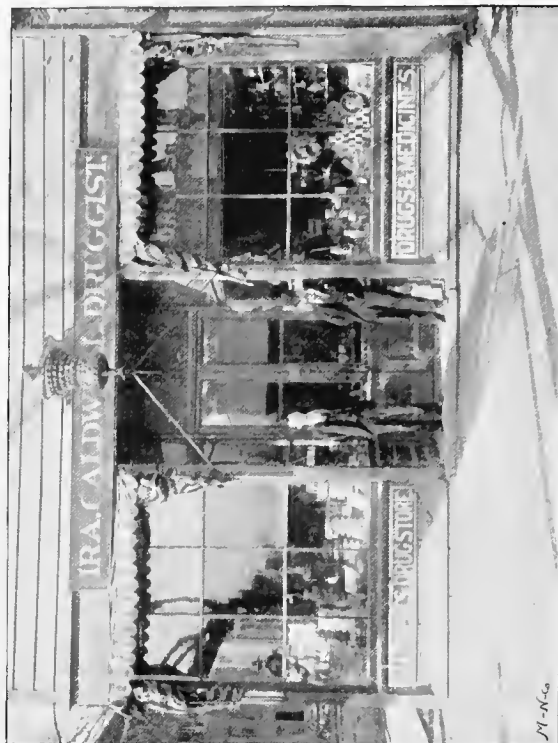
has established a reputation for absolute honesty, and for the never-failing reliability of his goods. (See illustration on page 318.)

**IRA CALDWELL**, druggist and pharmacist, No. 148 Broadway, corner Johnston Street. This well known pharmacy was established in 1878. The laboratory is supplied with all requisite facilities for compounding the most difficult prescriptions and remedies; and the stock of drugs, medicines, toilet and fancy articles, etc., embraces everything pertaining to a first-class pharmacy. Mr. Caldwell is the manufacturer and proprietor of many noted and valuable remedies, among which may be mentioned "Shake-'Em-Off," for malaria; "Stillingia and Sarsaparilla," "Dr. Voison's Pile Cure," "Cough Cure," "Magnetic Oil," etc. The house is largely and liberally patronized by the surrounding residents. Mr. Caldwell is a practical and skillful druggist of many years' experience. (See illustration, page 318.)

**S. J. LESLIE**, fine boots and shoes, Nos. 25 and 27 Water Street. This is one of the oldest shoe stores in the city. The business was conducted for many years by Mr. Leslie's father, who was esteemed the foremost merchant in the trade in his time. The salesroom is spacious in size and handsomely furnished. The stock embraces boots, shoes, rubbers, and slippers of every description for gentlemen, ladies, misses, boys, and children, in fine and medium goods, every article having some distinguishing merit. The assortments are always full and complete, displaying all the correct styles and the freshest novelties. The most popular makes are found in stock. Mr. Leslie is a native of Newburgh, and though one of the youngest merchants,



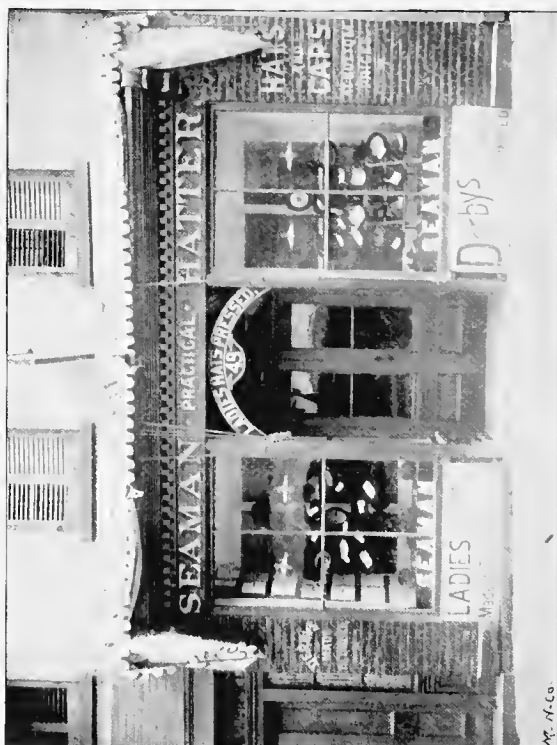
S. J. LESUE'S STORE—25 and 27 Water Street. (See Page 317.)



IRA CALDWELL'S STORE—148 Broadway. (See Page 317.)



GEORGE BARNES' STORE—47 Lander Street. (See Page 319.)



GEORGE W. SEAMAN'S STORE—49 Golden Street. (See Page 319.)

**GEORGE W. SEAMAN**, hatter, No. 49 Colden Street. This house was established in 1847 by Daniel Case, who was succeeded by



SHUART & EMBLER'S STORE—66 Water Street.

Case & Kidd, the style subsequently changing to Kidd & Benjamin, who were in turn succeeded by Andrew Kidd. Mr. Seaman purchased the business in 1885. He is a native of Ulster County, and learned the straw hat business with Mr. Kidd. Mr. Seaman has greatly enlarged the business since he took possession. It consisted of remodeling straw and felt hats for milliners and the transient trade, which he continued exclusively until December, 1885, when he commenced the manufacture of flexible Derbys for his own retail trade, and which he still continues, having learned the trade of stiff-hatting at the Brush hat factory, where he was latterly foreman of the finishing room; in the straw business he does work for the millinery trade of Kingston, Rondout, Walden, Walkill, Middletown and Goshen. He receives the new styles in blocks for flexible and stiff hats as soon as they are issued, and, being a practical hatter, is enabled to select only such soft hats and caps when buying them from the factories or jobbers that he knows will give both his customers and himself satisfaction, which his fast increasing business gives him reason to think is the case. He occupies a nice store, with shop in the rear, employing from four to eight expert assistants, and carries constantly on hand a large and fine assortment of stiff, soft, and flexible hats in popular styles and colors, also straw goods of all kinds in season. Derbys are made to order in the latest styles at short notice, the lowest consistent prices prevailing in every instance.

**SHUART & EMBLER**, dry goods. This firm was established in September, 1888, and is composed of Charles H.

Shuart and Frank H. Emblar. They occupy the basement and two floors of the building No. 66 Water Street. The premises are divided into appropriate departments, and the spacious salesrooms are metropolitan in all their appointments. In the basement are departments for house-keeping and domestic goods of all kinds, and flannel underwear; on the first floor are departments for silks and dress goods generally, ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings of every description, hosiery, gloves, underwear, embroideries, ribbons, and an endless variety of those innumerable articles styled in the trade as notions; on the third floor are cloaks, laces, shawls and water-proofs. The stock is large, comprehensive and diversified. Shuart & Emblar enjoy the highest reputation as sound and able business men. Mr. Shuart was born at Little Britain, and was employed by the dry goods firm of Schoonmaker, Mills & Weller for seventeen years. He is a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association and Clerk of the Board of Trustees of Union Presbyterian Church. Mr. Emblar was born near Washington Lake, and was with Schoonmaker, Mills & Weller sixteen years.

**GEORGE BARNES**, groceries, provisions, etc., No. 47 Lander Street. This gentleman founded his enterprise twenty-two years ago, and has since the inception of the business had an excellent class of trade come to his counters. The store occupied is neat in its appointments, has every convenience for the prosecution of the business, and is filled with an excellent stock of staple and fancy groceries, also a full line of provisions, fruits, vegetables, and notions. The stock is always kept up to the highest standard of efficiency by the frequent receipt of invoices of new goods, and everything sold is guaranteed to be fresh, pure, and exactly as represented. Mr. Barnes, who was born in Orange County, has resided in Newburgh for the past twenty-six years, and is highly esteemed as a good citizen.

**ROBERT HALL GORRIE** was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 10, 1860, and at an early age came to Canada with his parents and settled at Toronto. There he attended school, and learned his trade of jeweler and watchmaker. Then, desiring to perfect himself in his calling, he obtained a position with the Howard Watch and Clock Co., of New York, leaving his parents in Toronto, where they still reside. This being a large and reputable concern, afforded him special facilities for acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of his trade. In September of the year 1882 Mr. Gorrie came to Newburgh, having in view establishing a business, and a few years ago he opened



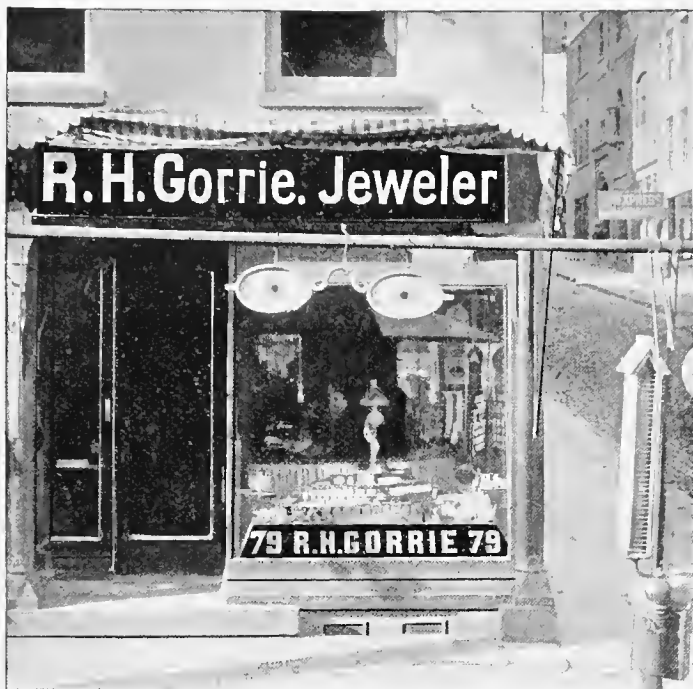
J. EGAN'S MILK AND CREAM DEPOT—224 First Street



a small store at No. 50 Colden Street. His business management has been rewarded by a steady growth from year to year, and new quarters becoming necessary, he in May, 1891, rented the handsome store at

DIVERSITY OF EMPLOYMENTS.

|                                        |    |                                    |     |
|----------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|-----|
| Agricultural implements, dealers.....  | 6  | Cigars and tobacco, mfrs only..... | 8   |
| Architects.....                        | 11 | Civil engineers and surveyors..... | 3   |
| Auction and commission.....            | 3  | Clothiers and tailors.....         | 35  |
| Awning and tentmanufacturer.....       | 1  | Coal yards.....                    | 7   |
| Bakers.....                            | 15 | Cold storage.....                  | 1   |
| Baking powder manufacturers.....       | 3  | Combplate and machine works.....   | 1   |
| Banks.....                             | 4  | Commission merchants.....          | 8   |
| Bicycles.....                          | 5  | Confectionery manufacturers.....   | 5   |
| Billiard and pool rooms.....           | 7  | Cooper.....                        | 1   |
| Bird store.....                        | 1  | Cotton factory.....                | 1   |
| Blacksmiths.....                       | 21 | Curers and smokers of hams.....    | 3   |
| Blanket manufacturers.....             | 2  | Dentists.....                      | 13  |
| Bleachers.....                         | 1  | Dining rooms and restaurants.....  | 21  |
| Boarding houses.....                   | 66 | Directory publishers.....          | 2   |
| Boilermakers, steam.....               | 7  | Double turbine water-wheels.....   | 1   |
| Bookbinderies.....                     | 1  | Drain and sewer pipe.....          | 2   |
| Booksellers and stationers.....        | 6  | Dressed beef, wholesale.....       | 4   |
| Boot and shoe dealers.....             | 20 | Dressmakers.....                   | 130 |
| Boot and shoe makers.....              | 13 | Druggists.....                     | 20  |
| Bottlers.....                          | 6  | Dry goods.....                     | 22  |
| Bowling alleys.....                    | 4  | Dumbwaiters manufacturer.....      | 1   |
| Box manufactory, paper.....            | 1  | Dyer.....                          | 1   |
| Brass founders and finishers.....      | 7  | Electrical goods.....              | 1   |
| Breweries.....                         | 7  | Electric light companies.....      | 2   |
| Brush manufactory.....                 | 1  | Electric motor manufactory.....    | 1   |
| Builders, carpenters.....              | 26 | Employment offices.....            | 2   |
| Builders, masons.....                  | 24 | Engraver.....                      | 1   |
| Butchers' markets.....                 | 50 | Express companies.....             | 9   |
| Cabinetmakers.....                     | 3  | Fish and oysters.....              | 9   |
| Carpet cleaning works.....             | 2  | Flannel goods manufactory.....     | 1   |
| Carpet and rug manufacturers.....      | 4  | Florists.....                      | 6   |
| Carpets, oilcloths, etc., dealers..... | 7  | Flour, feed and grain.....         | 5   |
| Carriage, sleigh, wagon makers.....    | 19 | Flour mills.....                   | 2   |
| Carriage painters.....                 | 4  | Forwarders.....                    | 3   |
| Carriage repositories.....             | 2  | Furniture manufactories.....       | 4   |
| Carriage trimmers.....                 | 2  | Furniture stores.....              | 10  |
| Carriage, saddlery hardware.....       | 1  | Gas companies.....                 | 1   |
| Churches.....                          | 27 | Gas and steam fitters.....         | 6   |
| Crockery and glassware.....            | 8  | Glue stock and neats foot oil..... | 1   |
| Cider refiners.....                    | 3  | Grocers, wholesale.....            | 7   |



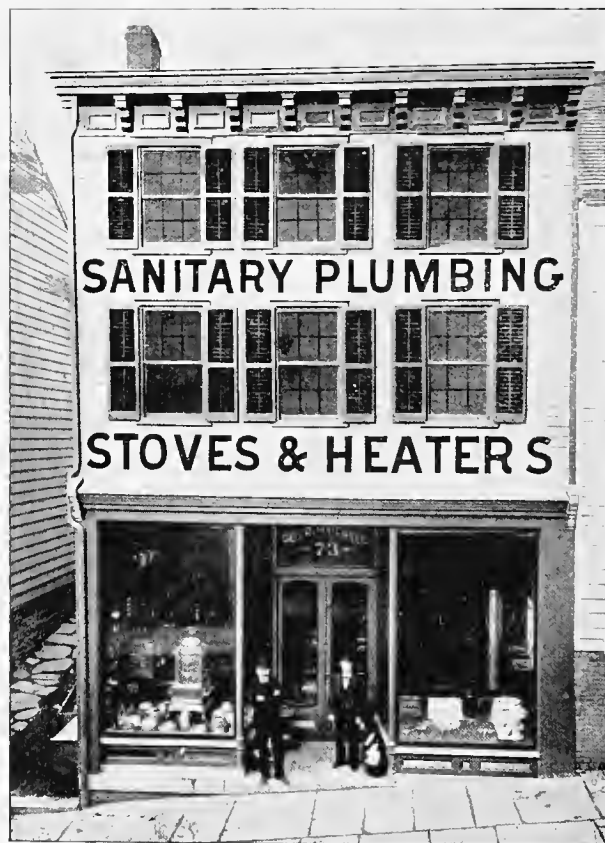
R. H. GORRIE'S STORE - 79 Water Street.

the southwest corner of Water and Third Streets, which is situated in the center of the business district. The store in Colden Street has been continued as a branch. Mr. Gorrie carries a large and varied stock of fine watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware and clocks, and has a department in which repairs are made in a workmanlike manner. He is a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Gorrie married September 5, 1888, Fanny G., daughter of Clarkson T. Gerow, of Plattekill, N. Y., a lady who was prominent in educational work as teacher of the B grade, in the Newburgh Academy.



**GEORGE R. MITCHELL** carries on a large business as plumber and tinsmith and dealer in stoves, tinware and household supplies, at No. 73 Second Street. He occupies the whole building, which was recently enlarged and remodeled for his occupation. The salesroom on the first floor is handsomely fitted up. In the rear is a large workshop. An elevator connects the three floors of the building. The front part of the second floor contains a large stock of stoves, and the back part is used for supplies and fittings connected with the plumbing branch of the business. Mr. Mitchell has the exclusive sale in this city for Graff & Co.'s celebrated hot-air furnaces, ranges and fireplace-heaters, which include a large variety. He handles also various other kinds of stoves, and deals in all kinds of fixtures connected with heating and plumbing. Mr. Mitchell employs twelve hands in his business, most of them expert plumbers or tinsmiths. Splendid specimens of plumbing can be seen in the store, set up and at work under pressure. Mr. Mitchell did the plumbing work in the Imperial Flats, at the Home for the Friendless, and in many of the recently-built city dwellings of the first class. He has a reputation for doing good work.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Islip, L. I., in 1859, and has lived in Newburgh for twenty years. He learned his trade with J. D. Mabie, and started in business for himself in 1886, opening a small shop in Smith Street. He has been very successful in his business, as his present large establishment shows. He is a Trustee of the Associate Reformed Church, and a member of Hudson River Lodge, F. & A. M. He married Anna E. Campbell, of Newburgh, and has one son.



GEORGE R. MITCHELL'S STORE - 73 Second Street.



|                                |     |                                                              |     |                                                 |    |                                       |    |
|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|----|
| Grocers, retail.....           | 129 | Libraries.....                                               | 6   | Overalls and pantaloons manu-<br>factories..... | 2  | Silversmiths.....                     | 3  |
| Guns and locksmiths.....       | 2   | Lime works.....                                              | 1   | Paint manufactory.....                          | 1  | Skate manufacturers.....              | 2  |
| Hairdressers.....              | 33  | Lime, plaster and cement dealers.....                        | 2   | Paints, oils and glass dealers.....             | 8  | Shipbuilding works.....               | 1  |
| Harbor towing.....             | 1   | Liquor dealers and saloons.....                              | 162 | Paper mills.....                                | 2  | Slate roofers.....                    | 1  |
| Hardware and cutlery.....      | 9   | Livery, sale and boarding stables.....                       | 19  | Photographers.....                              | 7  | Soap manufacturers.....               | 4  |
| Harnessmakers.....             | 5   | Locksmiths.....                                              | 2   | Physicians.....                                 | 35 | Spice mills.....                      | 1  |
| Hat manufacturers.....         | 3   | Lumber dealers.....                                          | 7   | Piano tuners.....                               | 4  | Stair builders.....                   | 2  |
| Hatters and furriers.....      | 10  | Marine railway.....                                          | 1   | Picture-frame manufacturers.....                | 4  | Steam engine works.....               | 4  |
| Hides and skins.....           | 2   | Machine shops.....                                           | 6   | Planing mills.....                              | 3  | Steam heating.....                    | 1  |
| Horseshoers.....               | 11  | Manufactories and incorporated<br>companies (estimated)..... | 70  | Plaster works.....                              | 1  | Stone dealers and cutters.....        | 8  |
| Hotels.....                    | 15  | Men's furnishing goods.....                                  | 15  | Plumbers.....                                   | 14 | Stoves, tinware and tinsmiths.....    | 12 |
| Hotel and saloon fixtures..... | 1   | Milk depots.....                                             | 18  | Powder dealers.....                             | 2  | Telegraph companies.....              | 2  |
| Ice cream manufacturers.....   | 5   | Milliners.....                                               | 6   | Powder manufactory.....                         | 1  | Truckmen.....                         | 71 |
| Ice dealers.....               | 2   | Mineral water manufacturers.....                             | 4   | Printers.....                                   | 8  | Turners, wood.....                    | 2  |
| Ice machine manufactory.....   | 1   | Model maker.....                                             | 1   | Public sheds.....                               | 3  | Umbrella and parasol m'facturers..... | 2  |
| Ice manufactory.....           | 1   | Monuments.....                                               | 4   | Public schools.....                             | 7  | Undertakers.....                      | 7  |
| Ink manufacturer.....          | 1   | Moulding and planing mills.....                              | 3   | Reed furniture factory.....                     | 1  | Upholsterers.....                     | 10 |
| Insurance agents.....          | 21  | Music and musical instruments.....                           | 6   | Real estate agents.....                         | 18 | Variety stores.....                   | 10 |
| Iron foundries.....            | 5   | Music teachers.....                                          | 30  | Roofers.....                                    | 5  | Veterinary surgeons.....              | 5  |
| Junk dealers.....              | 10  | Newsdealers.....                                             | 8   | Root beer manufacturers.....                    | 2  | Washing machines.....                 | 1  |
| Kindling wood.....             | 3   | Newspapers.....                                              | 7   | Sailmaker.....                                  | 1  | Watchmakers and jewelers.....         | 12 |
| Laundries.....                 | 8   | Oar manufacturer.....                                        | 1   | Sash, blinds and doors.....                     | 5  | Wine manufacturers.....               | 2  |
| Lawn-mower manufactories.....  | 2   | Oil-cloth factory.....                                       | 1   | Sculptors.....                                  | 2  | Wire works.....                       | 1  |
| Lawyers.....                   | 30  | Oil company.....                                             | 1   | Sewing-machines and supplies.....               | 4  | Wool dealers.....                     | 2  |
| Leather and findings.....      | 3   |                                                              |     |                                                 |    | Woolen mills.....                     | 3  |



AN OLD LANDMARK—On First Street between Grand and Liberty Streets.

This row of houses was built in 1836. The original owners and occupants were, beginning [at the left hand side] at the corner of First and Liberty Streets, Samuel G. Sneed, Benjamin F. Buckingham, General James G. Clinton, Rev. John Brown, D. D., and William M. Wiley. The present owners and occupants are: The Sneed house by the McGahey family since 1849; the Buckingham house by the family of William L. F. Warren since 1856; the Clinton house by the family of Dr. N. Deyo since 1848; Dr. Brown's house by his family from the time of its completion until seven years

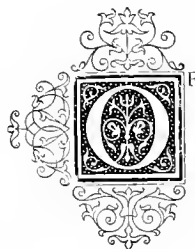
ago; the Wiley house by the family of George W. Kerr since 1866. Before the ground extending from the rear of the Associate Reformed Church to Liberty Street was occupied by houses, the plot was owned and used by Dr. Brown as a garden, his residence then being in another part of the street. At the time of their erection these houses were considered much above the average in cost and elegance, and for this reason, combined with the high social standing of the original occupants, the buildings were known throughout the village as "Quality Row," a designation which still lingers among our old families.

# IN LEISURE HOURS.

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## Newburgh's Record in Out-Door Athletics—Rowing, Skating, Yachting and Base Ball.

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In late years a decided interest in athletic sports has developed among the people of Newburgh, after a period of apparent indifference to such pastimes. Years ago our town filled a prominent place in the world of sports. Newburgh and the immediate vicinity have produced many "champions," both among men and animals. We have produced champion oarsmen, skaters, marksmen, pugilists, and trotters; we have had famous yachts, steamboats, iceboats and base ball clubs.

### ROWING.

In all civilized countries, for a long period, boat-pulling was merely a means of living to those who rowed people for pleasure, ferried them across rivers, or transported goods. In 1830 there was no boat club in the United States of more than a local reputation. About that period an interest in boat-racing was developed among the fishermen and boatmen of Newburgh Bay. These contests became of frequent occurrence in succeeding years, but, as they were rowed in the ordinary heavy working boats, or skiffs, of that day, they at first attracted no particular notice. At length boats were built expressly for racing, regular crews were trained therefor, and the sport became popular. Several clubs were formed, and then, through the efforts of Captain Henry Robinson, an association was regularly organized in 1837, first designated the Newburgh Regatta Association, and subsequently the Newburgh Amateur Boat Club Association. Captain Charles Ludlow was president, Judge John J. Monell secretary, and many of the leading citizens of the town were connected with it. Elaborate preparations were made for their first regatta, which was held June 27, 1837. Three years previously (1834) an association of boat clubs had been formed in New York; it was the first organization of the kind in the United States, and was designated the "Castle Garden Amateur Boat Club Association." They had held three regattas, in which only local boats were entered. This association sent six boats to Newburgh, namely, the Gazelle, scarlet boat, red and white dress; Gull, blue boat, blue and white dress; Wave, black boat, gilt stripe, blue and white caps; Halcyon, green boat, green and white dress; Minerva, straw color boat, red stripe, red and white dress; Pearl, white boat, gilt stripe, blue and white check dress. There were four oarsmen and a coxswain in each boat. The Wave was the fastest boat in New York Harbor. The Rollins brothers, who formed a portion of her crew, had great reputation in New York as skillful and enduring rowers. The Gull, a beautiful barge, was the first boat ever rowed to Philadelphia. The Newburgh Association entered the Highland Wave, black boat, white dress; and the Corsair, black boat, green and white dress and caps. The Wave came in first, the Gull second, the Corsair third and the Highland Wave fourth. The Washington, of Poughkeepsie, started with them, but was ruled out for not turning the lower stake-boat. A reception was given at the Orange Hotel by the ladies of Newburgh to the visiting clubs, when the prizes were awarded and speeches delivered by Judge Monell and others. The West Point Band furnished music. A number of excursion boats came to New-

burgh that day. Accounts of the race were published in the principal papers of the land, and it was the first regatta in this country to claim general public interest. An editor came all the way from Boston to attend, which was considered a remarkable feat of journalistic enterprise in those days, when steamboats were in their infancy and railroads and the telegraph practically unknown. Through the success and fame of this regatta, boat-racing became popular, and many clubs were organized along the Hudson and in seaport cities.

The regatta of 1838 was for the benefit of the Newburgh Library Association, and was restricted to Newburgh boats. The contestants were: The Galatea, Highland Wave, Corsair, and Scylla; they finished in the order named. The prizes were awarded at a banquet at the Orange Hotel, as was the custom for years afterwards, and sometimes there was a ball, attended by the best people of the town.

In the regatta of 1839 there were prizes (silver cups) for four-oared and six-oared boats. The contestants were the Scylla, Galatea and Corsair, of the Newburgh Association; Washington, of the Poughkeepsie Club; Wave, Gazelle, and Ariel, of the Castle Garden Association; Edwin Forrest, Daniel D. Tompkins, and Spark, of the Independent Association, of New York.

The annual regatta of 1841 was termed "the most splendid aquatic pageant ever witnessed in America." The regatta was arranged under the auspices of the Newburgh Amateur Boat Club Association, and by the indefatigable exertions and liberality of Captain Henry Robinson. It was free to all six and four-oared boats; and prizes to the amount of \$550 in gold were offered. The course was diamond-shaped. The umpires were Captains Rogers and Cobb, of New York; William H. Denning, of Fishkill; Thomas Chrystie, of New Windsor, and Captains Belknap and Reeve, of Newburgh; Thomas Powell, referee. At an early hour crowds began to assemble from the counties on both sides of the Hudson. The Osceola, Troy, Albany, Highlander, Emerald, Gazelle, Telegraph and other steamers, and sailing craft of every description, arrived loaded to the water's edge with passengers. The night previous the hotels were filled with visitors from a distance. So great a concourse of strangers never before assembled in Newburgh. The roofs of dwellings and storehouses and the wharves were covered with people. The bay was dotted with crowded steamboats on which were fine bands of music, sloops, schooners, and vessels of every size and rig, beautifully decorated with flags, and a multitude of club boats and barges. In the six-oared race the starters were: Washington, Poughkeepsie; Ann, Peekskill; New Jersey, Jersey City; Galatea, Newburgh; Dutchess, Hyde Park; Eagle and Spark, of New York; Scylla, Newburgh. The distance was two miles and repeat. The *New York Herald* said, "never was a more exciting scene, or a more manful contest of strength and skill." The race was rowed in heats as was the custom in those days. The Dutchess won, Spark second, Galatea third, Scylla fourth, Washington fifth, Eagle sixth. Best time, 16:07. In the four-oared race the boats finished as follows: Thomas Jefferson, New York; Ann, Peekskill; Duane, Ione, Water Witch, and John C. Stevens, New York; Gondola, Newburgh. Time, 16:40.

The annual regatta of August 31, 1842, is noted in the annals of rowing as the finest and biggest regatta that had ever been held in the country. There were many thousand strangers here, and many excursion boats. There were three races for six-oared, four-oared and double scull boats, and forty-six starters. The distance was three miles and a quarter. The six-oared race was won by the New Jersey, of Jersey City; Galatea, of Newburgh, second; Dutchess, of Hyde Park, third; Eagle, of New York, fourth. Time 20:35. The Galatea was manned in this race by John Baird and Martin Lyon, of Peekskill; Archibald Daly, of Newburgh, Abram Bowen, of Cold Spring, William Doherty, Williams Hawkins, of Newburgh; Frank Gerard, of Newburgh, coxswain. The Galatea was built by Shemburgh, of New York, and owned by Captain Robinson. In the four-oared race the George Washington, of New York, won; Duane, of New York, second; Henry Robinson, of Newburgh, third; Morgan S. Farnam, of Newburgh, fourth. Time 23:19. The Robinson was manned by James Moshier, John Moshier, John Ward, Charles F. June, and George June, coxswain, all of Newburgh. The Farnam was built by Chambers, of New York, and manned by R. S. Hunt, John Stewart, William McTurk, W. H. Hawkins, and J. R. Sayres, coxswain. The double scull race was won by the Crolius, of New York, rowed by T. and J. TenEyck.



JAMES A. DONOGHUE. JOSEPH F. DONOGHUE.

July 4, 1842, the Galatea, of Newburgh, won the six-oared race at Castle Garden. Other oarsmen of that day were Thomas C. Ring, William Lisle, Frank Gerard, Enoch Carter, William Randall and Moses Kimball. In 1838 a match race for \$1,000 between the Washington, of Ponghkeepsie, and the Disowned, of Jersey City, was rowed in Buttermilk Channel, and won by the Disowned, of which Charles F. June, of Newburgh, was coxswain. He was once coxswain for the Atalanta crew, of New York, when they won a race in Newburgh Bay, and on other occasions when a lad he steered the fast boats of the time.

The boat-houses of the Scylla and Highland Wave were at the foot of South Street, that of the Henry Robinson at Wells' dock at the foot of Broadway; the Corsair, Galatea and White Lady at the shipyard, and the James G. Clinton, owned by the Messrs. Shaw, at the Old Red Storehouse, at the South End. The first races in Newburgh Bay were rowed in ordinary skiffs and wherries, but not long before the organization of the association craft had been built expressly for speed, but even they were far larger and heavier than racing craft of the present day, when four men, weighing 150 to 160 pounds each, use a shell of only 17 inches beam, 41 feet in length and weighing only 9 pounds. The four-oared boats of 1837 were from 26 to 31 feet in length, nearly four feet wide and weighed from 200 to 260 pounds. Six-oared boats were from 35 to 41 feet in length,

between four and five feet in width, and their average weight 350 pounds. Outriggers were then unknown.

After 1842 rowing lost much of its popularity. The principal cause was that the races had assumed a professional character; expert oarsmen, usually fishermen, were hired by clubs to row their boats, so that the boats lost their representative character, and public interest declined. The Newburgh Association, and all the old clubs, went out of existence, and there were no regattas of any kind for a long period. In 1852 the first college regatta occurred at Lake Winnepiseogee, N. H., and in 1854 the first of the Boston City regattas was held on the Charles River course, and public interest in the sport began to revive. In 1856 the Newburgh Association was re-organized, and soon resumed its old place as the "head-quarters for rowing in the United States." The first regatta was held July 4, 1856.

The following were the umpires: In the starting boat, Captain T. C. Ring, Captain T. S. Marvel, Franklin Gerard; in the stake-boat, J. H. H. Chapman, M. C. Smith; in the second stake-boat, J. K. Lawson, Charles Halstead, jr.; in the third stake-boat, J. T. Hamilton, Robert Baughan. The Secretary of the Association was Isaac Wood, jr. First race for four-oared boats, \$100 in prizes—\$65 to the first, \$25 to the second, \$10 to the third. Distance three miles. Witch of the Wave, Cold Spring; William Terboss, of New York, rowed by Lynch, Mattison, Wood and Burns; Jacob Swartz, of New York, rowed by Leary, Valerie, O'Neil and Conklin; Whitehall, New York. The Terboss won in 27 minutes. Second race, for all two-pair scull boats not exceeding 26 feet in length, \$50 to first, \$25 to second, \$10 to third. Enoch Carter, rowed by Teneyck and Ferguson, of Peekskill; the T. C. Ring, by Decker and Collins, of New York; the William Lisle, rowed by Charles F. June

and R. Rodgers; the George W. Shaw, rowed by E. Hubbard, jr., and H. Ward; Samuel Roach, rowed by Hancon and Moshier; John Blizzard, rowed by James Moshier and Charles MacLaren. The Carter won in 30 minutes, the Ring second, and the Shaw third. The Gale, rowed by Arthur Meginn, of Newburgh, won the single scull race.

The regatta of the Fourth of July, 1857, was notable as the occasion of the debut of William H. and Joshua Ward. The entries in the four-oared race were the Experiment, of New York (the first regular shell ever built in the United States), the Alida, of New York, the B. B. Odell, the I. Wood, jr., and the Frank G. Wood, of Newburgh, and the Ripple, of Haverstraw. The Experiment won, the F. G. Wood a good second. Double scull race: the H. C. Bayley, of New York, first; J. C. Gazely, of Newburgh, second; the Enoch Carter, third. The Gazely was rowed by George and Charles B. Shaw.

Third race, single scull boats, won by T. Daw, of New York; Arthur Meginn, of Newburgh, second, in the Gale. Fourth race, double sculls, for Newburgh boats only; starters—the G. W. Shaw, the E. Carter, the T. C. Ring, and the Fanny Fern. The Fanny Fern won, rowed by Josh and Hank Ward; the T. C. Ring, second, rowed by George and Charles B. Shaw. It was a close race from start to finish, the Wards winning only by “a dip or two.”

In those days the crews were known by the names of their boats, and seldom did the press give the names of the oarsmen. The boat was seemingly considered of more importance than the oarsmen, and the prizes were awarded to the owners of the boats. There was great rivalry between boat-builders. At this period the Shaws were the principal builders here. Timothy Donoghue built the F. G. Wood, and afterward became celebrated as a builder.

The regatta of 1858 was another great event. There were a score of excursion boats in the bay, and thousands of strangers in the city. Newburgh oarsmen won all four races. In the four-oared race the F. G. Wood beat the Dan Bryant and Experiment, of New York. The Wood was rowed by T. Donoghue, W. Tuthill, A. Sheffield and Peter Hunt. The race for fishing skiffs (four boats entered) was won by the Sarvis brothers, of Newburgh. Third race, double sculls; starters—the J. C. Gazely, of Newburgh, the Rappahannock, of New York, and the T. C. Ring, of Newburgh. The Gazely won, rowed by Josh. Ward and George W. Shaw. Time, 44 m. The fourth race, for single sculls, was won by John Hancon; Dillon, of New York, second. Regatta Committee—Captain Robinson, T. C. Ring, F. Gerard, I. Wood, jr., J. H. H. Chapman, Enoch Carter, William Lisle, Ezra Farrington.

1858, August 9, at Staten Island, first race, double sculls, won by the J. C. Gazely (George Shaw and Josh. Ward.) Second race, single sculls, Fay of Brooklyn, first; Hancon of Newburgh, second; Daw of New York, third; Burns, fourth. Third race, four-oars, the Dan Bryant won, defeating the George J. Brown and Experiment, of New York, and the F. G. Wood, of Newburgh.

1858, August 27, Springfield regatta, first race, four-oars, F. G. Wood, of Newburgh, first; Dan Bryant, of New York, second; Bonita, of New London; Pride of Boston, of Boston.

1858, September 15, at Newburgh, Josh Ward vs. John Hancon; Ward's first single scull match; distance two miles, won by Ward by two lengths. Time 16:07.

In the four-oared race of July 4, 1859, at Newburgh, the F. G. Wood won, defeating the Dan Bryant and the George J. Brown, of New York, and the John D. Kelly, of Newburgh. The Wood was rowed by T. Donoghue, B. Marvel, Peter Hunt and William Tuthill. John Hancon won the single scull race.

These were the first of a long series of races and regattas in which Newburgh oarsmen participated. From the oarsmen which the contests at Newburgh Bay developed sprang in a great measure all the principal contests which occurred in this country for years afterwards. There was at that period no marked distinction between amateurs and professionals. It was the custom to offer small money prizes at nearly all regattas. We cannot attempt to note all the races.

At this time, and in fact for a long time afterward, John Hancon ranked high as an excellent oarsmen. He learned the trade of boat-builder and oar-maker with the Shaws in Newburgh, but afterwards moved to Cornwall, where he still resides. August 4, 1859, at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, he defeated T. F. Doyle, champion of Boston; T. Daw, champion of New York; and A. Fay of Brooklyn. On the 15th of the same month he defeated Fay and Burns at Staten Island. On the same day and place there was a championship race for four-oared crews. The entries were the Dan Bryant (now of Newburgh), and the William Lisle, of Newburgh; the George J. Brown, of New York, and three other crews. The Bryant came in first, the Brown second. The Bryant was rowed by Josh. and Hank Ward, George W. Shaw and Oscar Teed. The Lisle, rowed by T. Donoghue, A. Shaffer, W. Tuthill and Peter Hunt, was ahead at the stakeboat, but met with an accident and withdrew.

September 12, 1859, a match race for a thousand dollars was rowed on the Harlem River between the Bryant crew and the George J.

Brown crew, of New York. The Bryant crew were Josh. and Hank Ward, O. Teed and G. W. Shaw. The Brown crew were W. H. Dexter, D. Leary, W. Boggs and P. O'Brien. The crews fouled each other, and the race was declared a draw. On the 29th of the same month Shaw and Ward won the double-sculling race at Albany, and John Hancon the single sculling race.

Hancon's many victories aroused a controversy as to who was the champion sculler of America, and to settle this question a championship belt was designed and made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and a championship race arranged for Tuesday, October 11, 1859, at Staten Island. The competitors were Ward, Hancon, Daw and Fay. Ward rowed in the Major Morton, built by Timothy Donoghue (at the expense of Benjamin B. Odell). Ward took the lead early in the race, turned the two-and-one-half mile stake-boat thirteen seconds ahead of Fay, and came home in the remarkable time of thirty-five minutes and ten seconds. This time has never been equaled by any oarsman in the world. The course was full five miles, regularly surveyed by the U. S. Revenue Cutter, Harriet Lane, expressly for this race. A month later Ward defeated the same oarsmen at Boston.

Joshua Ward was born in the Town of Newburgh May 11, 1838, and during the early part of his racing career lived at “Mud Hole,” north of the city limits. Thence he moved to the neighboring village of Cornwall, where he now resides. The Ward family of oarsmen are descended from William Ward, who was a resident of Newburgh as early as 1726.

Another red-letter day in the history of Newburgh oarsmen was July 25, 1860, at Lake Quinsigamond. Josh. Ward won the single scull race in the Oscar Teed; Walter Brown and Charles F. June won the double-scull race, and the Gersh Banker the six and four-oared race. In the latter race the six-oared boats made an allowance of 30 seconds to the four-oared boats. The Banker was a six-oared boat built by Thomas Shaw & Sons. It was rowed by Joshua Ward, stroke, George W. Shaw, Benjamin Marvel, William Tuthill, Charles Sarvis and Peter Hunt, all of Newburgh. Several college crews entered for this race. The Brown college crew had just received a new boat built by Timothy Donoghue, but because of an accident to the boat just before the race they did not start. The Banker covered the three miles in 18:37, the fastest time then on record; Yale second; Union, of Boston, third; Quickstep, of Boston, fourth. In their race Brown and June defeated Doyle and Colbert, the champion crew of Boston, and others. They won by more than two minutes in the three miles. They rowed in a new boat called the Noddle, by special request of the builder, Valerie, of Boston. It was built for Doyle and Colbert to row in, but they condemned it. The victory of the Noddle elated the Boston builder. He refused a large price for the boat, and put it on exhibition in a Boston hotel.

In September, 1860, at Poughkeepsie, Timothy Donoghue and Walter Brown, of Newburgh, won the double-scull race, five miles, 36:15, defeating among others Gilbert Ward and John Hancon.

October 4, 1864, at Newburgh, Joshua and Gilbert Ward, T. Donoghue and Charles Sarvis, rowing in the F. G. Wood, defeated the Stranger crew, of Poughkeepsie.

Joshua Ward held the sculling championship, defeating all comers, till August 13, 1864, when James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, wrested it from him on the Schuylkill, and the next day defeated Ward again, but in less than a year Ward won it back at Poughkeepsie. In September, 1863, Hamill won the championship again from Ward at Poughkeepsie, and on July 19, 1864, in Pittsburgh, again defeated Ward.

Walter Brown was the next to challenge for the belt. He was then living at Portland, Maine. He was born on the upper Hudson, in 1840, but came to Newburgh when four years old. He attended school till the Autumn of 1856, and then was apprenticed to John D. Kelly, to learn the carpenter trade, and afterwards worked for the Shaws. This brought him in contact with George W. Shaw and Timothy Donoghue, to whom Brown expressed himself indebted for the principles of rowing. About 1864 he moved to Portland and engaged in boat-building. In 1866 he defeated Joshua Ward twice—first in July at a regatta at Worcester, and next in September in a match race at Portland; but the next week Ward defeated Brown

at Springfield. Brown then challenged any sculler in the country, and Hamill accepted. May 21, 1867, Brown won the championship at Pittsburgh. Hamill thereupon challenged Brown to race at Newburgh, September 6. On that day thousands of people flocked here from all parts. The city police were reinforced by a large number of officers from New York. The New York "rough" was in the ascendancy.

"Rich and rare were the oaths he swore,  
And the Kohinoor in his shirt he wore."

Because of rough water the race was not started till 6.30 a. m., Monday, September 9. Hamill led for a mile, when Brown passed him, and led by a length or two, but held the lead only for a short distance. Near the stakeboat Hamill was three lengths ahead; for some unknown reason he stopped at the stakeboat, and Brown ran into him, knocking a hole in Hamill's boat. The referee, Stephen Roberts, of New York, gave the race to Hamill.

In 1865, at New York, Henry, Charles, Gilbert and Josh. Ward vanquished the Stevens crew, of Poughkeepsie, and the same year defeated the Biglin crew, of New York, at Sing Sing.

In September, 1867, at Springfield, on the Connecticut River, the Wards easily defeated a picked crew from St. John, N. B., in a contest for \$1,000 and the American championship, course three miles to stakeboat and return, the Wards winning in the Bryant in 39 m. 28 s.

In July, 1868, at Worcester, Josh. Ward and four of his brothers and J. L. Raymond beat the Harvard crew in 17 m. 40½ s., the fastest time ever made in America over a three-mile turning course.

In October, 1868, St. John, N. B., sent to the same course its "Paris crew," which in the exposition races of 1867 had beaten the picked crews of England and France, and now won \$3,000 and the championship, covering the six miles in 39 m. 28¾ s., the Wards coming in 1 minute behind. The St. John crew were afterwards beaten by the Renforth (Tyne) crew of England, at Lachine, Canada.

But on September 11, 1871, at Saratoga Lake, came the greatest international race of all. The contestants were the Ward Brothers, the Tyne crew, of England, the Taylor-Winship crew, of England, the Conlter-Biglin crew, of New York, the Pittsburgh crew, and the Stevens crew from Poughkeepsie. The Wards won, making the four miles in 24 minutes, 40 seconds.

### SKATING.

It has been said that the history of skating—that is, speed skating—in this country, if ever written, must be written at Newburgh, which is now, and, our oldest residents say, always was, "the headquarters for fast skaters." About 1815-20, Jacob June, John Decker and Charles Payne (colored), were the fastest skaters in these parts. At a later period, John Gains, of Newburgh, was accounted the fastest in the United States. One of the great races of that time occurred in the Winter of 1839-40. The distance was two miles, and the starters were John Gains, William Hawkins, James Moshier and Charles F. June, of Newburgh; Harrison Moshier, of Breakneck, and Burger, of Albany. Burger had often said he could beat Gains, and this race virtually decided the championship of the Hudson River. Gains won the race, Hawkins second, and James Moshier and June making a dead heat for the third prize. Burger was fifth in the race. June and Moshier skated immediately afterward for the third prize, and Moshier won by six feet; time, 7 minutes, 42 seconds. The next day Gains and Hawkins skated a match race, one mile, in a circle. Gains won. John C. Stevens, of New York, a wealthy sporting man, offered a prize to any person who would skate one mile in three minutes without the aid of the wind. Gains skated for the prize, and on a dead calm day in Stevens' presence, at Haverstraw, covered a measured mile inside of the required time.

Charles F. June, at the time referred to above, was a lad of sixteen. His performances were considered remarkable for one of his age, his competitors in the race having been men. Gains took him in hand to train, and every favorable night the young skater received his lesson from the old expert where no prying eyes could see them. The next Winter June was entered in a race at Cornwall, in which William Hawkins, Harrison Moshier, James Moshier and Platt Moshier

also skated, distance one-half mile out and back; June won easily. In 1849 a match was arranged between "Wash." Moshier and June, which June won. June eventually became the acknowledged champion.

A challenge was published, in 1860, in the *New York Herald* that he would skate any man in the United States or Canada, from one to ten miles, for \$1,000 to \$10,000 a side. The challenge remained open three weeks, but was not accepted.

Another fast skater of that period was George W. Shaw, and many believed him the equal of June, but in two regular races he was defeated by June. In 1853 Mr. Shaw skated a measured quarter-mile in 32 seconds, and once skated a mile in 2 minutes and 35 seconds with the wind. The following reminiscences are credited to Mr. Shaw by a local paper:

"We didn't skate against time those days, not much. We would match our best men, and the fastest man came in ahead—that's all. But one day 'Nat' Belknap, Captain Tommy Ring and a lot more came in the shop and says, 'Shaw, we've staked a quarter-mile out here and want to time you. Will you go? Now, in those days, we didn't follow skating as a business, and when we took a half day off to skate it meant half a day off pay, too. But, thinks I, 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' so I says, 'here goes.' When I skated the first heat they marked 36 seconds. Says I, 'Gentlemen, I can beat that,' and I did beat it just two seconds. Says I, 'Gentlemen, I can beat that, too,' and by the great horn spoon I did, for they marked the time 32 seconds. Why didn't I go the mile? Well, they urged me to try it and staked off the mile. By that time I was nicely warmed up for work, and I went for the record. I knew by the clip I was making that they would mark as good time as on the last quarter. How did I make it? Well, it was in the afternoon and the tail end of the day at that. I crossed the line fairly flying, for I had a good wind with me. They dropped the flag, but it was so dark that 'Nat,' who wore glasses, or Captain Tommy could not see it. No time was marked. Those weren't silver medal days, but we had the fun all the same, and in my opinion it would have made these badge fellows hustle to keep up with the procession when we boys took a day off to skate."

Cicero Gardner and "Tut" Bloomer were the principal patrons of skating races when Captain June and George Shaw were boys. In the absence of daily newspapers, they printed and distributed handbills giving notice of the races. When the people assembled on the ice to witness the races, it was customary to take up a collection, and the money thus obtained became the prizes of the winners. Captain June, in later years, frequently arranged races in this way.

In 1865 June was challenged by Timothy Donoghue, of Newburgh, but being disabled at that time he declined. When seventeen years of age, Donoghue skated a measured mile in three minutes, first in one direction and then in the other. Afterwards he skated a mile several times in 2 minutes 30 seconds, with the aid of a light wind. "I always thought," he once said, "with the aid of extra strong wind and good ice, I could skate a mile in two minutes, with a flying start." At one time William Clark, of Madison, Wis., was credited with skating a mile in extraordinary time. Donoghue challenged him to skate in Madison, but Clark never replied.

"The fastest long-distance skating I ever did," said Mr. Donoghue in a letter which he wrote to the *Spirit of the Times*, "was in 1872, when Aaron Wilson and myself skated to Poughkeepsie and returned to Newburgh (30 miles) in 2 hours. We then, with Charles F. June, started at 11 a. m. for Albany, and arrived there at 5 p. m. We lost fifteen minutes crossing the ferry track which was open at Poughkeepsie; and at Rhinebeck the ferry was also running, and we had to walk about half a mile. Then we got our dinner, which took us forty-five minutes. That left 5 hours running from Newburgh to Albany. The distance to Albany is 84 miles by the Hudson River Railroad. As we had to cross the river from one side to the other a number of times, looking for good ice, I think it made the distance more. The ice was not good, but we had a strong wind."

TIMOTHY DONOGHUE, Sr., was born in Ireland, May 13, 1837, but came to this country in 1843 and settled in Newburgh. He was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and as he approached manhood began to row and build racing-boats. He was only twenty when he turned out the famous Frank G. Wood, rowed bow oar in her and was captain of her crew when they won many races. Donoghue also rowed double sculls with Brown when they defeated



the champion double-scullers, Gil, Ward and Hancon, in 1860. He continued to row and build boats until 1861, when he joined the Union army, serving as captain in the Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers. Returning from the war he commenced his skating career by winning an open race at Orange Lake, near Newburgh (in 1864), and defeating all the local champions in friendly trials. So, looking for more formidable competitors than the Hudson River furnished, Mr. Donoghue issued a challenge to skate any man in the world, and persistently repeated it for years, but he failed to get on a match with any one. For twenty years he stood ready to meet all comers. Mr. Donoghue has conducted an oar-making business in Newburgh for the past twenty-five years. The Donoghue oars have been used by all the best oarsmen since Josh. Ward's time, and have the reputation of being the best in the world.

The National Amateur Skating Association was organized in 1886, and was the first skating organization of a national character, and the first having authority to award national championship prizes. At the first meeting Timothy Donoghue, jr., of Newburgh, finished third in the ten mile race. In 1887, on the Hackensack River, at Little Ferry, Timothy Donoghue, jr., won the mile race in 3:13 2-5, F. W. Craft, of St. Johns, N. B., second; Joseph F. Donoghue, third. These three also finished in the same order in the half-mile straight-away.

On the afternoon of February 1, 1887, the officers of the National Association came to Newburgh to witness an effort on the part of Timothy Donoghue, jr., to break the mile-straight-away record with the wind. The ice was perfect and the wind was blowing at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. Charles F. June, of Newburgh, watched the start; G. A. Avery and W. S. Robertson, of New York, were the time-keepers. On the first attempt he covered the distance in 2:23 3-5, and on the second attempt with a stronger wind to aid him he skated the mile in 2:12 3-5.

At Van Cortlandt Lake, January 21, 1888, Joseph F. Donoghue, of Newburgh, won the five-mile race, T. Donoghue, jr., second, followed by F. Craft, C. Lappe, C. J. Gordon, of Montreal; S. O'Brien, Ivan De Wordt, of Christiana, Norway; H. B. Goetchins, S. D. North and C. A. J. Queckberner. Time 19 m. 17 3-5 s.

January 24, on South Cove, New York Bay, quarter-mile dash, won by Timothy Donoghue, jr., in 40 s.; Craft second, followed by O'Brien, Sec, Gilbert and Gordon. One mile with turn about flagstaff, won by Timothy Donoghue, jr., in 3 m. 46 1-5 s.; Joseph Donoghue second, followed by Craft, O'Brien and Gilbert.

January 28, Fleetwood Park, ten mile race, won by Joseph Donoghue in 44 m. 41 4-5 s.; Timothy Donoghue, jr., second. The other contestants were F. Craft, S. D. See and S. O'Brien.

The races of 1889 were brought to Newburgh, by the National Association, on invitation of the Skating Association of Newburgh. They were announced to take place on the Hudson River, on January 17 and 18, but there was no ice, and it was settled that the races should be held at Muchattoes Lake on February 22. The day will long be remembered by Newburghers. It was a holiday and the weather delightful, too fine for the skaters, as the ice became soft. Over 5,000 persons witnessed the races from the banks of the lake.

In the 220-yard race, T. Donoghue, jr., won in 20½ seconds, followed in the order named by Elmer Simpson, Joe Donoghue, B. Maslin and Walton.

Five-mile race: The entries were Joseph F. Donoghue, James A. Donoghue, Tim. Donoghue, jr., Elmer Simpson, Newburgh; John and Charles Lappe, of Van Cortlandt; H. P. Moshier, Fishkill; W. H.

Gross, E. Morgan, L. Levein, S. J. Montgomery, W. Lentilhon, New York; G. Munzenheimer, Yale University; F. Buchner, Verplanck's Point; G. Johansen, Norway. At 2½ miles half the entries were gone, and the field left was one of the grandest ever seen in a race. The Donoghues, the Lappes, Simpson and Moshier made a great struggle for supremacy. Joseph and James Donoghue came in first and second, with Elmer Simpson third. Winner's time, 18 minutes 44 2-5 seconds.

One-mile race: The Donoghues were entered, but through a misunderstanding failed to appear. The race was won by H. P. Moshier in 3 minutes 38¼ seconds, Elmer Simpson second, John Lappe third.

Ten-mile race: Munzenheimer and Johansen abandoned the race before it was half over. This left the race to the Lappe brothers and Elmer Simpson. The Lappes kept Simpson in what skaters term a "pocket," first one of the Lappes leading and then the other. The race was finished in this order: J. Lappe coming in victor in 37 minutes 14½ seconds, Elmer Simpson second, Charles Lappe third.

The national races of 1890 were held at Washington Lake, near Newburgh, January 29.

The quarter-mile race was called at 9:15, and the following started: Frank P. Carroll, Pictou, N. S., champion of Canada; James A. Donoghue, Manhattan Athletic club; Joseph F. Donoghue, M. A. C.; Charles Lappe, Van Cortlandt Lake, N. Y.; John Lappe, Van Cortlandt Lake, N. Y.; Louis Levein, American Athletic Club; Howard P. Moshier, Fishkill, N. Y.; Elmer Simpson, Whittler Athletic Club and Skating Association, of Newburgh City. Moshier won in 37 1-5 seconds, Joseph Donoghue second, James Donoghue third.

Joseph F. Donoghue won the five-mile race easily, leading by nearly three-quarters of a lap on a half-mile track, Simpson second, James Donoghue third, Carroll fourth. Joseph Donoghue won the mile race in 3:28 1-5, leading Carroll, the second man, by 150 yards, James Donoghue third; Simpson did not start. The ice becoming soft, the ten-mile race was not skated.

1891, February 7. The National Amateur Skating races on the river at Newburgh.

One-quarter-mile race: Starters—Joseph F. Donoghue, Elmer Simpson, James A. Donoghue, all of Newburgh; Howard P. Moshier, Breakneck; W. H. Gross, New York; G. Munzenheimer, Yale College. Simpson and James A. Donoghue were ruled out for making false starts.

Joseph Donoghue won; Moshier second, Munzenheimer third. Time, 37 4-5 seconds. Five miles: Starters—Joseph and James Donoghue, Simpson, Moshier, Munzenheimer, Gross and George Riske. Time, Joseph Donoghue, 15:37; Simpson, 15:52 1-5; Moshier, 16:15; the others did not finish. Both Donoghue and Simpson beat the previous record. One mile: Starters—Joseph and James Donoghue, Simpson, Munzenheimer, Gross, F. Buckner, of Verplanck's Point; T. F. Devine, Matteawan; G. W. Meade, of Matteawan. Time, Joseph Donoghue, 3:02 2-5; James Donoghue second, Meade third. Simpson fell and withdrew. Ten miles: Starters—Joseph and James Donoghue, and Elmer Simpson. Time, Joseph Donoghue, 35:54 3-5; Simpson second, James Donoghue third.

Joseph F. Donoghue was born at Newburgh on February 11, 1871. He was always the fastest skater among the boys of his own age. His first racing, however, was done on rollers, when the craze struck Newburgh, and he became the champion of Orange, Dutchess and Ulster Counties. His first race on ice was in 1887, at Albany, N. Y., for the State championship, where he won the mile race from a field of fifteen and the five miles from nine good skaters.



TIMOTHY DONOGHUE, Sr.

In December, 1888, he went to Europe under the care of G. M. L. Sachs, of New York. Unfortunately, the Winter was an open one there and the American representative, as he was at once hailed, had only four days' practice, whereas Alexander Von Panschin, of St. Petersburg, Russia, his principal competitor, had three months' uninterrupted skating in the north before he arrived in Amsterdam. Donoghue, under the circumstances, was badly handicapped. Von Panschin won the half mile, Donoghue striking a post in his heat and falling. The Russian also took the mile race, Donoghue finishing second. Donoghue won the two-mile race, beating the Russian seven seconds and making the fastest time on record—6m. 24s. At Vienna, Joe again met Von Panschin and was beaten one-fifth of a second in a mile, yet the latter refused to meet Donoghue in a two-mile race, for which he immediately challenged him, and Joe determined to skate against the Russian's record for the distance—6 m. 41 s.—made on the same track. The trial took place within fifteen minutes of the hard mile race, but the youthful American did the distance in 6 m. 28 3-5 s. and received a handsome diamond ring from the Vienna Skating Club for his successful effort. The one and five mile races at Hanburg, Germany, were won by Donoghue January 15 and 16 the same season, and on his return to Newburgh the skating association gave him a reception and presented him a gold stop-watch and chain.

In December, 1889, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., to practice, as there was no ice in this vicinity. He defeated F. Johnson at the Palace Rink in a three-mile race in 9 m. 50 s. on Christmas Day, and skated five miles on January 5 in 17 m. 8 s. on a track of 7½ laps to the mile. During his stay in Minneapolis he was brought into comparison with Paulsen, of Norway, and McCormick, of Canada, and no one doubted his ability to defeat these speedy professionals.

In October, 1890, Donoghue started again for Europe. His first race was a five-mile match on December 12 with Oscar Fredriksen, the champion of the north, at Christiana, Norway, which he won with great ease, covering the distance in the fast time of 16 m. 28 3-5 s. He followed this victory by capturing the mile amateur championship of the Netherlands on December 17, the time being 3:09 4-5. The next day he won the three-mile amateur championship of the Netherlands in 9:17, defeating the champions of Germany and Holland in both races.

He next made a journey to England, and on December 24, on Lingay Fen, Grantchester, Cambridge, he won the great 1½ mile international championship race in the remarkable time of 4:46, which supplanted the English records, amateur and professional. The prize was a piece of plate valued at £25, presented by the late Prince Alexander of the Netherlands (Prince of Orange), in addition to a gold medal.

On January 6, 1891, at Amsterdam, Donoghue again put to rout the best skaters of Holland and Germany, winning the half-mile in 1:25 3-5 and the two-mile race in 6:10 4-5. On January 7 he won the mile race in 3:00 2-5 and the five miles in 16 m. 1 s., which supplanted Norseng's, St. Peterburgh, record of 16 m. 16 s.

**CAPTAIN CHARLES F. JUNE** was born in this city in 1824. His grandfather, Phineas June, emigrated from France before the Revolution, and settled in Newburgh. He married Fannie M. Coffin, whose grandfather came to this country in the Mayflower. She was among the first to make Newburgh her home, where she became acquainted with Phineas June. The ceremony was performed in the old New Windsor Church in 1790. Jacob June, the father of Charles

F., was born in Newburgh in 1800, and married Maria Penny, of Newburgh, whose grandfather and grandmother came here with the first company of Huguenots that came into New York, landing near Sag Harbor on Long Island, where they lived and died, having occupied the one house in which they were married for the period of 86 years, he dying at the age of 105, and she aged 111. When a lad Jacob June served an apprenticeship as a boatman, and afterwards, for nearly sixty years, he conducted a hotel and restaurant business in this city. Charles F. June in boyhood learned the trade of a baker, but when eighteen years old engaged as cook on the sloop James Bennett, commanded by John Polhemus. There he learned the principles of seamanship, and afterward, when his father purchased the sloop Pilot and entered the boating business, Charles took charge of her, trading along shore between Newburgh and Albany. Then he started a regular freighting line between Newburgh, Albany and Troy, making a trip every week. When the business was increased a larger vessel was obtained, and when there was more freight than one vessel could carry, additional boats were temporarily chartered. The line was continued fifteen years. The eastern terminus of the Erie Railroad was then at Piermont; for a time Captain June sailed

a vessel from there to New York, and afterward had charge of the Erie barges running between the two points. Subsequently he was in charge of the landing of emigrants at Castle Garden, under employment to the Commissioners of Emigration; and was next at Red Bank, where he was in charge of the piers of the Raritan & Delaware Bay Railroad. Coming back to Newburgh in 1865, he was for a time employed at the Washington Iron Works as a rigger, and subsequently as a steamboat pilot. For a number of years he was first mate on the passenger and freight barge Newburgh. From 1873 to 1887 he was in the restaurant business in Detroit, but is now one of the firm of Taylor & June, of Newburgh, engaged in the bond and mortgage business. All his life long Captain June has found pleasant relaxation from business and beneficial exercise in out-door sports, especially in rowing, skating and yachting. In his prime he was a champion skater and oarsman, and as a yachtsman he has guided many a fleet craft to victory. A record of a few of his achievements will be found elsewhere. Now, at the age of sixty-seven, the result of healthful exercise in early life is observable in his vigorous and powerful



CHARLES F. JUNE.

frame and energetic manner. As an officer of the Newburgh Skating Association, he has been one of the managers of the National amateur races when held in this city, and has greatly encouraged the pastime by precept and example. He is still a good skater, and enjoys the sport every Winter. Captain June married twice; his first wife was Margaret White; his second wife, Henrietta Chapman. He has two sons and one daughter, who is the wife of Hon. Grant B. Taylor.

#### YACHTING.

During the years 1873-78 many memorable yacht races were sailed in Newburgh Bay. So successful and exciting did they become, that the fleetest open yachts in this part of the country competed. The races were first held under the auspices of the Central-Hudson Yacht Club, with headquarters at New Hamburg, but the Newburgh Bay Yacht Club was afterwards formed here under the patronage of Hon. C. F. Brown and others. Judge Brown's first yacht was the Lorelei, which participated in a number of exciting races, her most notable competitors being the Fidget and LeRoy of New Hamburg. The yacht William R. Brown was built during the Spring of 1876 for C. F.

Brown, William R. Brown and H. C. Higginson. She was 27 feet 3 inches in length, and built under the guarantee to beat the Susie S. or any yacht of that class. The Susie S. was owned by Captain Ira Smith and another of New York City, and, with Captain Smith and a picked crew, was considered invincible by any yacht of her inches. Fresh from the builder's hands, the Brown sailed against the Susie S. and other crack boats in the Centennial race in New York Harbor, and won second place, finishing one minute and a half behind the Susie S. In the Newburgh regatta of that year, the Susie S. was entered, but did not start. The Brown made the best time over the course, defeating the Fidget, LeRoy, Sophia Emma, Sans Souci, Cynthia, Artful Dodger and other fast craft. A series of races, best two out of three, was arranged between the Susie S. and the Brown. The first trial was made in Newburgh Bay, August 8, but after sailing several miles, with honors even, the wind died out and the race was put off till the following day. The second trial ended like the first, but on the third day the yachts started at 5 p. m. with a fair breeze. The race had an unsatisfactory ending; the Brown lost her jib, darkness came, and the wind died out. The Susie S. finished first and won the cup.

In the regatta of 1877 the crew of the Susie S. sailed the William R. Brown, and won the race from the Dare Devil, owned by Mr. Iselin, of New Rochelle. There were forty-eight entries in all classes, including the Brown, Joseph Weddle's Freak, G. W. Shaw's A. S. Ring and A. Riley's Corni, of Newburgh; and the W. F. Davids, of New Rochelle; the Journeyman, Pluck-and-Luck, and Let-Her-B, of New York; and other crack yachts. For the first time in the history of yachting a class was made for catamarans, making five classes in all. The catamarans Tarrantilla, owned by the Herreshoff's, of Bristol, R. I., made the best time in this race: the Brown winning in the first-class, the Pluck-and-Luck in the second, the Sophia Emma, of New York, in the third, and the Victoria, of Hyde Park, in the fourth.

There were a number of other regattas and match races. The W. R. Brown and the Susie S. were sold to persons in New Orleans. Among the men foremost in conducting the Newburgh regattas were Hon. C. F. Brown, H. C. Higginson, Hon. John. C. Adams, Thomas P. Ramsdell, C. S. Jenkins, T. Donoghue, J. B. Kerr, J. T. Sloan, Al. Riley, J. Weddle, G. W. Shaw, C. F. June and Hon. M. H. Hirschberg.

**BASE BALL.**

The Newburghs was the name of the first base ball club of a representative character. They were organized as early as 1856, and played games with all the clubs hereabouts, and with New York and Brooklyn clubs. Their particular rivals were the Highlands, of New Windsor, the two playing many games on the plateau west of the brickyards and on the Newburgh grounds. The Newburghs were composed of William C. Miller, John Miller, L. S. Straw, S. B. Reeve, Stephen King, Robert Rogers, James W. Miller, Eli Hasbrouck, Isaac M. Martin, George W. Powell, William H. Kelly, H. S. Brewster, John C. Adams, Thomas Harris, Thomas C. Ring, John McDowell and George H. Chandler. The New Windsor club was composed of H. Leonard, C. Havemeyer, M. Verplanck, B. Verplanck, David Carson, A. Mitchell, D. M. Clarkson, B. F. Clark, H. D. Nicoll, Major Morton, William J. Roe, E. Ide and R. Van Buren. The ball grounds of the Newburghs were in the field at the corner of South and Johnston Streets. The home plate was in the shade of a willow tree at the south end. There were at one time two small club-houses there; one was square and belonged to the Newburgh club; the other, octagon shaped, belonged to the Hudson Rivers.

The Hudson River club was organized in 1859. The following is the score of the first match, played with the Highland club, June 23:

| HUDSON RIVERS. | O. R. | HIGHLANDS.     | O. R. |
|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| L. S. Straw    | 4 3   | D. M. Clarkson | 2 3   |
| John Miller    | 2 4   | D. Carson      | 4 2   |
| Stephen King   | 2 5   | C. Havemeyer   | 3 3   |
| E. G. Stevens  | 3 3   | M. Verplanck   | 3 2   |
| I. McDowell    | 4 3   | B. Verplanck   | 3 2   |
| S. W. Miller   | 3 3   | H. Nicoll      | 4 2   |
| G. W. Powell   | 2 3   | H. Leonard     | 4 2   |
| S. B. Reeve    | 2 3   | Major Morton   | 2 3   |
| Charles Waring | 5 1   | E. Ide         | 1 4   |
|                | 28    |                | 23    |

The Hudson Rivers played a series of five games with the Highlands that season, and won three of the five. On September 15 they played with the Newburghs, and lost by a score of 29 to 26. The Newburgh players in that game were John R. Wiltsie, D. McCutcheon (c), T. C. Ring, T. Harris, H. S. Brewster, H. McCutcheon, W. Hathaway, Isaac M. Martin (p), George H. Chandler. The Hudson Rivers were I. Wood, E. Gerry Stevens, G. Powell (c), Charles Waring, I. McDowell, S. B. Reeve, James Young, B. Hanmore, Stephen King, (p).

1860—May 30, Hudson Rivers—E. G. Stevens, John Miller, S. King, W. L. Smith, W. C. Miller, L. S. Straw, S. W. Miller, S. B. Reeve, George W. Powell—27 runs. Newburghs—Ike Martin, Thomas Harris, William Lisle, Fred Banks, William H. Kelly, H. S. Brewster, Ebenezer Adams, George H. Chandler, George George—27 runs. Tie game.

1860—June 6, Hudson Rivers 29, Newburghs 22.  
1860—July 5, at Newburgh, Independents, of South Brooklyn, 14; Hudson Rivers 22.

1860—July 11, at Newburgh, Excelsior, of Brooklyn, 65; Hudson Rivers 14.  
1861—July 20, on New Windsor grounds, Ulster Club, of Saugerties, 42; Hudson Rivers 29.

1861—July 31, Ulsters 16, Hudson Rivers 12.  
1861—September 12, at Poughkeepsie, Hudson Rivers 35, Poughkeepsie 12.  
1861—October 4, at Greenpoint, Eckfords 38, Hudson Rivers 18. The Hudson Rivers were S. W. Miller, Straw, King, Mapes (p), Adams (c), Millspaugh, Smith, Reeve, W. C. Miller.

1861—October 10, the Hudson Rivers played the Eclipse Club at Kingston, winning by 37 to 24. The *Spirit of the Times*, of New York, gave a two-column report of this game. The Hudson Rivers were S. W. Miller, Straw, Banks, King, Waring, John Miller, Reeve, Adams (c), Mapes (p).

1862—June 20, at Newburgh, Eclipse, of Kingston, 21; Hudson Rivers 39. Hudson Rivers' team—S. Miller 1 f, Mapes p, Adams r f, Boyd c, Smith 2 b, Reeve s s, Kelly 1 b, Millspaugh 3 b, King c f.

1862—July 4, at Newburgh, Eckfords, "Champions of the Union," 74; Hudson Rivers 29; Hudson Rivers—S. W. Miller, Mapes, Adams, Boyd, Kelly, Reeve, Smith, Young, King; Eckfords—Campbell, Manolt, Ketcham, Beach, Mills, Wood, Reach, McAusland, Devyr.

1862—September 6, at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie 6, Hudson Rivers 17.  
1862—September 13, at Poughkeepsie, Hudson Rivers 36, Poughkeepsie 24. Hudson Rivers' team—Adams, Smith, King, E. Verplanck, Kelly, Reeve, Mapes, S. Miller, Boyd.

1862—Thanksgiving Day, at Newburgh, Resolutes, of Brooklyn, 9; Hudson Rivers 14.

In August, 1863, the Hudson Rivers went to Brooklyn to test their strength against the best clubs in the country, the Eckfords being the acknowledged champions, and the Excelsiors and Resolutes almost their equal. The team then consisted of S. Miller, H. Millspaugh, Moore, Adams, Kelly, John Miller, Mapes, Boyd and King.

August 3, Excelsior 16, Hudson Rivers 14.  
August 4, Eckfords 50, Hudson Rivers 13.  
August 5, Resolute 13, Hudson Rivers 21.  
August 6, Stars 9, Hudson Rivers 6.

October 1, at Orange County Fair at Goshen, for silver belt offered by Orange County Agricultural Society: Resolute of Brooklyn, 8; Hudson Rivers 7. Resolute players—Rogers, Bliss, Taylor, Stover, Warnock, Morrison, Weeden, Allen, Stanton; Hudson Rivers—Adams. A. Mapes, S. Miller, Boyd, Mills, C. Mapes, Kelly, Verplanck, John Miller.

1864—August 27, at home, Empire State, of New York, 13; Hudson Rivers 23.  
September 2, at home:

| MUTUALS, OF NEW YORK. | R. | HUDSON RIVERS.     | R. |
|-----------------------|----|--------------------|----|
| Brown, 2d b           | 1  | Adams, 1 f         | 3  |
| Wansley, c            | 3  | H. Millspaugh, r f | 2  |
| Duffy, 3d b           | 1  | Boyd, c            | 1  |
| Zeller, 1 f           | 2  | Miller, 3d b       | 0  |
| McMahon, r f          | 3  | Kelly, 2d b        | 1  |
| Goldie, 1st b         | 3  | Leonard, 1st b     | 0  |
| Patterson, c f        | 3  | Halsey, s s        | 1  |
| Devyr, s s            | 1  | Mapes, p           | 1  |
| Harris, p             | 1  | Lansing, c f       | 2  |
|                       | 18 |                    | 11 |

September 17, at Newburgh, Stars of Brooklyn, 27; Hudson Rivers 26.  
October 8, Goshen, silver ball, Hudson Rivers, 23; Resolutes of Brooklyn, 12.  
October 15, at Newburgh, Hudson Rivers 42, Enterprise of Brooklyn, 26.

1865—July 4, at Newburgh:

| HUDSON RIVERS.  | R. O. | MYSTIC, OF NEW YORK. | R. O. |
|-----------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| Millspaugh, 1 b | 3 4   | Dalton, 1 b          | 2 2   |
| Lindley, 2d b   | 6 2   | Manson, c f          | 2 4   |
| Mapes, 1 f      | 5 3   | J. Reynolds, p       | 1 5   |
| Adams, r f      | 4 2   | Haines, c            | 1 4   |
| Halsey, s s     | 5 2   | G. Reynolds, 2d b    | 3 1   |
| Fisher, c       | 2 4   | Blackman, 1 f        | 2 2   |
| Phillips, c f   | 2 5   | Bridge, r f          | 3 3   |
| Kelly, p        | 5 1   | Graham, s s          | 2 3   |
| Miller, 3d b    | 0 4   | Sanders, 3d b        | 2 3   |
|                 | 32    |                      | 18    |

1865—July 29, at Poughkeepsie, Union of Lansingburgh, 8; Hudson Rivers 41.  
 August 1, at home, Gothams, of New York, defeated Hudson Rivers. [No record of score.]

August 7, at Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn:

| ENTERPRISE.   |    | O. R. | HUDSON RIVERS.  |    | O. R. |
|---------------|----|-------|-----------------|----|-------|
| Smith.....    | 3  | 5     | Adams.....      | 5  | 2     |
| Jewell.....   | 0  | 7     | Millspaugh..... | 2  | 5     |
| Cornwell..... | 3  | 5     | Mapes.....      | 2  | 5     |
| Murtha.....   | 4  | 4     | S. Miller.....  | 2  | 4     |
| Cooke.....    | 3  | 4     | Fisher.....     | 3  | 4     |
| Wardell.....  | 6  | 1     | Boyd.....       | 1  | 2     |
| Richards..... | 2  | 4     | Halsey.....     | 4  | 2     |
| Hall.....     | 3  | 3     | Kelly.....      | 3  | 3     |
| Edwards.....  | 3  | 5     | Lindley.....    | 5  | 1     |
|               | 27 | 38    |                 | 27 | 28    |

Umpire.....D. A. Sutton, of the Atlantic Club.

August 9, at New York (Sixty-third Street and Third Avenue), Mystic 13, Hudson Rivers 34.

August 10, at Hoboken, Mutuals 34, Hudson Rivers 14.

August 11, at Hoboken, Gothams (with Harry Wright, pitcher, and Hatfield). 29, Hudson Rivers 26.

August 22, at Newburgh, Olympics of Paterson, 13; Hudson Rivers 42.

August 31, at Newburgh, Hudson Rivers 38, Poughkeepsie 20

September 22, at Newburgh, Mutuals of New York, 36; Hudson Rivers 23.

November 16, at Newburgh, for championship of Hudson River and silver ball, Knickerbocker of Albany, 18; Hudson Rivers 24.

1866—July 4, at Matteawan, for silver ball, Hudson Rivers 24, Eclectics of New York, 14.

August 13, at Binghamton, Hudson Rivers 48, Binghamton 17.

August 14, at Binghamton, second nine Hudson Rivers, 40; second nine Binghamton 27.

August 15, at Elmira, Hudson Rivers 85, Alerts 23.

August 16, at Elmira:

| HUDSON RIVERS.       |     | R. O. | UNION.             |    | R. O. |
|----------------------|-----|-------|--------------------|----|-------|
| Lindley, 2d b.....   | 16  | 2     | C. Burt, p.....    | 1  | 4     |
| Millspaugh, c f..... | 15  | 1     | J. Burt, c.....    | 1  | 4     |
| Adams, r f.....      | 14  | 3     | Miller, 1st b..... | 2  | 2     |
| Kelly, p.....        | 12  | 4     | Hylon, 2d b.....   | 3  | 3     |
| Boyd, c.....         | 14  | 3     | Leavitt, 3 b.....  | 4  | 2     |
| Fisher, l f.....     | 15  | 2     | Fisher, s s.....   | 3  | 2     |
| Miller, 3d b.....    | 12  | 3     | Mason, l f.....    | 1  | 5     |
| Halsey, s s.....     | 13  | 2     | Potter, c f.....   | 2  | 1     |
| Wilson, 1st b.....   | 9   | 7     | Seeley, r f.....   | 0  | 1     |
|                      | 120 |       |                    | 17 |       |

August 17, at Elmira, Monitors of Corning, N. Y., 32; Hudson Rivers 64.

August 18, at Buffalo, Niagaras 40, Hudson Rivers 17.

September 19, at home, Pacifics of New York, 26; Hudson Rivers 32.

1867—July 4, at Lansingburgh, Union 29, Hudson Rivers 23.

July 5, at Albany, Nationals 28, Hudson Rivers 29.

July 22, at Newburgh, Hudson Rivers 6, Mutual of New York, 27.

September 10, at Newburgh:

| HUDSON RIVERS.       |    | R. O. | RESOLUTES, OF BROOKLYN. |    | R. O. |
|----------------------|----|-------|-------------------------|----|-------|
| Millspaugh, c f..... | 5  | 1     | Weeden, 1st b.....      | 4  | 2     |
| Miller, 3d b.....    | 4  | 2     | Finck, 2d b.....        | 2  | 3     |
| Conklin, r f.....    | 2  | 4     | Creagh, r f.....        | 2  | 4     |
| Wilson, l f.....     | 5  | 3     | Sethbridge, s s.....    | 0  | 4     |
| Garrison, 2d b.....  | 3  | 4     | Morrison, p.....        | 1  | 3     |
| Kelly, 1st b.....    | 5  | 1     | Smith, 3d b.....        | 3  | 1     |
| C. Gibb, s s.....    | 3  | 4     | Lockwood, c.....        | 0  | 3     |
| Boyd, c.....         | 3  | 4     | Ostrom, l f.....        | 0  | 4     |
| C. F. Brown, p.....  | 3  | 4     | Rogers, c f.....        | 2  | 3     |
|                      | 33 | 27    |                         | 14 | 27    |

September 27, at home, Unions of Lansingburgh, 23; Hudson Rivers 29.

teams in the vicinity. The club stood high socially in the community. It was customary then to entertain visiting clubs sumptuously, and the New York clubs thought it a great treat to be invited to Newburgh. When our players visited New York and Brooklyn they were well entertained, and on one occasion were the guests of the Mutuals, then the champions, at Niblo's. Their tour across the State in 1866 was a continued ovation, and the days of their visit were holidays in the towns where they were received. Banquets were given in their honor at hotels, and receptions at private residences.

Other Newburgh clubs of less fame, of 1865-70, were the Alerts, the Excelsiors, Osceolas, and the Hudson River Juniors. The following is the score of a game played by the Alerts and Hudson Rivers in June, 1867:

| HUDSON RIVERS. |    | R. O. | ALERTS.             |   | R. O. |
|----------------|----|-------|---------------------|---|-------|
| Miller.....    | 7  | 4     | Garrison.....       | 2 | 2     |
| Gibb.....      | 9  | 2     | Gould.....          | 0 | 5     |
| Halsey.....    | 4  | 2     | Farrington.....     | 1 | 3     |
| Kelly.....     | 3  | 2     | Fuller.....         | 0 | 3     |
| Conklin.....   | 8  | 3     | Van Benschoten..... | 0 | 4     |
| Boyd.....      | 9  | 2     | Kelly.....          | 1 | 2     |
| Lindley.....   | 10 | 1     | Tice.....           | 0 | 4     |
| Wilson.....    | 6  | 4     | Phillips.....       | 2 | 2     |
| Brown.....     | 5  | 3     | McBirney.....       | 2 | 2     |
|                | 66 | 23    |                     | 8 | 27    |

The Hudson Rivers continued to play ball till about 1869. Prominent amateur clubs of a later period (subsequent to 1871) were the Actives, Magnolias, Riverdales, Happys, and the new Hudson Rivers. The Actives were a stalwart lot of men, and held their own with the best clubs in this section. In its best days the team was composed of the following players: Joseph Kennedy, 2d b; Alexander Finley, 1st b; T. Ford, 3d b; O. Mastin, r f; E. Smith, l f; W. Finnegan, s s; J. Connell, c f; W. Henderson, p; W. Dickson, c; J. Glassey. Their most notable rivals were the Kelloggs, of Cold Spring.

The Magnolias were younger, but in their class were seldom beaten. The club was organized by Bernard T. Adams and James Crawford. The regular players were J. Campbell, 2d b; S. Anderson, c; B. Adams, 1st b; H. Ward, 3d b; J. Martin, c f; James Crawford, p; James Sterling, Stapler, W. Quirk, J. A. Cantlin, L. Lathrop, J. Fowler and M. Ryan.

The Hudson Rivers were reorganized in September, 1873, with J. C. Adams, President; W. B. Brokaw, Vice-President; J. F. Umpleby, Treasurer; C. S. Gibb, Secretary. The first team was composed of Umpleby, 2d b; F. Conklin, 1st b; P. J. Fitzpatrick, l f; G. Nestell, r f; W. H. Kelly, p; G. Underhill, s s; C. S. Gibb, 3d b; W. Hawkins, c; E. Farrington, H. Bond. Mr. Members, of Fishkill, afterward played at first base, and Conklin became the catcher, and Hawkins the left fielder. The most notable game of that period in Newburgh, was between nine players picked in Cold Spring, and the following picked from Newburgh: Umpleby, Kelly, Farrington. Finley, Fitzpatrick, Connell, Kennedy, Smith and Conklin. Newburgh won.

September 23, 1886, the Hudson Rivers had a reunion, and defeated a team picked from the Tenth Separate Company. On this occasion the following named Hudson Rivers played: John C. Adams, A. L. Lindley, J. E. Wilson, William H. Kelly, James Boyd, C. F. Brown, E. Farrington, C. S. Gibb and A. Wilson. The game was played on the grounds of the Newburgh Base Ball Association, on Washington Heights.

The above are the scores of merely the more important games played by the club. In their best days they easily defeated the best



# SOCIAL LIFE.

## Clubs, Societies, and Other Pleasant Attractions.



WITH all the various auxiliaries which civilized people provide for their intercourse with each other Newburgh is amply supplied. In religious, benevolent, literary, athletic, and social clubs, associations, and societies, in the pursuit of social pleasures among neighbors and companions, and in all those amenities which cement friendships and sweeten life, our city has every opportunity. The broad river has attractions for every leisure hour, and the woods, the beautiful drives, the lakes, the streams, and the mountains present a standing invitation to pleasure-seekers.

Newburgh is the home of many wealthy, retired gentlemen who have sought, with their families, the health-giving climate of this region, and find here educational, social and living advantages which induce permanent residence. It is only sixty miles from New York City, with its business and amusements, and two hours by rail, or three and a half by water, is sufficient time for the journey. The best dramatic companies appear on the boards of our pretty theatre. Near at hand, at West Point, is the National Military Academy, which every Summer presents military spectacles that attract the notables of the land. Newburgh itself has been the residence place of many people distinguished in literature, art, science and statecraft since the days of the Clintons, and the general result has been the formation and continuance of as refined social circles as any city affords.

### CLUBS.

The Newburgh Canoe and Boating Association was organized in 1885, and now has a large membership and a commodious clubhouse at the riverside between Third and Fourth Streets. Its members own a large number of rowboats and canoes, several racing shells, and a number of yachts. Regattas are held in the Spring and Fall.

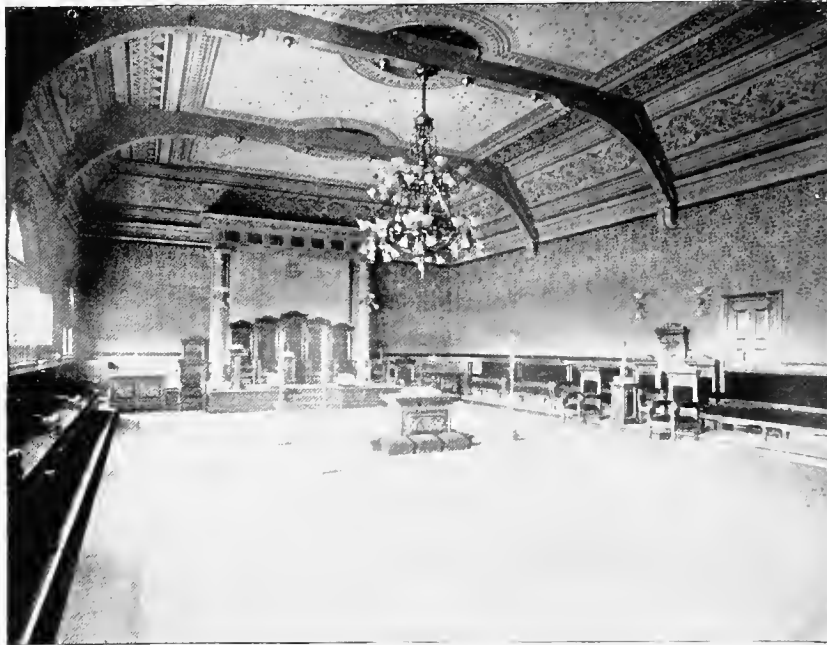
The Orange Lake Club has a boathouse at Orange Lake, six miles west of the city, and town quarters in the Centennial Building. The Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club is composed mainly of members of the Orange Lake Club. They own a fleet of ice yachts, and have regattas at the lake in the Winter.

The Broadway Athletic Club has a gymnasium in the Gerhardt Building, on Broadway. They have a strong base ball team. The Newburgh Athletic Club also has rooms in the Gerhardt Building.

They have given several successful tournaments. The Whittler Athletic Club has rooms in the Chandler Building, in Water Street. The Newburgh Turn Verein is an old organization, and owns Turn Hall in Chambers Street. Other clubs are the Newburgh Wheelmen, the Rod and Reel Club, the West End Gun Club, the Fish and Game Protective Club, and the Powelton Lawn Tennis Club. The St. Cecilia (for women), the Monday Night Club (for men), and the Männerchor are popular musical organizations.

The Newburgh City Club is the leading social club. It has many wealthy gentlemen in its membership, and owns a valuable property at the corner of Grand and Third Streets.

The Newburgh Skating Association, organized in 1889, is devoted to the promotion of amateur skating contests. It has been instrumental in bringing the National races here for several years past, and efficient in making the local arrangements therefor. The Association has also offered prizes and held several races under its own auspices. The President of this Association, Cornelius L. Waring, is the Vice-President of the National Amateur Skating Association.



MASONIC HALL—Academy of Music.

### FREE MASONRY.

Free Masonry was first introduced into Newburgh during the Revolutionary War. During the encampment of the Continental Army in this vicinity, an army lodge convened here. It received its original warrant from the Grand Master of Masons in the State of Massachusetts, February 13, 1776, and was called American Union Lodge.

Upon the transfer of the Massachusetts troops to this State, this lodge petitioned the Deputy Grand Master of New York to confirm their warrant; but this not being complied with, a new warrant was granted them under the name of Military Union Lodge, No. 1. On June 24, 1782, they proceeded to West Point and united with Washington Lodge in observing the festival of St. John the Baptist, at the Colonade. But the first lodge permanently established in Newburgh was Steuben's, No. 18, which was instituted November 13, 1788, with Ebenezer Foote, Master. The charter was surrendered about the beginning of this century, but it is now in the keeping of Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, of this city, as custodian. This lodge was followed by Hiram Lodge, No. 131, which was instituted May 26, 1806, with Jonathan Fisk, Master. This lodge entertained La Fayette at their rooms in the Orange Hotel, on Water Street, when he visited



this place on September 14, 1824. The address of welcome on this occasion was delivered by the Rev. John Brown, D. D., the rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the chaplain of the lodge. The charter of this lodge was surrendered December 10, 1834, during the anti-Masonic conflict in this State, but it was revived on September 9, 1842, and known as Lodge No. 92, with Peter F. Hunn, Master. It was dissolved in 1845, but the jewels of this lodge are still in the possession of the fraternity in this city.

After an interval of eight years Newburgh Lodge, No. 309, was instituted on July 28, 1853, with the Rev. John Gray, Master, and occupied the Hall on the southwest corner of Front and Third Streets until June 24, 1863, when the Hall on the northwest corner of Broadway and Colden Street was secured and used for twenty-five years for Masonic purposes.

During these years the craft had increased in membership sufficient to warrant the formation of another lodge, when on June 19, 1866, Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, was instituted, with David A. Scott, Master.

The bodies embracing the higher degrees in Masonry have necessarily grown out of the "blue lodges," and are at this time in a most prosperous condition.



JAMES G. GRAHAM, Jr.

PHOTO. BY MAPES.

On February 3, 1812, a warrant was granted to hold a mark master's lodge, which was known as Hiram Mark Lodge, No. 70, but it existed only four years.

On February 6, 1817, a charter was issued to Jerusalem Temple Chapter, No. 52, Royal Arch Masons, with James Reynolds, High Priest, and meetings were held until 1828.

Highland Chapter, No. 52, was instituted March 2, 1864, with John B. Stansbrough, High Priest.

Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, was instituted October 19, 1865, with Hugh McCutcheon, Commander.

King Solomon Council, No. 31, Royal and Select Masters, was constituted at Poughkeepsie, February 4, 1868, and has jurisdiction in this city, where it held meetings for a number of years. It is still in existence and located at Poughkeepsie.

The two lodges, Newburgh and Hudson River, together with Highland Chapter and Hudson River Commandery, secured the commodious and elegant hall and apartments they now occupy, in the Academy of Music, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Grand Street, upon the completion of that building in 1888. The hall is magnificent in all its appointments, and was dedicated by the Grand

Lodge of the State of New York, on September 11, 1888. The care and keeping of the hall is delegated to the Masonic Hall Association, which is composed of a Board of Trustees elected from the four Masonic bodies.

**JAMES G. GRAHAM, Jr.**, Master of Hudson River Lodge, F. & A. M., is the son of Hon. James G. Graham, and was born in the Town of Shawangunk, Ulster County, December 21, 1864. When he was about a year old his parents removed to Newburgh. He attended the grammar schools of this city, and was graduated from the Newburgh Academy with the class of 1882, being the salutatorian of the class. After graduation he entered his father's law office as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar at a General Term held in Brooklyn, in December, 1885, and since that time has practiced in Newburgh, having an office with his father in the Brewster Building. He is an expert stenographer and has been made court stenographer in Orange County, doing work for the Special Term, County Court and Grand Jury.

His Masonic career began March 3, 1886, when the degree of Master Mason was conferred upon him by Most Worshipful John W. Vrooman, then Deputy Grand Master of the State. He was elected Junior Warden of Hudson River Lodge in 1888, Senior Warden in 1889, and Worshipful Master in 1890, and re-elected in 1891. He was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Highland Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., on December 7, 1886. A year later he was elected a Knight Templar in Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, K. T. Besides being Master of the Lodge he is a member of the Finance Committee of the Chapter, and one of the guards of the Commandery. In 1888 he was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Mecca Temple, New York. He is also a member of the Newburgh City Club and the Powelton Lawn Tennis Club.

#### ODD FELLOWSHIP.

There are in Newburgh at the present time four Lodges of Odd Fellows, one Encampment, and one Canton of Patriarchs Militant. The first Lodge of this order in this city and county was Highland, No. 65, instituted March 29, 1842, and it is still in a flourishing condition. The Lodge first met in a room in the Washington Hall Building, and afterwards in the ball-room of the United States Hotel. For about forty-eight years past it has occupied Odd Fellows Hall, at the corner of Second and Water Streets. Other Lodges instituted in Newburgh, previous to 1851, were Orange County Lodge, No. 74 (1842); Hudson River Lodge, No. 281 (1847); Kossuth Lodge, No. 129 (1850); Myrtle Degree Lodge, No. 20 (1845), and Mount Carmel Encampment, No. 21 (1845). All these surrendered their charters, and the present bodies besides Highland Lodge are: Acme Lodge, No. 469, instituted May 11, 1878; Bismark Lodge, No. 420, instituted in February, 1874; Superior Lodge, No. 133, Daughters of Rebecca, instituted June 2, 1891; Mount Olive Encampment, No. 65, instituted March 7, 1872, and Canton Woodward, No. 32, P. M., instituted August 7, 1889.

#### THE MILITARY.

The two military companies in Newburgh, the Fifth Separate Company and the Tenth Separate Company, had their origin in the Seventeenth Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Hayt, commanding, which was organized in 1878. On January 11, 1882, Companies B, C, and D were mustered out of service; Company A, Captain James T. Chase, was continued as the Fifth Separate Company, and Company E, Captain Joseph M. Dickey, as the Tenth Separate Company. The Armory was erected in 1880, Thomas Dobbin, of Newburgh, contractor. The commissioned officers of the Fifth Company are: Captain, James T. Chase; First Lieutenant, John H. Wells; Second Lieutenant, George W. Dunn; Surgeon, R. J. Kingston. The commissioned officers of the Tenth are: Captain, (vacant); First Lieutenant, Thomas T. Haviland; Second Lieutenant, L. W. Y. McCroskery.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Grand Army of the Republic is represented by Ellis Post, No. 52; and Fullerton Post, No. 589, and the Sons of Veterans by A. S. Cassedy Post, No. 18.

The Knights of Pythias have Storm King Lodge, No. 11; Olive Branch Lodge, No. 133; the Endowment Rank, Section No. 206, and Charles T. Goodrich Division, No. 25, Uniform Rank.

The Knights of Honor have Hudson River Lodge, No. 1,218.

The Ancient Order of Foresters has Court Newburgh, No. 7,256, and Court Pride of the Hudson, No. 7,718.

The Improved Order of Red Men is represented by Muchattoes Tribe, No. 54, and Orange Council, No. 9, Degree of Pocahontas.

In Temperance societies we have Orange Council, No. 186; Royal Templars of Temperance, the Prohibition Alliance, the Junior Pro-

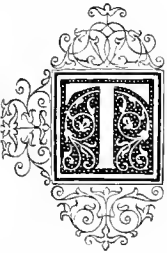
hibition Club, St. George's Company, No. 62, Knights of Temperance; St. Paul's Company, No. 66, Knights of Temperance; Mission Lodge, No. 639, I. O. of G. T.; Newburgh Lodge, No. 282, I. O. of G. T., and Victory Lodge, I. O. of G. T.

Besides these there are the many other secret, benevolent and miscellaneous organizations, including United Friends, Sons of St. George, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Royal Arcanum, Order of United American Mechanics, Sexennial League, Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, Knights of Honor, Orangemen, Catholic societies, and labor and trade unions. Also, the Newburgh Bible Society (organized in 1818), the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Newburgh and New Windsor Horse-thief Detecting Society, and the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured. Many of these are worthy of extended mention, but the limits of this book will not warrant that pleasure.



THE ARMORY.—Corner of Broadway and Johnston Street.

# CEMETERIES.



HERE are four cemeteries within the city limits and two in the suburbs. The Newburgh, or Old Town, Cemetery is in the block bounded by Liberty, South and Grand Streets, where stood the church of the Palatine settlers. It contains many ancient headstones. St. George's Cemetery, between Washington and South William Streets, is under the care of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. St. Patrick's Cemetery, bounded by Broadway, Prospect and First Streets, is the resting place of the Roman Catholic dead. The Hebrew burying-ground is in First Street, near the corner of Prospect.

## WOODLAWN.

The Newburgh Woodlawn Cemetery Association is one of the corporate institutions of the city, as its name implies. It was incorporated October 22, 1870. The cemetery is in the Town of New Windsor, about one mile from the city, at the end of one of the most delightful drives leading from our suburbs. The location is an ideal one for the purposes of a cemetery, with unsurpassed views of river and mountain. Crossing the great stone bridge on the southern side of the city, Quassaick Avenue is lined on either hand with the splendid country-seats of retired gentlemen, with spacious grounds around each mansion laid out in groves and lawns in all the varieties that taste can plan and wealth accomplish. A well-shaded walk borders the west side of the avenue from the city limits to the cemetery. At its junction with Union Avenue are the gateways to the cemetery and the lodge of the superintendent. The grounds contain fifty acres, with such topographical features that no artificial improvement could enhance their

beauty. They are enclosed by a neat iron-rod fence, painted in light colors, and the northern boundary is hedged with a line of noble cedars. The lodge at the entrance is all but lost in a luxuriant growth of ivy, but temptingly located for sketching. The grounds display a succession of choice plants and flowers all through the flowering season. There are settees beneath the shade trees for the convenience and accommodation of visitors. There is a dense grove at the western bounds, whilst interspersed over the grounds are noble century oaks in groups and alone. The lowland in the southwest part has been redeemed and drained, and covered with a carpet of grass. A natural stream of water flowing through the grounds takes all the surface water, and it is designed to utilize it for the purpose of further beautifying the cemetery. The central winding drive is lined with maples, which have met, forming a bower of luxuriant foliage, and pines, fir and elms decorate the lawns. The willow and poplar were good enough for the

old cemeteries, but evergreens and syringa for the new!

The walks and drives are all deep-laid with gravel, edged, and well kept, and on every hand are plants and shrubs tastefully disposed around. There are many pretty urns, vases, statues, and a large boulder or field-stone inscribed "Woodlawn." A romantic drive leading through the woods on the southwest slope crosses a rustic bridge or two, where wild flowers grow and the birds wing fitfully overhead.

The family lots and plots are laid out circular, square, diagonal, octagonal, and in every diversified form, but none of them enclosed with rails or fences, so forbidding and unsightly in old cemeteries and church-yards. There are several massive and imposing monuments to the illustrious dead sleeping here, and many objects of interest in sculptured marble, carved stone, and artistic designs. The Newburgh Home for the Friendless and the Grand Army Posts have lots in this cemetery, with fitting memorials to their dead.

MacLeod Rogers, the efficient superintendent in charge, has occupied this position for the last twenty years, and his ability and integrity are guarantees that the duties of his office are faithfully discharged. The present officers of the association are Daniel S. Waring,



CLARK MONUMENT.  
Woodlawn Cemetery.



WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

President; Charles Caldwell, Vice-President; John Dales, Secretary, and Walter C. Anthony, Treasurer. Trustees—Daniel S. Waring, Charles Caldwell, Walter C. Anthony, John Galt, W. T. Terpenning, Lewis M. Smith, John Dales, James Bigler and L. S. Sterrit.

#### CEDAR HILL.

Cedar Hill Cemetery is situated about five miles north of the center of the city. It contains one hundred acres, with a landscape varied

and picturesque. The grounds are laid out like a park from the design of August Hepp. There are no fences nor mounds. There are three miles of winding drive-ways. A stream of spring-water supplies a pretty lake that covers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. At the present time there are about eleven hundred bodies interred at Cedar Hill, and many beautiful and costly monuments have been reared there. The grounds are under the control of the Cedar Hill Cemetery Association, which was organized in 1870, mainly through the efforts of Enoch Carter, who was himself among the first buried there.

## SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

#### POPULATION STATISTICS.

A bulletin just issued by the Census Bureau gives the result of the final counting of the population of the counties and cities of this State, from which we take the following:

| HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES. |               |               |                |               |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
|                        | POPULATION.   |               | INCREASE.      |               |
|                        | 1890.         | 1880.         | Number.        | Per cent.     |
| Westchester .....      | 146,772       | 108,988       | 37,784         | 34.67         |
| Rockland .....         | 35,162        | 27,690        | 7,472          | 26.98         |
| <b>Orange</b> .....    | <b>97,859</b> | <b>88,220</b> | <b>9,639</b>   | <b>10.93</b>  |
| Rensselaer .....       | 124,511       | 115,328       | 9,183          | 7.96          |
| Albany .....           | 164,555       | 154,890       | 9,665          | 6.24          |
| Ulster .....           | 87,062        | 85,838        | 1,224          | 1.43          |
| Putnam .....           | 14,849        | 15,181        | <i>d</i> 536   | <i>d</i> 1.04 |
| Dutchess .....         | 77,879        | 79,184        | <i>d</i> 1,305 | <i>d</i> 1.65 |
| Greene .....           | 31,598        | 32,695        | <i>d</i> 1,097 | <i>d</i> 3.36 |
| Columbia .....         | 46,172        | 47,928        | <i>d</i> 1,756 | <i>d</i> 3.66 |

| HUDSON RIVER CITIES.  |               |               |              |              |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
|                       | POPULATION.   |               | INCREASE.    |              |
|                       | 1890.         | 1880.         | Number.      | Per cent.    |
| Yonkers* .....        | 32,033        | 18,892        | 13,141       | 69.56        |
| <b>Newburgh</b> ..... | <b>23,087</b> | <b>18,049</b> | <b>5,038</b> | <b>27.91</b> |
| New York City.....    | 1,515,301     | 1,206,299     | 309,002      | 25.62        |
| Cohoes .....          | 22,509        | 19,416        | 3,093        | 15.93        |
| Kingston .....        | 21,261        | 18,344        | 2,917        | 15.90        |
| Hudson .....          | 9,970         | 8,670         | 1,300        | 14.99        |
| Poughkeepsie .....    | 22,206        | 20,207        | 1,999        | 9.89         |
| Troy .....            | 60,956        | 56,747        | 4,209        | 7.42         |
| Albany.....           | 94,923        | 90,758        | 4,165        | 4.59         |

\* Yonkers has been the recipient of a large overflow from New York City, of which it is a suburb.

*d* Decrease.

#### STATISTICS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

By the census of 1880 there were in Orange County 4,357 farms; 11 under three acres in extent; 368 under ten acres and more than three; 310 containing more than ten and less than twenty acres; 556 containing more than twenty and less than fifty acres; 1,041 containing more than fifty and less than one hundred acres; 2,031 containing between one hundred and five hundred acres; 28 containing between five hundred and one thousand acres; and 11 containing more than one thousand. Average size, 115 acres.

Of the whole number of farms, 3,389 were cultivated by their owners; 687 were rented for a fixed money rental, and 281 for shares of products.

The total acreage was 499,817; improved, 364,051; unimproved, 135,766; woodland and forest, 115,480.

Total value of farms, \$26,115,218; value of farming implements, \$877,725; value of live stock, \$3,127,851; estimated value of all farm productions, \$4,210,217.

Number of horses in Orange County, 11,583; mules and asses, 145; working oxen, 748; milch cows, 46,154; other cattle, 10,675; sheep, 5,127; swine, 15,629. Milk sold, or sent to butter or cheese factories in 1879, 18,742,335 gallons—largest production of any county in the United States. Butter made on farms, 1,221,295 lbs.

On 22 acres, 500 bushels of barley were raised; 40,940 bushels of buckwheat were raised on 2,521 acres; 619,753 bushels of corn on 19,427 acres; 424,772 bushels of oats on 15,815 acres; 106,981 bushels of rye on 9,524 acres; 75,156 bushels of wheat on 5,849 acres.

The population of Orange County in 1880 was 88,220; in 1890, 97,859.



## Memorable Events in the City's Life.

- 1865, April 22—City of Newburgh incorporated.
- 1865, June 13—Return of the 124th Regiment from the War.
- 1866, Mar. 12—First City Officers inaugurated.
- 1866, Dec. 28—Third Ward Grammar School dedicated.
- 1867, Sep. 9—Sculling match between James Hamill and Walter Brown.
- 1867, Nov. 28—Mary Powell died, aged 82.
- 1867, Dec. 13—Opening of the Montgomery and Erie Railroad.
- 1867, Dec. 16—Work commenced on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad at Denning's Point.
- 1868, Jan. — Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell, of Newburgh, drowned off Osaka, Japan.
- 1868, Feb. 11—Streets and avenues laid out by commissioners.
- 1868, Mch. 27—The present Young Men's Christian Association organized.
- 1868, Sept. 17—Trotting match, for \$1,000, at Highland Park, between Goldsmith Maid and Geo. Palmer.
- 1868, Oct. 1—\$202,500 subscribed at public meeting for building a railroad to Kingston.
- 1868, Oct. 20—New Savings Bank building opened for business.
- 1868, — — Robinson Avenue graded from North Street to First Street, at a cost of \$15,498.59.
- 1868, — — Carpenter Avenue graded from North Road to Western Avenue, at a cost of \$19,786.26.
- 1869, June 11—Trotting match between Mountain Boy and Lady Thorne at Highland Park.
- 1869, Aug. 3—Two acres added to area of Washington's Headquarters.
- 1869, Aug. 7—General Grant visited Newburgh.
- 1869, Aug. 23—Newburgh & New York R. R. (Short Cut) opened.
- 1869, — — Grand Avenue graded.
- 1869, Nov. 20—Unparalleled rainstorm and destructive hurricane.
- 1870, May 24—First meeting of Common Council in new rooms in Savings Bank building.
- 1870, Aug. 30—John L. Seaverns murdered.
- 1870, Sept. 19—The Powelton House burned.
- 1870, — — Stone Street graded from First Street to Gidney Avenue.
- 1870, — — South Miller Street graded.
- 1870, — — Third Street graded from Johnston Street to West Street, at a cost of \$19,596.12.
- 1870, — — William Street graded from Washington Street to Railway Avenue.
- 1870, — — Population, 17,094.
- 1870, Oct. 22—Newburgh Woodlawn Cemetery incorporated.
- 1870, Nov. 21—Cedar Hill Cemetery Association organized.
- 1871, Mch. 3—Walter Brown, the oarsman, died aged 31.
- 1871, June 3—Ex-Mayor George Clark died.
- 1871, July 10—First trip of ferryboat Fanny Garner.
- 1871, Nov. 4—Newburgh's contribution to Chicago relief fund exceeded \$5,500.
- 1871, — — South Street graded from Carpenter Avenue to South Plank Road, at a cost of \$35,942.70.
- 1871, — — Robinson Avenue graded from First Street to Railway Avenue.
- 1872, Jan. 1—Newburgh's first steam fire engine tested.
- 1872, June 12—Corner stone of Grammar School No. 2 laid.
- 1872, — — Lake Street graded from Western Avenue to the Quassaick.
- 1873, April 30—A plot in Cedar Hill Cemetery presented to the Fire Department.
- 1873, June 9—Mailler's storehouse and barge Newburgh burned.
- 1873, — — Ann Street graded from Mill Street to Lake Street.
- 1873, — — South William Street graded from Lake Street to river, at a cost of \$15,215.
- 1873, — — First Street graded from Stone Street to West.
- 1874, May 11—The Board of Trustees of Washington's Headquarters created.
- 1874, Dec. 3—Mayor Chancey M. Leonard died.
- 1875, Feb. 2—Old Mill Street, from South William to Dickson Street, closed.
- 1875, May 21—Spelling match at Newburgh between Poughkeepsie and Newburgh teams.
- 1875, June 5—Rev. Thos. T. Farrington died.
- 1875, — — The second history of Newburgh published.
- 1875, — — New houses erected for hose companies Nos. 2 and 5.
- 1876, Jan. 1—Centennial jubilee.
- 1876, July 2—Religious observance of centennial of American independence.
- 1876, July 4—Centennial celebration.
- 1876, Sept. 23—Publication of *Newburgh Telegraph* discontinued.
- 1877, April 20—Banquet to Cyrus B. Martin.
- 1877, Nov. 29—New ferry slip at Fishkill opened.
- 1878, Feb. 13—New public Library opened.
- 1878, Mch. 15—Commodore Graham died.
- 1878, May 30—First exhibition of the phonograph in Newburgh.
- 1878, Sept. 25—Newburgh gave \$2,612.60 for relief of yellow fever sufferers in the South.
- 1878, Oct. 1—Ferryboat Union burned.
- 1878, Oct. 8—Operation of theological seminary discontinued.
- 1878, Nov. 16—Orville M. Smith died, aged 72.
- 1878, — — New house for C. M. Leonard Steamer Co. erected.
- 1879, April 23—Iron ferryboat City of Newburgh launched.
- 1879, July 5—Mastodon unearthed at Little Britain.
- 1879, July 28—Telephone company asked permission to erect poles.
- 1880, June 25—Armory opened.
- 1880, — — Population of city 18,049.
- 1881, May 30—Soldiers' and sailors' monument in Woodlawn Cemetery unveiled.
- 1881, Sept. 26—Business suspended in consequence of funeral of President Garfield.
- 1881, Dec. 8—Opening of New York & New England Railroad to Newburgh.
- 1883, May 15—Visit of the Commercial Club of Providence.
- 1883, June 4—First train on West Shore R. R. from Newburgh to New York.
- 1883, June 15—Y. M. C. A. building opened.
- 1883, Aug. 25—Quassaick Bridge accepted.
- 1883, Oct. 18—Newburgh centennial celebration.
- 1884, Aug. 2—Steamer Eagle burned.
- 1884, Aug. 15—Rev. John Brown, D. D., died.
- 1884, Oct. 1—Free mail delivery begun.
- 1884, Nov. 13—Centennial of the establishment of the Presbyterian Church in Newburgh.
- 1885, Jan. 18—Charles Downing died.
- 1885, Aug. 8—Business suspended in consequence of funeral of General Grant.
- 1885, Oct. 31—Moody and Sankey meetings.
- 1885, Nov. 24—West Shore Railroad was sold at Newburgh Court House for \$22,000,000.
- 1886, June 14—Arrival of steamer Newburgh.
- 1886, July 4—Isaac White murdered.
- 1886, Sept. 2—New Academy dedicated.
- 1886, Oct. 17—Rev. John Forsyth died.
- 1886, Dec. 23—Street railway opened.
- 1887, Feb. 24—Steamer Homer Ramsdell launched.
- 1887, Mch. 1—Elected first Alderman-at-Large.
- 1887, July 3—Rev. Samuel Carlisle died.
- 1888, Mch. 12—An unprecedented snowstorm—a veritable blizzard.
- 1888, Sept. 17—The Academy of Music opened.
- 1889, Mch. 19—The electric fire alarm system accepted.
- 1889, July 1—Newburgh contributed \$5,164.44 for the Johnstown flood sufferers.
- 1889, Sept. 27—The National flag ordered displayed on public school buildings every school day.
- 1890, — — Population, 23,087.
- 1891, Jan. 24—A further strip of land added by purchase to the area of Washington's Headquarters.





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